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THE  
*Gentleman's Magazine:*

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVI.

V O L U M E LXVI.

PART THE FIRST.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,  
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“ WITH Fame's rich meed who prosp'rous virtue pays,  
 Fresh seeds of merit sows, and distant days,  
 Shall see the glorious harvest flourish fair,  
 And blest fond Admiration's timely care.”

## I.

**U**RBAN, to thee what tributary lay  
 Shall the Muse bring on this auspicious day?  
 How breathe her grateful offering to that  
 Pow'r,  
 Whose providence supports and gilds each  
 hour?  
 Preserv'd by more than mortal care,  
 Thro' all the ills we here must share,  
 In life's precarious run;  
**U**RBAN beholds another year,  
 Like all the former, disappear,  
 Another too begun.

## II.

Rememb'ring life's uncertain date,  
 Rememb'ring time is only lent,  
 May we prepare to meet that state,  
 Whose blessing is sublime Content!  
 Yet why should we complain,  
 And idly strive in vain?  
 Weep not, frail man, thy narrow span of  
 life,  
 That checker'd scene of pleasure and of  
 strife,  
 That all the honors of thy youthful prime  
 Are only fleeting, and soon fade with  
 time;  
 That none by wisdom can protract their  
 stay,  
 Or Fortune help them on their last long  
 way.  
 But other means the human mind,  
 By blest invention, still can find,  
 Perpetuate the mental man,  
 Beyond this life's contracted span;  
 And teach mistaken crowds this truth to  
 read,  
**LEARNING** alone is **HAPPINESS** indeed.

## III.

Who more than thee, O **U**RBAN, have  
 inspir'd  
 Ingenuous worth, the youthful bosom fir'd?  
 What useful works have in thy pages  
 sprung,  
 Where once the **CHRISTIAN HERO**  
 sweetly sung,  
 And where the Muses to this hour retreat,  
 A safe, convenient, honourable seat!  
 Reflection to thy volumes owes its rise,  
 As oft as Correspondence bring supplies,  
 And when Antiquities are brought to view,  
 From something old we're sure of some-  
 thing new.

## IV.

Antiquity displays th' extended plain,  
 Where moulder fragments once of vast  
 domain;  
 And tho' we see no more their pomp and  
 state,  
 We still reflect they once inclos'd the  
 Great,  
 That once within their halls, their courts,  
 and bow'rs,  
 Gigantic grandeur rais'd her Gothic pow'rs:  
 The maim'd inscription points out here,  
 In former times how Chieftains fell;  
 What ruin 'tis that claims the tear,  
 How well they fought, as stories tell.

## V.

But far superior is the useful fight,  
 Which **Virtue** gives us from her sacred  
 height,  
 When in thy page some useful life is told,  
 Zealous for honest fame till man grew  
 old.  
 To see, and yet unconscious of the smart,  
 How passions vile deform the human  
 heart;  
 How appetites deceive, how errors blind,  
 And wild opinions far mislead mankind.  
 Examples drawn without disguise  
 Improve the weak as well as wise;  
 Th' **OBITUARY** thus delights,  
 Enlivening rainy days and tedious wint'ry  
 nights.

## VI.

**U**RBAN, proceed: and may thy well-earn'd  
 gains  
 Reward thy toils and literary pains!  
 Thy Volumes, keeping pace with Time,  
 Be read in ev'ry age and clime!  
 And may thy page historic soon declare,  
**PEACE IS THE WORD!** and ev'ry coun-  
 try's care,  
 To commerce turn'd, shall fertilize each  
 spot,  
 And blest with fair increase the yeoman's  
 lot;  
 When plenteous blessings will return,  
 And bloom like lovely Spring,  
 And man, no longer forc'd to mourn,  
 With grateful heart shall sing.

H. LEMOINE.

Kingsland, Dec. 31.



# P R E F A C E.

**A**MIDST all the Horrors which desolate the human Race, and when, from the Ruins of War, a vain Philosophy, opposing itself to Religion and the honourable Establishment of Ages, marks a new *Æra* in the History of the World; the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE commences a new Year under the fairest and most promising Auspices.—An Appeal may safely be made to our Pages, that there is no Diminution in the Variety, the Number, or the Value, of our Correspondence. If it were not thought too vain, we would affirm, that our Repository seems to have been sought by Men of deep Reflection and exalted Talents, as a Shelter beneath which they might repose in literary Ease from the Tumults of the World around them.

Long may they flourish! Nor do we fear to retain the honourable Distinction. It is the very Nature of Success to produce Rivals for public Favour: and for our part, though we shall require no Spur to animate our Exertions, we are friendly to ingenuous Emulation, particularly if warmed by the Cause of Virtue, and the Interests of Learning.

With such Feelings and such Hopes we complacently can contemplate the new Year.

As Patriots, we congratulate our Countrymen, that their Valour in the Field can only be equalled by the Moderation which has marked their Councils. As Friends to Science, the Prospect before us beams without the Interruption of one gloomy Cloud. The Publications of the preceding Year are in all respects honourable to Britain, and may proudly challenge Competition with those of any European Nation.

Our own Pages are open, as before, to the candid Discussion of all Questions which interest the Curiosity or exercise the Talents of the Classical Scholar, the Philosopher, or the Divine. We make no vaunting Professions of Liberality and Candour, because we have seen these Terms abused by designing Men for the worst of Purposes. But we defy the most malignant to prove, that we have, amidst the Contentions and Animosities of Parties, ever swerved from the Line of strict and honest Impartiality.

The long Catalogue of our Volumes, which, we are proud to say, are sought after and collected with still increasing Avidity, sufficiently testifies the Approbation which has marked our Labours. Suffice it then to say, that it is our Determination to pursue the same Paths which have invariably led to the same End—the Favour of our Countrymen, which is the height of our Ambition, and, while it rewards, invigorates our Diligence.



# TRUTH AND FICTION,

## A FABLE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF FLORIAN,

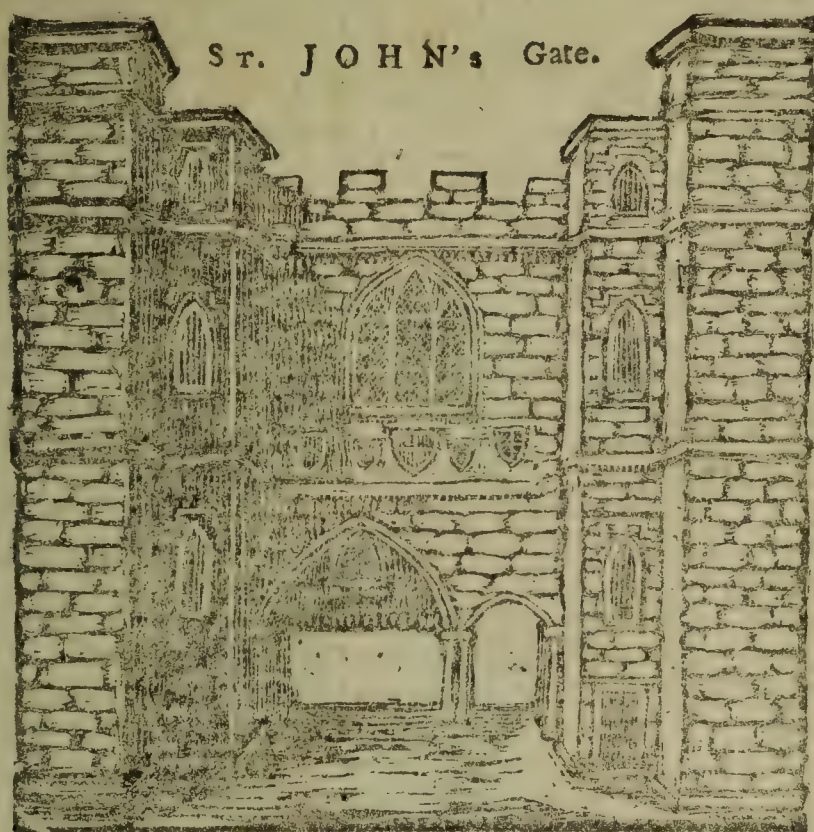
BY THE REV. MR. BELOE.

TRUTH, from the bottom of her well,  
 Once naked came, as stories tell;  
 Time o'er her form his blights had shed,  
 And Youth and Age her presence fled.  
 Alone, in melancholy mood,  
 The friendless dame unpitied stood:  
 When, lo! before her wand'ring sight,  
 Fiction, in borrow'd trappings dight,  
 With precious stones, some false, some true,  
 And gaudy plumes, some old, some new,  
 Was heard, in chearful tone, to say,  
 "Ah! Truth, my dear, how do, to-day?"  
 "Why here, thus pensive and alone?"  
 "Pray, where are all your followers gone?"  
 "Why, if the fact must needs be told,"  
 Said Truth, "I perish here with cold."  
 "Of passengers I ask in vain  
 "Some shelter from the wind and rain;  
 "But all my presence seem to fly,  
 "As if some wolf were in my eye.  
 "I see, when pass'd the charms of youth,  
 "No love remains, not e'en for Truth."  
 "Well, well," said Fiction, "dry that tear,  
 "In me behold a sister dear.  
 "Mankind (excuse the boast) agree  
 "To heap their favours upon me.  
 "Indeed, my dear, you're very wrong,  
 "Alone to venture thus along.  
 "Come here beneath my vest; together  
 "We may defy the winds and weather;  
 "United thus, our chance we'll take,  
 "One cause, one common interest, make.  
 "The wise, if you but shew your face,  
 "Will suffer me to keep my place;  
 "And, for my sake, the fool, you know,  
 "Will e'en to you some kindness shew.  
 "Thus we shall each man's passions please,  
 "And live together at our ease.  
 "My follies, with your sense united,  
 "Shall to us both be well requited;  
 "Nay, all the world rejoic'd will be,  
 "To see us thus in company."



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hoe and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
M. Post—Telegr.  
Morning Advert.  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath 2, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry



ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Cumberland  
Doncaster 2  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
LEICESTER 2  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD 2  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury 2  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
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## JANUARY, 1796.

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Embellished with a beautiful unknown PORTRAIT, supposed to be BENEVENUTO CELLINI; and with a fine Perspective View of FARINGDON HILL, in BERKSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1796.



2 Meteorological Diaries for December, 1795, and January, 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.				Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.		
1	SW calm	29,84	52	49	52	50	14 0.2	pleasant day, rain at night
2	SW moderate	75	51	43	47	43	1.2	fair day, tempestuous night
3	W moderate	74	51	44	43	44	.3	showers
4	W moderate	94	49	43	43	43	2.2	fair
5	SW calm	82	51	45	46	47	1.0	showers
6	W calm	87	54	50	50	50	.3	bland day, rain at night
7	S calm	98	52	42	41	42	.6	delightful day
8	SW moderate	30,16	52	42	41	42	1.0	fine day, speckled sky
9	S calm	27	51	44	41	42	.2	pleasant day, little mist
10	S moderate	27	49	36	34	35	.5	little fun, fair
11	S calm	10	46	36	34	35	.5	fair
12	S moderate	29,73	46	37	37	37	.5	fair day, rain at night
13	SE moderate	18	48	44	44	44	.0	showers
14	SE moderate	32	50	44	44	44	.0	heavy rain
15	S moderate	52	50	42	42	42	.1	fair
16	SE moderate	47	52	47	49	49	.1	fair day, rain at night
17	SW moderate	32	54	49	47	40	.0	delightful day
18	SE moderate	47	53	46	46	47	.0	showers
19	S moderate	24	52	47	46	49	.1	stormy showers
20	SW gentle	30	52	46	46	40	.2	showers, continual and heavy rain
21	SE moderate	56	51	43	43	42	.2	showers
22	SW brisk	44	56	50	52	52	.1	showers
23	W brisk	72	52	46	47	47	.3	showers
24	SW gentle	88	54	51	51	52	.0	fair and pleasant
25	W gentle	30,14	52	44	45	45	.4	sun and pleasant
26	NW calm	14	50	37	40	38	.6	showers
27	SW gentle	0	48	41	42	42	.6	fair day, tempestuous night
28	SW moderate	29,70	49	43	42	42	.5	showers
29	SW brisk	50	51	47	45	48	.4	sun and fair
30	NW calm	30,5	49	43	38	40	.6	showers
31	SW brisk	29,63	50	49	50	51	.3	

7. The hedges and shrubs spangled with dew-drops, and embroidered with webs. Gossamer floats in the fields.—8. The robin sings but plaintive.—17. Blades of crocus appear.—19. Sea-gulls inland.—24. A hurricane about four o'clock in the morning.

The year closes with great mildness. Vegetation is at work, and apparent in the swelled buds of trees, and in the verdure of the fields. The warmth of the air has frequently brought from its recess the torpid fly. Severe will be the shock if a keen frost appears to nip these premature efforts.

Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 6-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 7-10ths.

Fall of rain the whole year 36 inches 6-10ths. Evaporation 26 inches 2-10ths.

N. B. On account of the long frost, no account of the evaporation taken till the month of May.—Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1796.
Dec	0	0	0			Jan.	0	0	0		
27	38	44	46	30,25	fair	12	48	53	50	29,98	cloudy
28	48	48	49	,06	—	13	54	51	50	,98	—
29	53	56	42	27,78	cloudy	14	51	54	49	30,14	fair
30	41	44	43	30,29	fine	15	48	54	45	,2	fine
31	44	46	40	,06	fair	16	52	55	46	,4	cloudy
J. 1	30	45	39	29,77	fine	17	46	51	50	,15	fine
2	39	48	40	,86	fair	18	45	50	49	,00	fair
3	41	43	42	30,22	rain	19	49	54	47	29,82	—
4	45	49	47	,17	cloudy	20	47	52	51	,71	—
5	47	47	46	,14	—	21	55	55	48	,62	cloudy
6	47	49	42	,18	—	22	48	54	47	,50	fair
7	43	50	45	29,92	—	23	49	52	46	,53	cloudy
8	45	47	42	,58	—	24	48	47	49	,40	fair, very high
9	41	46	41	,49	fine	25	49	49	47	,10	rain [wind]
10	41	47	45	,53	cloudy	26	44	50	46	,16	rain
11	46	47	47	,87	rain						



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For J A N U A R Y, 1796.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire, Jan. 9.*

PERFECTLY agree with the writer of a disquisition in your last volume, p. 980, as to the difficulty of tracing some British species of migratory birds to their winter residence; nothing but the patient and accurate observation of Naturalists, resident near the coast, can ever establish a decisive certainty on the subject. The supposition of the swallows' immersion, which *Candide* has revived, is exploded by Pennant and Latham, the most celebrated ornithologists of the age; they, however, allow that many of the later hatches remain torpid in clefts of rocks, under eaves of houses, and other recesses. All authors agree that various species of the fly-tribe constitute the principal food of swallows; consequently, the torpidity of those insects in winter forces the swallow to disappear. Now, it is much more rational to suppose that when, from the vicissitudes of the seasons, their favourite sustenance is no longer to be procured, the force of animal instinct will impell the majority of birds to repair to warmer climes, than to assume a state wherein all the powers of life, except that of partial respiration, are suspended. If it be asked, why do they ever leave countries where flies abound at all seasons? I answer, European swallows are very delicate birds, equally unable to sustain extreme heat or cold; so that by migration they may enjoy a temperate climate the whole year. In Africa, the frigid gales of Northern winters are unknown; and a very intelligent voyager assures me he saw numbers of *European swallows* in the bay of Goree early in January, flying about with the same eagerness in search of prey as we observe in England. Adanson took four, which he examined, and found to be *European species*, 50 leagues from the coast of

Senegal; the birds were easily caught, having towards evening perched on the shrouds of his vessel. Another still more remarkable instance of the same kind is recorded in the *Phil. Trans.* vol. LI. part 2, p. 459. Adanson expressly asserts, that they are never seen at Senegal but during the time of their absence from us\*. Other mariners frequently see large flights of birds; but, from their elevation in the atmosphere, it is difficult to ascertain whether they be swallows or not. Clouds of birds from the Hyperborean regions annually visit the shores of Great Britain. Why then is it less probable that *swallows* should have a similar instinct? As to their arrival here, not being observed, they may take advantage of the night, or a mist, a remark that has been made in the migration of *Scolopax Rusticola* (woodcock). The ability of swallows for performing distant migrations, independent of the above facts, is proved, by their being, when in these islands, almost perpetually on the wing; indeed the extent of that member in the genus *hirundo* seems peculiarly well adapted for vast flights. About the time of their departure, they fly unusually high; multitudes are then seen assembled on the summits of towers, or other lofty edifices. If their retreat was the bottoms of lakes, I should conceive, numbers would be observed plunging into the water. That eminent anatomist, John Hunter, by dissection, found the swallow's lungs not adapted for respiration in water; so that they must inevitably perish on their first immersion. Cuckoos are compelled to leave this kingdom from the same cause as swallows, a deprivation of food. On this subject I shall only mention one fact, tending to prove that Africa is the winter retreat of this species. It has been observed, that the Cuckoo (*cuculus canorus*) stops regularly twice

\* Adans. Voy. Senegal. Engl. edit. p 121.  
a-year



a-year on the island of Malta, at times corresponding with its migration and remigration from the European states. The Staffordshire peasantry universally believe the cuckoo subsists by sucking the eggs of other birds. Does this notion prevail in other parts of the kingdom? The circumstance is not noticed by authors, but is probably a vulgar error. What does Candide mean by saying the cuckoo is of the hawk species? Hawks and cuckoos are birds of such little affinity to each other as not to be classed in even the same order. The former, *ordo accipitris*, genus *falco*; the latter *ordo picæ*, genus *cuculus*. If the above remarks shall remove the doubts of Candide, or any other of your readers, it will be a great satisfaction to

JOHN HORATIO DICKENSON.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.

HAVING read in your last volume, p. 980, some conjectures in regard to the migration of cuckoos and swallows, I am induced to communicate to you the following fact. In the Spring of the year 1772, on a common in Cumberland, I found a young cuckoo in a tit-lark's nest. I took him home, in order to try whether he could be made to survive the usual time which these birds continue with us. His food consisted uniformly of bread and water; large portions of which he used to consume. About the middle of August he began to droop, and to lose his appetite. On visiting his chamber the third day of his fasting I found him apparently quite dead. I placed him near a good fire; and, to the surprise of my family, he revived, and uttered his wonted squeek, but still refused to eat. He relapsed into a torpor when carried back to his little parlour, but instantly revived when exposed to the fire. For two or three days he had torpid or waking intervals, according to the degree of cold or heat which he experienced. Having heard that cuckoos pass their oblivious winters in unfrequented thickets, I laid him in the trunk of an old decayed Oak, expecting to renew my acquaintance with him in the spring; but long before that season the vermin devoured him.

The following is a convincing proof that swallows never leave this island.

A few years ago a friend of mine was with a fishing-party on a small lake in Cumberland, in the season when swallows disappear. Their at-

tention was suddenly arrested by an uncommon noise; which, on looking upwards, they perceived to be occasioned by a very large flock of those birds hovering over the water. They saw them gradually descend, and, at last, all bury themselves in the bottom of the lake. This circumstance a person who was eye-witness related to me.

CLERICUS EBORACENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

WHETHER or not *hirundines* abide in England all the year is a doubt that, did one not know the contrary, one would think might be easily resolved by any active Naturalist constantly resident in the kingdom; but, still ornithologists write, converse, and summise on it, without being able to decide satisfactorily either affirmatively or negatively. Candide, p. 980, adopts the supposition of their wintering in subaqueous situations; which is an opinion I cannot coincide in, notwithstanding I have, during nine years observation, seen them for the first and last time in each year (except as after-mentioned) near the Thames; but, the conclusion I draw myself from this circumstance is, that instinct teaches them that the river is a sure guide to the sea, and that they find the current of air attendant on the current of water assitant to them in volition. However (to discuss the matter fairly), I know not but that they may be seen in other counties first and last near great lakes; a point not in my power to ascertain. I farther think, that those near the mouth of the Thames depart from this country first, and those from the head of the river last; which progressive method of departure accounts for congregated congregations of them never being seen. Every common observer knows that they disappear from the villages by degrees; and why may they not quit the island gradually? Simple congregations I have seen in mine own vicinity often; and last autumn I saw one settled on a rising pasture-ground within a mile of the sea, as if waiting for a favourable gale to waft them off. In attempting to reach another country, doubtless, thousands of the young are lost; and that diminution accounts for the difference in the number of those that depart and of those that return. I never saw them in the neighbourhood of the Thames later than the 16th of October; but, at Swanage



Swanage, in the island of Purbec, I last year saw a considerable number on the 5th of November. Whether any were seen there after that day, I cannot say; but I never saw one in the island after. Some people think the *hirundines* go beyond sea; some assert that they hide in bottoms; others aver that they conceal themselves in the interstices of cliffs and rocks; and others suppose that they plunge into fresh waters. Now it is remarkable, that the situation of Swanage is so peculiar, that it favours each of these conjectures. It is situated on the margin of a bay, formed in part by rocks and cliffs, and into which a rivulet empties itself; this rivulet flows from a deep bottom intersected with bournes and underwood, and pursues its course to Swanage, which little sea-port town lies at the seaward termination of the bottom. Here is a labyrinth that every ornithologist must find himself lost in. I will not, however, so entirely relinquish the disquisition, as not to offer a few considerations in opposition to Candide's surmise, as it seems to me the worst-grounded of the four surmises above enumerated.

I have lived all my life within a mile of the Thames, but never heard of any torpid *hirundines* being found by any fisherman, duck-hunter, crawfish finder, swimmer, angler, bargeman, miller, or oyster-cutter; notwithstanding the followers of those amusements and callings never refrain for so long a time as half a year (the period of the swallows absence) from pursuing their respective vocations. It is particularly to be observed, that the oyster-cutter pursues his at the identical juncture that Candide would suppose the *hirundines* to emerge from their watery beds; viz. towards the end of April, when the birds re-appear, and the oysters can be peeled. Therefore, if the *hirundines* wintered in the bed of the river, the cutters and strippers must often be witnesses of the curious translation of them from out of the earth or water into the air, and would see them in a state of embarrassment resulting from wet and mud. If the birds lodged either in the bed of the river, or in its banks, floods would wash them out of their holes, and force them into the interstices of weirs, aites, quills, wharfs, campshots, netts, &c., and the common current would expose the *vestigia* of their moulting every

year. Moreover, severe frosts would kill them, and they would be found by bushels at the dissolution of the ice. We all know how firmly the Thames was frozen last winter, and yet, in the ensuing Spring, swallows and house-martins were more numerous than usual; and it is to be understood that those are the two species of *hirundines* that I have been particularly alluding to; for, with the swift I have little acquaintance, and with the sand-martin not any.

Candide has made an allusion to a work of the Hon. Daines Barrington, and I presume he is also acquainted (notwithstanding his difference of opinion) with the remarks of Messrs. Pennant, White, and Hunter, on this interesting subject; and therefore I forbear making any reference to the opinions of either of those gentlemen.

If I was possessed of a small pond, edged with aquatic trees, shrubs, and plants, I would put a string round-netted net over it, and place in the middle of October some swallows and house-martins under the net; I could then see what the birds would do; but I have not a pond small enough, or sufficiently private, to answer the purpose.

INCOMPERTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Turnham green, Jan. 9.*  
IN your Magazine for October last, p. 804, the writer of an account of the late Dr. Kippis asserts, that the Doctor was one of the earliest writers in the "*Monthly Review, and conducted it, for a number of years, with only one or two assistants.*"

As Editor of the Monthly Review, from the first moment of its expenditure to the present hour, I think it incumbent on me to inform you, that Dr. Kippis never had *any* concern in the *management* of that work. That he occasionally *wrote articles in it* at an early period of its establishment (in concert with not a few learned gentlemen, particularly Dr. Gregory Sharpe, late Master of the Temple, and that eminent mathematician, the Rev. Mr. Ludlam, of Leicester), is a *fact*.

I should sooner have taken notice of the above mis-statement, had I not overlooked it in turning over the pages of your valuable Magazine; of which I have been an attentive reader from the publication of its first number by my old friend Mr. Cave,

Your



Your insertion of this note will oblige, Sir, your humble servant,  
R. GRIFFITHS.

P. S. Although I may, occasionally, think myself at liberty to mention a *deceased* Reviewer, it is a rule with me never to acknowledge an *existing* connexion of this kind.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

A MORE retired spot could not have been chosen for the purpose of contemplation, and seclusion from the world, than Amesbury, in Wiltshire. The Duke of Queensbury, with leave of Government, having granted his fine place for the use of some English ladies, nuns from a convent in Flanders, who fled to England from the persecutions of that unhappy country; they possess an ample revenue, from the interest of a considerable sum lodged in the bank of Vienna, which is regularly remitted to them. From habits of solitude they enjoy their situation; as nothing could have been more distressing from their living so long together, if destiny had obliged them to separate. The gardens are laid out in a very pretty taste, with buildings after the manner of the Chinese, with a beautiful wood, interspersed with laburnums, and other flowering shrubs, crowning the summit of the park, and which is seen from the windows of the house; a noble stream meanders through the grounds, from which trout of an astonishing size and fine flavour are taken, and conveyed to Salisbury-market, and the families of the neighbourhood.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have honoured the nunnery with a visit; and it is said, for want of better fare at the George Inn, the princess for the first time partook of an English Rasher, a regale, to which, no doubt, the keen air of the Downs greatly contributed.

“Happy Britannia, rich is thy soil, and  
merciful thy clime; [drought;  
Thy streams unfailing in the Summer’s  
Unmatch’d thy guardian oaks; thy valleys  
float [rains flocks  
With golden waves: and on thy moun-  
Beat numberless.” *Thomson.*

Such was the retreat of the late Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, who lived in friendship with, and admired the abilities of a Thurlow, a nobleman who has on so many occasions proved himself the friend of his king and country.

They were the well-known Patrons of Gay, and erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, when Mr. Pope, on the occasion, wrote these lines:

“Bless’d be the great, for those they take  
away, [Gay!  
And those they leave me, for they left me  
Left me to see neglected Genius bloom,  
Neglected die! and tell it on his tomb:  
Of all thy blameless life, the sole return  
My verse, and Queensb’ry weeping o’er  
thy urn.

The same writer, in one of his letters to Mr. Gay, says,

“How comes it that Providence has been so unkind to me (who am a greater object of compassion than any fat man alive) that I am forced to drink wine, while you riot in water, prepared with oranges by the hand of the Duchess of Queensberry? that I am condemned to live on a highway-side, like an old Patriarch, receiving all guests, where my portico (as Virgil has it)

*Mane salutantur totis vomit ædibus undam;*  
while you are wrapt into the Italian groves, sprinkled with rose-water, and live in burrage, balm, and burnet, up to the chin, with the Duchess of Queensberry? that I am doomed to the drudgery of dining at court with the ladies in waiting at Windsor, while you are happily banished with the Duchess of Queensberry.”

N. B. Her Grace retired from Court in consequence of a message from George the Second, by one of the Lords in waiting, respecting her dress.

It may not be amiss to mention that the great Mr. Addison was born, in the year 1671, at Milston, two or three miles from Amesbury, where his father, Dr. Lancelot Addison, was rector, and received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar-school, in Castle street, Salisbury, of which the Rev. Mr. Evans is the present master, appointed by the corporation; and that Mr. Addison, from his connexion and knowledge of this part of the country, and the story of a daemon infesting Mr. Mompesson’s house at Tidworth, imbibed the first idea of writing a tragedy called “The Drummer, or the haunted House.”

Whoever has seen the late Mr. Dunckerly will testify the exceeding great likeness he bore to the different branches of the royal family, inasmuch that, when at dinner with the students in the Inner Temple Hall, of which society he was a member, he



was always addressed by the title of Highness; and when his Majesty attended the naval review at Portsmouth, Mr. Dunckerley was prevailed on by his friends to present a petition, for a pension, to the king, as he passed from the governor's house to view the dock-yard: but it should be noticed, that, previous to this circumstance, his Majesty pointed him out to Lord Sandwich, as a resemblance of his own family. About this time his residence was in Salisbury, where his daughter married the son of Mr. Edgar, an eminent apothecary of that city; but they are long since both deceased. Yours, &c. Φίλος Ε.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

WITH the year 1796, the *first folio*\* of our *new* Shakspeare, has made its public *entrée*. It was designated to appear many months sooner; but the attention which must have been employed to produce it in its present splendid state, constitutes a sufficient apology for the delay. In point of typographical beauty, the volume may challenge competition even with the Shakspeare of Boydell: and the *fac similia* with which it abounds are executed in a manner that does credit to the engraver's skill. The subscribers are in number about 120; and among them are several names of high respectability as patrons of literature, and cultivators of the *belles lettres*. But it must be regarded as a singular phenomenon, that not any of Shakspeare's veteran commentators appear upon the list.

As this is the case, I must be allowed to express my regret that the same mysterious cloud, which hung over the *prospectus*, still lingers about the *preface* of the publisher. We are now informed, that "Mr. Ireland received these papers from his son, a young man under 19, by whom the discovery of them was accidentally made at the house of a gentleman of considerable property:" that Mr. I.—, jun. "in pursuing his search, was so fortunate as to meet with some deeds very material to the interests of this gentleman; in return for which service (added to the consideration that the young man bore

the same name† and arms with the person who saved the life of Shakspeare) this gentleman promised him every thing relative to the present subject, that had been, or should be, found either in town, or at his house in the country."—Now, the mere *name* of this gentleman, as Mr. I. himself acknowledges, might assist to "settle all men's minds upon the subject." But over this natural object of enquiry there drops an impenetrable veil. His *name* is not to be disclosed. The parties are bound to secrecy under the strongest injunctions: and even to Mr. Ireland he is not personally known. This channel of investigation is therefore completely choked up.

The authenticity then of these papers must rest upon the internal proof that they are true to their trust: while some weight should certainly be given to the moral character of the possessor. As my sole knowledge of *this* is derived from his own printed documents, wherein he pronounces an attempt to impose upon others 'a fraud and crime;' I give every due degree of force to the latter consideration, and am ready to allow him incapable of abetting so 'unworthy a design.' He doubtless conceives these MSS. the genuine autography of Shakspeare, or he would not have expended 'a considerable sum' in embalming every blot. But may not this very enthusiasm have exposed him to the artifices of some one more designing, and have hoodwinked his understanding by spreading a mist before his eyes? I am the more inclined to favour such a supposition, as I can scarcely glance over a page of his volume, without being checked by some glaring incongruity or manifest improbability. Severally to point out these appearances would carry me beyond the limits of a letter. One trait of peculiarity I cannot but remark, as it pervades the whole collection of miscellaneous matter now brought forward, and may be said to "live along each line." This striking feature consists of an orthography, bloated throughout by supererogatory letters. Almost

† It may be necessary to acquaint some of your readers, that among the legal instruments is a deed of gift to William Henry Ireland, for rescuing Shakspeare from drowning. Now it happens, very apropos, that Mr. J. the younger is intitled William Henry!

\* Two other volumes, of the same size, are proposed to be published, at two guineas each.



every word is indiscriminately clogged with double consonants, huddled together, it would seem, for no other purpose but that of awkward encumbrance. And yet so uniformly prevalent is the practice, that it obtains alike with the *Ladye Elizabeth*; our literate queen; with his *Grace* of Southampton; with our refined *Willy* Shakspeare; and, in short, with every personage who put pen to paper in forming the compositions here produced. Now this is a species of ænigma which leaves me at a loss for a satisfactory solution. I have inspected MSS. and perused books of the Elizabethan age, but without being able to trace any specific resemblance; for, I verily believe, that no such mode of spelling prevailed at the latter end of the sixteenth century, nor, in truth, at any period of our literary history, either antecedent or posterior. The nearest similitude I have yet discovered occurs in the writings of our great modern-ancient *Thomas Rowley*. "But this is a coincidence which rather increases suspicion than silences distrust, as the language in which Rowley's works came forth was proved to be of modern contrivance, though apparelled in the antiquated tatters of former times. The Shakspeare of Mr. Ireland, like the Rowley of Chatterton, has also many verbal anachronisms.

I cannot, therefore, join the editor of these fragments in his unqualified reliance on their 'validity;' since various reasons obtrude themselves to induce a contrary conjecture. But I am disposed to hear, with becoming deference, the advocates for his opinion; and to weigh their arguments with candour, though they should not be fraught with conviction. K. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 24.

I Have been favoured with several drawings and admeasurements of a piece of solid gold found in a valley at the foot of the mountain Croghan, near A. klow, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, in September 1795; which you will perhaps deposit in your valuable storehouse of curiosities.

The weight of the piece is 22 ounces avoirdupois.

The circumference, when lying flat, 3 inches by 4; when on one edge,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 1 inch; on the opposite edge, 3 inches by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . When placed on one end,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch by 1 inch; on the other

end, 1 inch and 1-8th by 5-8ths of an inch.

The gold is found in marshy spots by the side of a small stream, in a gravelly stratum, in the clefts of the rock which lies beneath; of all forms and sizes, from the above down to the smallest perceptible pieces, bearing all the appearance of having been in a state of fusion. Also, when the mud and gravel are carefully washed, they afford a considerable quantity of gold dust.

The secret of the mine was discovered, about 11 or 12 years ago, by some poor people in the neighbourhood, who have since occasionally collected considerable quantities; but it was not publicly known until the beginning of September. From that time several hundreds (sometimes thousands) of the country people have been daily employed in the search. It is computed that gold, to the value of several thousand pounds, has been collected. On the 14th of October two companies of the Kildare militia marched into Arklow; and the day following proceeded to guard the mine on the part of his Majesty. This piece was the property of eight poor labourers, who agreed to join shares in the search. It has been sold to Turner Cammae, esq. for 80l. 12s. 6d. at the rate of four pounds an ounce, and at present is supposed to be in the possession of his Majesty. Yours, &c. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 25.

OBSERVING in Vol. LXV. p. 744, an extract from the will of the late Mr. Bond Hopkins, respecting an intended bequest to the Humane Society, with Mr. Green's observations thereon, I beg leave to offer my opinion on the subject, conceiving that Mr. Green has mistaken the nature of the question arising on the case.

I am clearly of opinion, that the bequest to the Society, and that to the executors, are quite distinct, and have not the least relation to each other. That it was the intention of the testator to leave a specific sum to the Society, does not admit of a doubt; and the circumstance of the sum not being inserted was an accidental omission, which, I conceive, may be supplied by parole evidence, if any such can be obtained.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr.









*Drawn & Engraved from the Original.  
In the possession of W.<sup>r</sup> Stevenson Norwich  
by G. Quinton.*



MR. URBAN, *Norwich, Oct. 19.*

I SHOULD be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who will give me the name of the personage for whom the inclosed portrait was intended (*pl. I.*). I bought the original in London about 20 years ago; it is in excellent condition, greatly admired, and thought by Mr. Beechey, the queen's portrait-painter, to be a portrait of the famous Benevenuto Cellini. Nor must the engraver go unnoticed. He is a perfect child of Nature; his parents are unable to afford him the least pecuniary assistance; but several admirers of genius and modest worth have particularly noticed him, and wish to encourage his insatiable thirst after the Arts, properly supposing that a boy of 17, who can draw and engrave in this decent way without instruction, might beam forth with some lustre under an able master. He is at present engraving two ovals from very pleasing originals, painted by the late Mr. Duché, in the possession of B. G. Dillingham, esq. near this city: one represents Hope, delivering two orphan girls in distress to the Genius of the Asylum; the other Charity, presenting an emaciated prostitute, in a state of despair, to three reclaimed females at the door of the Magdalen hospital.

It is hoped that the profits arising from these prints will enable him to pursue his studies; and if this attempt to introduce him to the notice of some Artist, who may want such an assistant, should be successful, it will essentially serve an ingenious worthy youth, and give pleasure to

Yours, &c. W. STEVENSON.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*

A WARM admirer of your excellent Miscellany in general, I confess myself most pleased with that department of it which, whilst it enlarges the circle of science, introduces us into the company of men of first-rate eminence, by developing their characters, or illustrating their literary pursuits. As others of your readers may be of the same opinion, I doubt not but the following original letter of the celebrated Dr. Shaw, to Dr. Sherard, will readily find admittance.

CULTIVATOR.

SIR, *Algiers, Dec. 21, 1722.*

This waits upon you with a short catalogue and account of some few plants I observed in the Deserts of Arabia Petræa.

They were gathered in part of September and October, A D. 1721, in a voyage I made at that time to Mount Sinai and Tor, a convenient port upon the Red Sea. I doubt not of your surprize when I tell you, that whatsoever plants I gathered when the moon was in its first or last quadrature presently mouldered away (though I took the usual care of them) and perished. And, upon enquiring of the monks of Sinai and of the inhabitants of Tor, I understood that what wood soever they cut down for charcoal, or for any other use, which requires it to be dry, they always did it, if possible, as near as could be to the full-moon.

1. *Acacia Arabica* flore luteo herbæ mimosæ foliolis nervo triunciali affixis, filiquâ inflatâ incurva.—This tree afforded a gum very plentifully, like to, if not the same with, *Gumma Arabica officinarum*. It is in great plenty all along the road to Mount Sinai, and the only large tree, except the palm and the thorn, I remember to have seen.

2. *Apocynum scandens* flore ex albidococcineo eleganter striato, foliis folio.

3. *Apocynum fructu hirsuto renai*, foliis magnitudine, foliis item folio, ad summitates verum ferrato. Surgit ad altitudinem 4 pedum.

4. *Apocynum fruticosum* flore parvo carneo, umbellatim disposito, folio subrolande semipedali. Copiosè in deserto de Hebran.

5. *Atriplex folio hastato*, f. spinachiz facie asperâ, floribus in fructum echinatum desinentibus.

6. *Carduus lanceolus* superficie folii spinosâ. Moris.

7. *Carduus acaulis*, foliis flori succedaneis, humi procumbentibus. This thistle just shoots its head above the ground. It is of a reddish hue, and in figure like that of the *eriocephalus*. The leaves are a palm long, waved, and slenderly defended with prickles.

8. *Conyza*, f. *Jacobæa lanuginosa*, foliis viscosis, serratis, crenatis. This herb, when fresh and new-gathered, has a smell very disagreeable, but, when dry, very pleasant and agreeable.

9. *Colocynthis vulgaris*, copiosè in deserto de Pharan.

10. *Colocynthis pumila* f. *nana* nucis juglandis magnitudine, cortice lævi.

11. *Colocynthis altera* *nana echinata*, striis 12 unâ viridi, alterâ flavâ variegata. The whole appearance of this fruit, except that it is rounder, is like the apple of the Stramonium.

12. *Chrysanthemum aizoides*, flore parvo purpureo, caule quadratâ.

13. *Erysimum nanum* hirsutum dentis leonis folio.

14. *Ge-*



14. *Geranium pumilum humi procumbens folio generii incano.*

15. *Gnaphalium ferrugineum totâ facie holosericum.*

16. *Gramen pentadactylos tenerum fibriatum.*

17. *Helianthemum folio subrotundo, flore luteo, petalis florum acutis.* The leaves of this are sometimes oppositely, sometimes alternately placed. It has its stalks and leaves guarded with soft prickles like the rose. It rises two or three inches from the ground, and is of a light greenish colour. The root fibrous.

18. *Herba filiculosa aculeata, eryngii facie.* The time of flowering was just when I saw it. The seed-vessel was of the bigness and form with that of *scrophalaria aquatica major*. It was very hard, and consisted of two lobes, each containing one small reddish seed. The whole was surrounded with long and soft prickles, and grew to the height of two feet.

19. *Heliotropium erectum lithospermi facie.*

20. *Kali affurgens sedi vermicularis facie.*

21. *Kali maximè succulentum folio obtuso ramoso.*

22. *Kali fruticosum, floribus membranaceis pallidis, foliis sedi globosis.*

23. *Kali humile foliis acutis sibi nivium arcte coherentibus.*

24. *Kali geniculatum vulgare.* Copiosissime ad littus maris rubri.

25. *Leucolum incanum fruticosum folio longo angusto, siliqua compressa ovali.* This has a thick, narrow, pointed leaf. I saw it not in flower. The pod is near an inch long, and contains only two small flat winged seeds. The stalks bear 8 or 10 of these at their extremities only, bushy, or in the manner of the umbelliferous plants.

26. *Marrubium Teucrii facie floribus inter foliorum alas evanescentibus.* This herb is white and hoary upon one side of the leaf, and of a dark green upon the other. The flowers, of a flesh colour, are so small, and the leaves so numerous, that, without a near observation, they cannot be discovered.

27. *Nerion, f. oleander, copiosè in Corrodel.*

28. *Oxyacantha vulgaris fructu ad cerasi magnitudinem delicato*

29. *Pastinaca tenuifolia hirsuta umbellâ parvâ exalbida.*

30. *Piper montanum Arabum.* This shrub has its fruit like unto, and as big as, the *melongena, f. solanum esculentum medium cucumerinum*, and has its seeds disposed and scattered in like manner. It succeeds a flower consisting of five petalæ, as big as that of the wild rose, and with a number of chives issuing out of its womb or centre. The edges of two of these leaves are intimately joined, a little bended down, and received into the calix, which is of one

fleshy leaf, conforming itself to the flower. The shrub itself is five or six feet high, the leaves, like to the fruit of the *bulbonach*, very fleshy, and all of it defended with prickles. The Arabs pickle the fruit, and have it in great esteem for its pungent taste and flavour.

31. *Polygonum polyspermon foliis acutis flore albido florescenti.*

32. *Sedum pumilum nummulariæ minoris facie.*

33. *Tamariscas folio longo tenero fasciatum (laricis modo) germinante.*

34. *Thlaspi fruticosum, f. Hieracantium, Copiosè in deserto de Sin.*

35. *Tribulus terrestris.* Copiosè in deserto de Pharan & supra M. Sinai.

36. *Trifolium leguminosum odoratum, flore eleganter flavescenti irregulari.* Its flower is like in shape to the violet, but much smaller. It grows upright one foot. The leaves are like those of the rosemary; the pod round, and one inch and an half long.

37. *Trifolium serpens, flore cœruleo pentapetalo, fructu pentacapsalin rotatim disposito.* The leaves of this plant are of the consistence and complexion of rosemary, but shorter and broader. It has its prickles issuing *ex foliorum axillis*. The whole spreads itself a foot upon the ground circularly.

I observed no species of the *juncus* or *arundo* upon the banks of the Red Sea. This I take notice of, because *Jam Suph*, which we translate Red Sea, is by some rendered the *sea of reeds or rushes*, because of the abundance of them said to be there.

Besides these, I have seen several other species of plants, which, being neither in seed or flower, could not be reduced to any tribe or family. Those I have described are altogether indebted to the barren rock, the sandy wilderness, and to a plentiful nightly dew, for their growth and nourishment; for, soil is a blessing not to be met with in these deserts. The monks of Sinai and Raphidim have, in a long process of time, by the dirt and other rubbish of the convent, covered over five or six acres of these naked plains; which artificial and adventitious soil produces at this time cauliflower and lettuces, with the like salad and pot-herbs, the best I think I have eaten. They have likewise raised in great abundance olive, plum, almond, apple, and pear trees; the fruit of which is certainly excellent; and the pear particularly is esteemed at Grand Cairo by the English and French merchants residing there, as well as by the natives of the place, to be the most delicious in the world. Neither are their grapes (some of them at least) inferior in flavour and bigness to any whatsoever; for, they commonly exceed the lesser walnut in size, and yield a palpy juice equally refreshing and delightful. In short, it is fully demonstrated, in the admirable fruit



fruit and herbage they enjoy, how far an invincible care and industry can prevail over nature; and that it is very possible to fertilize and improve several of those places which nature intended to be barren, and which the idle and slothful would persuade themselves to be impracticable.

I shall, in a short time, give you an account and description of the submarine plants of the Red Sea. In the mean time, I beg you to believe me, as I really am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

THO. SHAW.

Please to give my respects to Mrs. Rand.

MR. URBAN, *Carlisle, July 10.*

IF, by your indulgence, I should persevere, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, to expose the monstrous absurdities of our modern aërial philosophers, their *shameful behaviour* towards me must be the proper apology. I think it is impossible but that the chemical world must be sensible of the absurdities which the most celebrated of our philosophers are so very unwilling to relinquish, flattering themselves that their names would be handed down to posterity with applause—they cannot endure to have the errors of their philosophy detected: and hence, I fear, it will be found that so many artful methods have been taken, in literary journals and other publications, to decry the chemical truths which I have so often laid before them. But if justice, candour, and truth, will have no effect, I hope they will pay some regard to the lives of their fellow-creatures; for, the wild and absurd theories which they are endeavouring to establish can no longer be regarded as a mere amusement for the Royal Society: they have made a deep impression upon the minds of the young and unreflecting practitioners of physic; and are now in danger of being every day introduced into medical prescription.

Doctrines which have the charms of novelty and a specious arrangement are ardently caught by the young student, who is lead to believe that airs are every thing, that they form all solid bodies.

The common, and I believe unobjectionable, doctrine of our forefathers was, that vegetable acids are useful in the scurvy, by neutralizing the a kalescent putrid state of the solids and fluids, and thus putting a stop to the putrid diathesis which had taken place from two causes: first, from living on

animal food or salted provisions, and from the principle of life being weakened, and, consequently, the necessary action of the vital functions lessened. It is from these causes, Mr. Urban, that the mechanical attrition of the blood vessels and muscular motion are incapable of decomposing the red globules, and turning them into animal meal. But we are taught by our wild theorists, that acids are necessary in the scurvy, as being composed of a great quantity of pure air, decomposed in the circulation by animal meal; forgetting that this animal meal amounts to no more than 96 of Fahrenheit, although they tell us, that in the laboratory the same acids require a red meal in order to be decomposed. Such, Mr. Urban, are their absurdities and inconsistencies.

Dr. Crawford and Mr. Keir, who promised the Royal Society an explanation of some experiments upon the theory and solid bodies being composed of airs, have not yet performed their promise; I fancy they begin to *discover* the error of such theories—but let us investigate these doctrines a little more fully.

Respiration and combustion, according to the modern theories, are similar processes; but I have already shewn that there is a great quantity of fire set loose in the latter, and none in the former. Our theorists agree with me, that the black globules of the blood are changed by respiration into red ones. Let the doctrine then of the similarity of combustion and respiration be put to the test of experiment, of which they are so much enamoured.

By exposing black blood, or the black globules, to air, *out of the lungs*, and setting fire to them, the pure air is turned to fixed air and water, a quantity of actual fire is produced, and the black globules become charcoal. In the lungs the air acted upon in the same manner, it is turned to fixed air and water, but *no* fire is produced, and the black globules, instead of becoming a coal or charcoal, are changed into red or crimson globules; which are much more combustible than they were before when black ones. Hence we are brought to this conclusion, that the black globules, by being exposed to the air in the lungs, and communicating to the air, during the process of respiration, its charcoal or carbone, and its hydrogen, or inflammable air, have,

never-



nevertheless (agreeably to our learned theorists) when this undergoes a similar process out of the body by combustion, more charcoal and more Hydrogen to give to the air than they had before they passed into the lungs and when black globules. Why then, give me leave to ask, are not these black globules turned in the lungs to charcoal, the same substance as when they are burned out of the body? These black and red globules, by giving out charcoal to the air in combustion, should be converted into an entire charcoal. How absurd! And yet, still more strange! these globules, by acting upon the air in combustion, and by giving to it charcoal and inflammable air, are turned to a charcoal, that being the residuum when they are burnt out of the body; but, when they are *burnt* in the lungs, *i.e.* when they give out according to modern chemistry their charcoal and inflammable air to pure air, they form red globules. Such, Mr. Urban, are the laughable inconsistencies which are at present received, instead of my plain and simple principles. But let us consider the subject in another point of view. If the black blood, or black globules, be exposed to the atmosphere without undergoing any combustion, out of the body, instead of becoming a charcoal, they become red globules, although the air is changed or acted upon in the same manner as if the flame of combustion had taken place.

The modern doctrines are really destitute of common sense; for, we are told, that, when atmospherical or pure air is applied to the blood in the lungs, it attracts the charcoal, or carbone, and inflammable air of the blood through the coats of the vessels of the lungs; but they are at the same time under the necessity of requiring us to believe, that a part of the blood's charcoal, and a part of its inflammable air, are not quite so tractable and polite, forcing the pure air to come to them. This, Mr. Urban, may be thought a little singular, but, as this is an age of *wonder* and *credulity*, such trifling contradiction is easily passed over. When they unite, we are told they come from fixed air and water; but here our theorists are still unfortunate; for, fixed air and water, when applied to the blood, instead of changing its globules from black to red (which they ought to do agreeably to

their erroneous reasoning) change it from red into black. For, all acids\* turn red blood black, and all alkalies turn black blood red.

But this is not all the difficulty. I never heard it maintained by the boldest modern philosopher, that the vessels of the lungs are *fire-proof*, which, according to their very curious ideas, they certainly ought to be. For, a question here naturally obtrudes itself, what becomes of the fire of the air when it is changed to fixed air and water? How will our theorists dispose of it when *their* imaginary inflammable air and *their* imaginary charcoal leave the blood to unite with the air out of the lungs? When the inflammable air and charcoal act so powerfully as to make the pure air penetrate the vessels of the lungs, the fire of the pure air must undoubtedly be set loose, since, according to Dr. Crawford's theories, that and the fixed air cannot remain in the blood at the same time, as they repel each other. But I repeat it, Sir, there is *no fire* set loose in the lungs. They tell us, indeed, that that fire, which comes from the pure air when it is turned into fixed air and water and expired, penetrates the blood, and becomes latent there. This, to be sure, is a sort of salvo; but the question, Mr. Urban, recurs with double force: *In its passage through the coats of the blood-vessels, what binds it from burning them?*

But I am afraid that my readers will be tired with their extreme inconsistencies; and, if I am thought too severe in my animadversions upon them, I repeat it, Mr. Urban, their *shameful behaviour* towards me deserves it. ROBERT HARRINGTON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

IN a tour which I made last summer, I visited the village of East Markham, in the county of Nottingham. In the church is the monument of Chief Justice Markham, with this inscription:

"Orate pro anima Joh'is Markham, Justiciarii, qui obiit in festo scti Silvestri

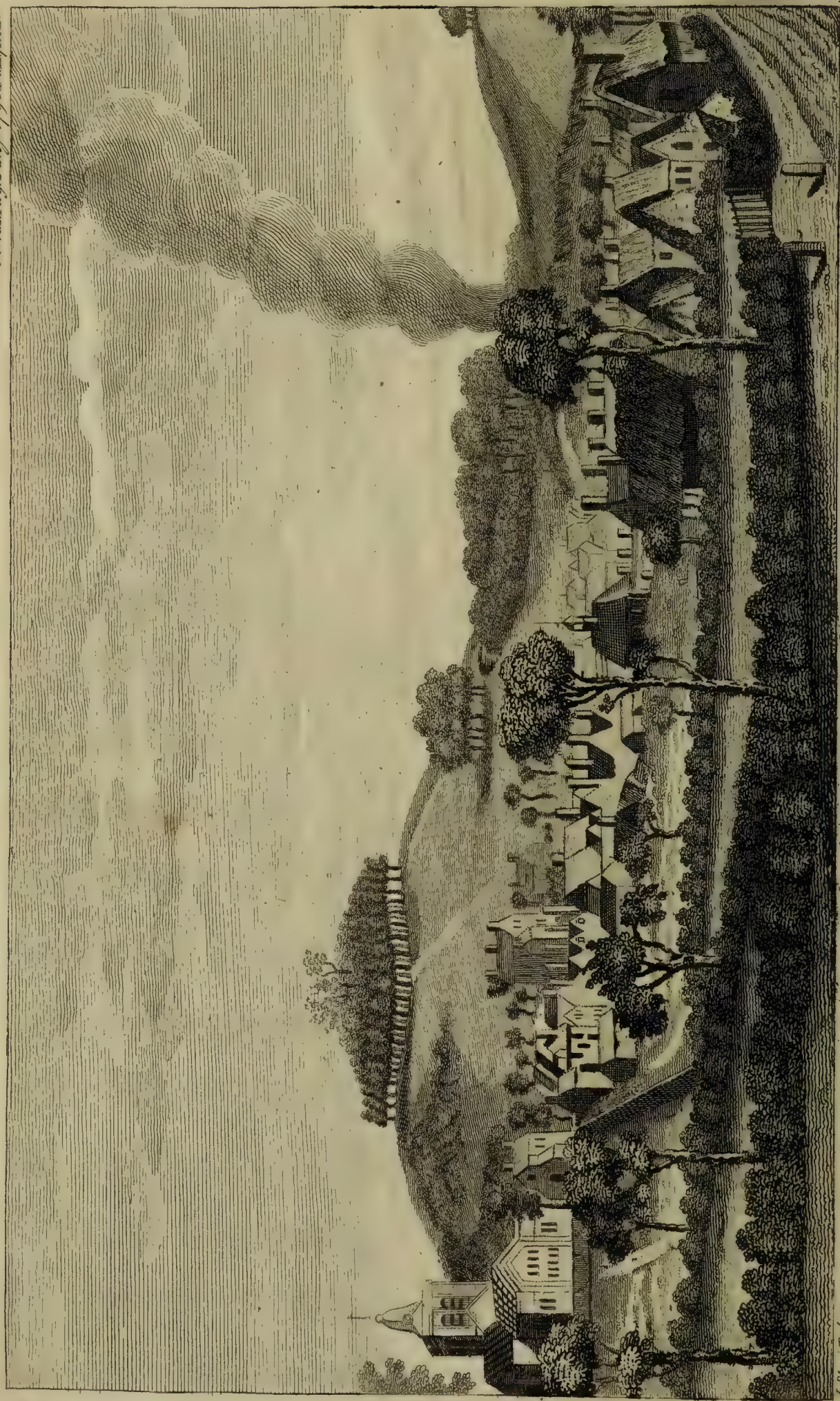
\* Cream of tartar is perhaps the only exception to this observation. We have found this acid change black blood into a more florid appearance in some measure. Nor will this be thought extraordinary if the true nature of cream of tartar be properly attended to. EDIT.







*Genl Mag. Jan'y 1796. Pl. p. 13.*



*J. Stone Del. 1795.*

*West View of the Town of FARINGTON in Berkshire.*



..... Anno D'ni Milleno CCCC nono.  
Cujus anima propitiet Deus. Amen.

The whole of this inscription is perfectly legible, except one word after *Silvestri*, apparently of about four letters, which have been defaced. Thoroton, in his History of Nottinghamshire, and, to the best of my recollection, Mr. Gough, in his new edition of Camden, make no mention of this word.

I write, therefore, to you, in the hope that some of your antiquarian readers, who are conversant in old monumental inscriptions, will suggest what word ought to be here supplied.

E. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Dec. 1.*

THE beautiful spot called Faringdon hill, celebrated in a poem by Mr. Pye, poet-laureat, the late owner, being shortly to be ploughed up and defaced, I send you a drawing (*pl. II.*), hoping thereby to preserve its appearance to future ages. Faringdon hill, so called from the neighbouring town, is an eminence rising easily from the vale of White-horse, the whole of which it commands, as well as an extensive prospect over part of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire. It has a fine grove on the top, which is a noted land-mark, being seen at a great distance every way.

Faringdon is a neat market-town on the great London road from Abingdon and Oxford, leading to Gloucester and South Wales. It had formerly a castle, demolished by King Stephen; part of one of the buttresses is still remaining. Here was likewise a priory, which was made a cell to the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, by King John.

The church is an antient fabrick, partly of Saxon architecture. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by round pillars and semicircular arches, a large and lofty chancel, and it had a double transept; but one of the South aisles, with the spire, and part of the tower, were beaten down by the artillery of the parliament army, commanded by Colonel Sir Robert Pye, whose house, which then stood near it, was a royal garrison! Pieces of bomb-shells and cannon-balls are frequently found in the church-yard.

Here are many antient and curious monuments, particularly one for Thomas de Farington, on brass plates, buried 1394; and a very superb one, of

alabaster, for Sir Henry Unton, of Wadley, near this town, who challenged the bold Duke of Guise in Queen Elizabeth's time; and some elegant modern ones, for the Pye family.

The following anecdote was communicated by J. Gere, of Newbury, to J. Bradley, vicar of Faringdon, Oct. 22, 1773:

"Henry Umpton. knt. (or Unton, or Upton), was born at Wadley, in Berkshire. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth ambassador into France, where he behaved himself right stoutly in her behalf, as may appear by this particular. In the month of March, 1592, being sensible of some injury offered by the Duke of Guise to the honour of the Queen of England, he sent him this ensuing challenge:

"Forasimuch as lately in the lodging of the Lord Du Magne, and in publick elsewhere, impudently, indecreetly, and overboldly, you spoke badly of my sovereign, whose sacred person here in this country I represent, to maintain, both by word and weapon, her honour (which never was called in question among people of honesty and virtue); I say you have wickedly lied in speaking so basely of my sovereign; and you shall do nothing else but lie whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover, that her sacred person (being one of the most complete and virtuous princesses that lives in the world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious traitor to her law and country as you are. And hereupon I do defy you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of arms as you shall like or chuse, be it either on horseback or on foot. Nor would I have you to think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house every way as yourself. So assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintain my words, and the lie which I gave you, and which you should not endure if you have any courage at all in you. If you consent not to meet me hereupon, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held, for the arrantest coward, and most slanderous slave, that lives in all France. I expect your answer."

This Henry was son to Sir Edward Umpton, by Anne, the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset. Sir Henry died in the French king's camp, whence his corpse was brought to London, thence to Wadley, and buried at Faringdon, in the North aisle of the church, on the 8th day of July, 1596.

For want of issue male, a great part of



of the land belonging to Unton's family devolved, by an heir-general, to the Purefoys of Wadley.

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

**M**RS. D'ISRAELI, in his ingenious "Essay on the Literary Character," having asserted that the Society instituted for the relief of distressed authors has fallen into decay; and this mistake tending to prejudice the success and interests of the fund; you will do an essential service to the institution by stating that, so far from having fallen into decay, it has gradually obtained an increase of supporters, and, in consequence, a greater probability of permanence. Desirous, however, of extending as much as possible their means of relieving proper objects, by making the institution more known, the Committee have lately printed, and are now circulating, an account of the origin of the Society, and of the cases hitherto relieved by it; from which I shall trouble you with an extract.

"This institution, which may probably rank among the most useful and important in the kingdom, had its origin in a club held at the Prince of Wales's coffee-house, Conduit street, consisting principally of men of letters, which generally had some object besides conviviality; and that object had been frequently changed by the choice of the Society, or the influence of some actuating spirit, of which every society is possessed.

"During the summer recess of the year 1788, an event took place, which tarnished the character of English opulence and humanity, and afflicted the votaries of knowledge.

"Floyer Sydenham, the well-known translator of Plato, one of the most useful, if not of the most competent Greek scholars of his age; a man revered for his knowledge, and beloved for the candour of his temper, and the gentleness of his manners; died in consequence of having been arrested, and detained for a debt to a victualler, who had for some time furnished his frugal dinner.

"At the news of this event every friend of literature felt a mixture of sorrow and shame; and one of the members of the club abovementioned proposed that it should adopt, as its object and purpose, some means to prevent similar afflictions, and to assist deserving authors and their families in distress.

"This idea, though applauded, was not unanimously adopted; but the ardent spirit of the proposer was not discouraged.

"The club was dissolved, and another formed consisting only of eight persons; at the first meeting of which the present Constitutions, and an advertisement, were produced by the first proposer, and unanimously approved.

"The subscription for the purposes of printing the Constitutions, and inserting advertisements in the public papers, amounted only to eight guineas; but at the next meeting it was renewed.

"The first faithful band, however, steadily continued their operations; and, without waiting for the result of yearly subscriptions, renewed their contributions, as they were wanted, and sustained the expence of printing and advertisements for nearly two years.

"In this manner the Society gradually acquired stability; and the first general meeting was appointed to be held on Tuesday, the 18th of May, 1790, at the coffee-house abovementioned; when officers were elected, a Committee formed, and annual subscriptions obtained."

To this let me add, that the Society has already, from the time of its institution, given relief in 41 cases; in several of which they had the satisfaction of relieving authors of distinguished merit from the immediate pressure of very severe distress.

I will not trespass farther on your patience, Mr. Urban; but, from what is here stated, the benevolent reader will doubtless be desirous of adding his assistance to an institution which has already been so serviceable, and which cannot fail of being in future still more extensively of use.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

**I** SHALL be obliged to you if you will allot a column to the following suggestions respecting the dissecting human bodies for the purpose of obtaining anatomical knowledge.

There are several obstacles which prevent the procuring bodies for anatomical dissections; some of which, perhaps, might in time be much lessened, if attempted to be removed in a proper manner. The first to be noticed is, the abhorrence people have at the thoughts of their friend's body being cut to pieces by the knife, and not buried afterwards with the usual funeral ceremony. This I shall not endeavour to remove. There are, I have no doubt, many persons who, for fear of public clamour, and a sense of propriety, will not suffer dissections, although they do not feel the abhorrence



rence just mentioned. Perhaps the fear of clamour is the next greatest of the obstacles, and which it will not be very easy to get rid of quickly. Although at present bodies for *complete dissection*, or for skeletons, are not to be procured in such numbers as are wanted, I think a great deal of anatomical knowledge might be obtained, if persons would desire, or give directions in their wills, that their bodies might be opened at the house where they die (or some more convenient place), by a surgeon, in the presence of a few young people educating for that profession; and, if any part was particularly wanted for farther investigation, that leave might be given for the surgeon to take it away, and the body afterwards to be sewed up, and interred as usual. This would take off a great deal of the objections existing to *dissection*, and probably would not make, in many instances, more alteration in the corpse than the operation of embalming does now.

Should the above hints tend to increase the useful and delightful study of anatomy, without resorting to the scandalous method of obtaining bodies from burial-grounds now practised, it will give great pleasure to the writer of this paper. A—Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Grays Inn, Oct. 9.*

IN pursuance of the plan I recommended, in vol. LXIV. p. 984, I now send you a short account of another parish, in which I have lately spent a few days. JOHN CALEY.

The parish of Upton Grey is situated in the Hundred of Barmanspit, in the County of Hants. The nearest market towns are Odiham and Basingstoke; from the latter it is distant about five miles, of very bad road, unless the traveller is allowed to pass through Hackwood-park, an indulgence which has been rarely denied, as the other road is very unsafe for a carriage, yet, through the caprice of the gate-keeper, a serious accident had nearly happened to two ladies lately, and to one not long ago, from a refusal. This is meant as a hint to the worthy owner, the Right Hon. Mr. Orde Powlett, who is no doubt ignorant of the circumstances. To return to the subject after this digression; Upton Grey affords little that is interesting to the antiquary. It probably derives its latter name from some former owner.

The soil is chalky, the land chiefly arable, there being only a few acres of meadow. In the parish are several copyhold estates. The manor of Upton Grey belongs to Adolphus Meetkirke, Esq. to whom it came by marriage with Miss Skinner, who had it by devise from Mrs. Opie, a name formerly of considerable note in the parish. The principal proprietors, besides Mr. Meetkirke, are Mr. Talk, of Salisbury, and Mr. Leech, an eminent farmer.

Hoddington is a hamlet, in which John Limbery, Esq. has a seat with pleasant walks. He has here a small manor.

The church, which is rectorial, is rather a mean structure, double bodied (a modern part having been added by the family of Limbury), with a tower, chancel, and porch.

There are no brasses in this church, nor any monuments of much antiquity, the oldest in the chancel being that of Lady Dorothy Eyre. It is a mural monument of marble, with her effigies, and the arms of her connections, Eyre, Bulstrode, Clyffe, &c. The inscription runs thus:

“ Here lyes the remainder of Ladye Dorothy Eyre by birthe a Boulstrode, in her youth a maid of Honour to Queen Anne, in her riper yeares the wife of Sir John Eyre, in her later of Mr. John Clyffe, one who was zealous and discrete, charitable and chearfull, wise above her sexe and humble belowe her condition, well read in the Schoole of Nature, but better in that of Grace. Neither is it decided whether she cured more bodyes or comforted more soules.

A. D. 1560.

Ob. Dec. 13, æt. suæ 58.

Sleepe, my good lady, sleepe; enjoy your rest: [best.

Some Daughters have been wise, but you the

There are some other verses on the same lady on a tablet, but, not being remarkable for their goodness, are omitted here.

In the chancel are also buried,

Mrs. Eliz. Evelyn, wife of Sidney Evelyn, Esq. 8 March, 1762.

Her sister Miss Mary Hill, Aug. 1752.

Sidney Evelyn, Esq. 19 Jan. 1782. æt. 63.

In the body of the church, near the pulpit, is a mural monument of alabaster, thus inscribed:

MS.

“ Johannis Mathew Armigeri qui Hoddingtoni ex antiqua prosapia natus et apud Oxonienses



Oxonienſes in Coll. Wadham. per ſeptem annos ſtudiorum curſum peregit, in honorabili dehinc Greyenſium Societate Legum Angliæ municipalium ſtudio et profeſſioni ſe addixit in qua Sparta ornanda optimus clientum Advocatus et certiffimum in dubijs Legum Oraculum merito audivit.

Ob. A. Ætatis ſuæ 57.

Chriſti 1687.

**Arms.** A lion rampant crowned. No colours expreſſed.

There is in the church another monument for Barbara, relict of Richard Opie, gent. and only daughter of Malechy Dudeney, late of this place, gent. ſhe died 20 Oct. 1697, æt. 50 leaving three ſons, Nicholas, Thomas, and John, and a daughter Barbary; alſo the body of Thomas Opie, aforeſaid, who was a linen-draper in London, and died 19 March, 1700, æt. 22.

**Arms of Opie.** Sable, on a chevron between three garbs Or three pellets.

**Arms of Dudeney.** Argent, a bend cotized Ermine.

The only monument beſides, worth noticing, is that to the memory of a very worthy character, ſtill remembered with reſpect by many of the inhabitants, viz.

Near this place are depoſited the remains of James King, Eſq.

Who was exemplary in life and manners, Prudent, virtuous, pious.

As a good citizen, he paſſed the former part of life in London, in reputable and ſucceſſful commercial induſtry; the latter in a retreat to his paternal eſtate, as an amiable and reſpectable country gentleman in the commiſſion of the peace; as a true Chriſtian, his devoted reverence for God, his conſtant attention to his worſhip in this ſacred place,

(on the decent ornament of which he beſtowed great care and expence),

his integrity, his charity diſplayed in relieving diſtreſs,

in promoting harmony, in the execution of important truſts, in good will to all,

gained him univerſal eſteem in this world, and will, it is hoped, recommend him to the Divine Favour

in the Reſurrección of the Juſt.

He died Aug. 15, 1766.

From a grateful regard to the memory of ſo ſincere a friend, and a deſire to fix a laſting impreſſion of ſo worthy an example upon the hearts of all that knew him, this monument is erected by his Executrix,

Mary M. L. Imber,

Widow of his nephew, Capt. Edm. Imber, who died at Guadaloupe in the ſervice of his Country,

A. D. 1759.

**Arms.** Sable, a lion rampant Or, crowned Argent, between three croſs croſſlets of the ſecond.

The beſt houſe in Upton Grey, now inhabited by — Beaufoy, Eſq. belonged to Mr. King, and was deviſed by him to Mr. Leech.

The manor houſe of Upton Grey is near to the church, and is now only a farm-houſe.

The rectorv of Upton Grey is in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford, it is worth about 200l. *per annum*; the preſent incumbent the Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, who does not reſide here, but at another living in the County.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

THE following ſea-faring letter perhaps you will not think unworthy of a place in your uſeful Magazine, as it was written by Sir John Suckling, the poet, when he was on his travels abroad, at the age of ſixteen. The original letter is in the Aſhmo-lean Muſeum, Oxford; where there is alſo a beautiful portrait of that dramatist and poet. Ed J<sup>s</sup>.

WILL,

It is reported here a-ſhip-board, that the wind is as women are, for the moſt part bad. That it altogether takes part with the waters, for it toſſes him continually that croſſes the ſeas. That it is not good for a ſtate reſerve politician to come to ſea, for he is ſubject to lay forth his mind, in very plain terms. That it is an ill gaming-place, for four days together here has been very bad taſting of all ſides, and I think, if we had tarried longer, it would have been worſe. That ſo much rope is a needleſs thing in a ſhip, for they drown here altogether, not hang. That if a wench at land, or a ſhip at ſea, ſpring a leak, it is fit and neceſſary they ſhould be pumpt. That *Dunkirk* is the Papiſts purgatory, for men are ſain to pay money to be freed out of it; or, to ſpeak more like a true Proteſtant, it is the water hell, for if a man ſcape this, 'tis ten to one he ſhall be ſaved. That lying four nights a-ſhip-board is almoſt as bad as ſitting up to looſe money at three-penny gleeke, and ſo pray tell Mr. Brett; and thus much for ſea-news.

Since my coming a-ſhore, I find that the people of this country are a kind of infidels, not believing in the Scriptures: for though it be there promiſed there ſhall never be another deluge; yet they do fear it daily, and fortify againſt it. That they are Nature's youngſt children, and ſo conſequently have the leaſt portion of wit and manners: or rather that they are her baſtards, and ſo inherit none at all. And ſure



sure their Ancestors, when they begot them, thought on nothing but monkeys, and boars, and asses, and such like ill-favoured creatures; for, their physiognomies are so wide from the rules of proportion, that I should spoil my prose to let-in the description of them. In a word, they are almost as bad as those of ———shire; their habits are as monstrous as themselves to all strangers; but, by my troth, to speak the naked truth of them, the difference betwixt the dressing of their women and ours is only this: theirs bombast their tails, and ours their arms. As for the country: the water and the king of France beleagere it round; sometimes the Hollander gets ground upon them, sometimes they upon him: it is so even a level, that a man must have more than the quantity of a grain of mustard-seed in faith to move a mountain here, for there is none in the country: their own turf is their firing altogether, and it is to be feared that they will burn up their country before doomsday. The air, what with their breathing in it, and its own natural corruption, is so unwholesome, that a man must resolve to be at the charge of an ague once a month: the plague is here constantly, I mean excise; and in so great a manner, that the whole country is sick on't. To be learned here is a capital treason of them, believing that "*Fortuna favet fatuis*," and therefore, that they may have the better success in their wars, they choose burgo-masters, and burgers, as we do mayors and aldermen, by their great bellies, little wits, and full purses. Religion they use as a stuff-cloak in summer, more for show than any thing else; their *summum bonum* being altogether wealth. They wholly busy themselves about it—not a man here but would do that which *Judas* did, for half the money. To be short, the country is stark-nought, and that too good for the inhabitants; but, being allies, I will forbear their character, and rest

Your humble servant,  
*Leyden, Nov. 18, 1629. J. Suckling.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.

LAST spring I made a hasty tour through the little county of Rutland, for the sole purpose of taking drawings of the churches, which, with some pains, I accomplished, and have now a complete set of all the churches and chapels, which amount to fifty in number. I had some notion of having them engraved, but as yet have come to no determination on the subject; some short notes which I made in the course of my peregrination here follow,

GENT. MAG. *January, 1796.*

and, if you judge them worthy a place in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, they are very much at your service.

In Aiston church, a window of coloured glass, the centre, Christ on the cross, the rest scriptural. In the manor-house, near the church, are some coats of arms in glass; in the church-yard, two figures, very much defaced, carved in stone; on the breast of one a cross, the foot of which runs down the body, which is, downwards from the middle, overgrown with weeds; the other figure appears as if in mail, but so defaced as hardly to be made out; they lie side by side, and are both carved out of one stone; they were very likely once within the church.

In Ashwell church three ancient altar monuments; on one, carved in wood, is the figure of a knight, in mail, cross-legged (of as antient a date as those in the Temple church, by the style). On the second, in stone, is an ecclesiastic in *pontificalibus*. The third has the figure of a man and his wife, chased on the cover stone, with the following inscription (which is to be found in Wright's History of Rutlandshire) in black letter:

Hic jacent Johannes Vernam, & Rosa uxor ejus, parentes Magistri Johannis Vernam, Canonici Ecclesiæ, Cath. Sax. & Hen. qui quid Johannes obiit xx die Januarii, Anno Dom. M.CCCC octogesimo. Et Rosa memorata obiit decimo septimo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini M.CCCC septuagesimo nono, quor' animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen.

On the wall inclosing the church-yard of Belton, is put, by way of coping, part of an old monument formed ariseways, as that of William Rufus in Winchester cathedral, with an uncommon sort of cross carved thereon, the top of which finishes with a head.

In Brooke church is a monument for one of the Noels, in the style prevailing in James's time. In this parish are the ruins of a mansion, formerly of the Noel family: on one of the lodges, now turned into a dovecote, is their coat—Fretée a canton Ermine.

In the windows of Clipsham church, I noted these following coats of arms, &c.

1st. Quarterly, France (of 3 fleurs) and England, within a blue garter, without inscription; above it, by way of crest, a fleur-de-lis. 2d. Quarterly, first quarter quarterly France and England as before; second quarter broken; third



third quarter Ireland; fourth quarter as the first; all within a garter, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," in Roman capitals. 3d coat, Checquy, Or and Az. with an impalement broken. 4th coat, Gules, three garbs Argent. 5th coat, Gules a saltire charged with five ermine spots. 7th coat, quarterly, first and fourth a lion rampant and label of three points; second and third, three chess rooks. There is also the cognizance of the portcullice, &c.

The vane of the spire of Eg'eton church is a pegasus, the crest of the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea.

In Empingham church-windows are these coats of arms: 1st, Gules, 14 bezants, 4, 4, 3, 2, and 1, and a canton Ermine. 2d, Gules, 3 water-buckets Arg. 3d, Gules, a cross moline Arg. 4th, Or a lion rampant double queue Sab. 5th, Gules, a fess between 2 bars gemmells Arg. 6th, Azure, a cross recerclée Or. 7th, Gules, a chevron between 3 escallops Or.

The church of Exton, upon the whole, is, I think, the handsomest in the county of Rutland; the steeple is very prettily constructed; the square tower is of considerable height, the corners have turrets, finishing in pinnacles; from the centre rises an octagon or decagonal embattled tower, out of which again springs a pretty taper spire, lighted at intervals by open windows: within, it is decorated in the antient style. On the spandrels of the arches are fastenings, from which the helmets, tabards, pennons, and banners of the Harrington and Noel families hang, in an orderly and graceful manner, not huddled together in one corner of a small chapel, but so regularly distributed throughout the whole edifice, as to be a very elegant ornament to it, conveying, through the eye of taste, ideas of the grandeur of antient chivalry.

The Earl of Gainsborough's seat, at Exton, is in the Elizabethan manner of building: there is a print of it in "Wright's History of Rutlandshire."

The tower of Glaiston church is over the center of the church, cathedralways.

Hambleton Hall, a mansion belonging to the Barber family, now let as a farm-house, is in the Elizabethan style: there still remain, in the upper part of the house, several suits of plate armour, which, by the weight and stoutness, seems to have been made for hardy service.

Ketton church has the most taper spire in the county, and, though the tower is but low, together they exceed most in the county for height; it springs from the middle of the building, the same as Glaston.

In the East window of North Luffenham church are several coats of arms, and three or four figures of saints. An antient house here was inhabited by John Heathcote, Esq. (brother to Sir Gilbert Heathcote) who is lately dead.

Abutting on Lvdington church-yard is an antient building, it is an hospital with a warden, &c. &c. in some of the windows are coats of arms.

At Normanton Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. has a fine seat. O.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

THE circumstances of the present times, both as connected with the affairs of *France*, and of the *East*, have of late turned my thoughts to a work, which, if undertaken with spirit, and executed with fidelity, would, I am persuaded, greatly benefit the literary world. I mean, a translation into English of the *Bibliothèque Orientale*, or Universal Dictionary of the celebrated Bartholomew D'Herbelot. Its merits have been universally allowed by all who could read him; and few, I believe, have essayed in any shape to treat of Oriental matters, whose particular attention has not been given to the abundant information deducible from labours of this unrivalled writer.

We are told, that his work, containing whatever related to the knowledge of the Eastern world, and treating of topics equally curious and profound, comprizes the substance of a great number of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish volumes, which he had read; and informs us of an infinite variety of particulars unknown before in Europe;—that he wrote it at first in Arabick; and that the famous Colbert had a design to print it at the Louvre, with a set of types cast on purpose for it. This resolution, however, was waved, after the death of that minister: and D'Herbelot then translated his work into French, in order to render it more universally useful. He committed it to the press, but had not the satisfaction to see this impression finished, as he died in December, 1695, and it was not published



published till 1697\*. It is an ample folio; the copy I have (for the work was become very scarce and dear) is not mentioned as a new edition, but simply as a republication, and was printed at Maestricht, in a very handsome manner, by Dufour and Roux, 1776. Till that period it was hardly to be purchased in England at any price.

The hand that now gives you this account once employed itself for several months, with much pleasure, and without any view of gain, upon a transaction like that here recommended. Its progress was then stopped by other intervening business; the papers have been lost, and with them that glowing energy, which, if not kept up in younger life, cannot now be recalled in fast-advancing years.

Had D'Herbelot published, as was first intended, in Arabick, much fewer still must have been the number of his admirers. Confined solely to the French language, many, I fear, even of our learned, are as yet deprived of much intelligence and entertainment; which, if clothed in our own vernacular drefs, would diffuse that peculiar kind of knowledge, of which no times could better avail themselves than the present. We have now, through the vicissitude of painful events, a choice number of learned Frenchmen among us, to whom a share in so honourable a task would be highly grateful and animating; and, for better dispatch, two well-informed Englishmen, at the most, might be very laudably exercised in giving to the version, so assisted, all the force and gracefulness of their native tongue. Our East-India connexions, since their happy acquisition of those ingenious labours, which immortalize Sir *William Jones*—may science and virtue ever embalm his memory!—will ensure to the proposed publication a rapid and extensive sale; and, like hidden treasures at length explored, so valuable an addition to their libraries, will hardly fail of being patronized by our more opulent and thinking countrymen from India.

To the classical and the inquisitive I am persuaded the reading of D'Herbelot will prove alike gratifying. "He was no less conversant in the Greek and Latin learning than in the Oriental languages and history. He was indeed an universal scholar; and, what in

every literary character must always be deemed highly valuable, his modesty was equal to his erudition; and his uncommon abilities were accompanied with the utmost probity, piety, charity, and other Christian virtues, which he uniformly practised through the course of a long life of 70 studious years.

Let the following eulogium of *Commirius* speak the rest. Few have merited such praise, and fewer still can convey applause in lines more flowing and harmonious. I find them prefixed to the *Bibliothèque Orientale*, now before me.

BARTHOLOMÆI HERBELOTII MEMORIÆ  
F. Joannes Commirius, S. J.

Quocumque ab orbis limite, Viator, venis,  
Gressum parumper siste; Civis hoc tuus  
Tegitur sepulcro. Namque Populorum  
omnium

Qui facta, leges, atque linguas calluit  
Nusquam esse potuit hospes HERBELOTIUS.  
Ubique certè specimen egregium ingenî,  
Scientiæ, virtutis ac morum dedit.  
Favore gaudens principum, magnas opes  
Magnosque honores promereri maluit  
Quàm possidere. Resque disjunctissimas  
*Pietatem et Aulam* christianus stoicus  
Simul esse posse docuit. At tandem otio  
Et literato redditus successui,  
Patriæ tamen prodesse nunquàm destitit;  
Sepulta tenebris eruens volumina,  
Orientis unde lumen historiæ venit,  
Arabumque late gloria effulget ducum.  
Hæc molientem, pluraque parantem \* vi-  
rum

Mors occupavit: atque tot linguis sonans  
Heu! sempiterno clausit os silentio.  
Sed non et ora clausit et famæ tubas:  
Quæ nomen ejus vocibus centum canunt,  
Plaudente meritis orbe toto laudibus.  
Ne fle, viator. Ille se fieri vetat  
Æterna cœlo quem beat felicitas.

Yours, &c. B\*\*\*.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.  
IN your Magazine for the month of August, p. 647, your correspondent D. H. has favoured the publick with some particulars of the life and writings of the Abbé Barthelemy. In addition to these, and in order to correct some mistakes in that account, I send you the following extracts from a very elegant tribute to his memory, which has lately appeared in France, and was written by the ci-devant Duc

\* This refers to his "*Anthologie*;" a very curious work; and to his Turkish, Persian, Arabian, and Latin Dictionary, &c. which are yet unpublished, though he had given them his last finish.

\* See Biographical Dictionary, 8vo. Vol. VII. Herbelot.



de Nivernois; a nobleman not less respectable for his political knowledge and literary endowments than for his private worth. He is now living, at an advanced age, in Paris, having, by his singular merit, or good fortune, escaped amidst the sanguinary proscriptions of Robespierre.

John-James Barthelemy was born January 20, 1716, at Cassis, a small sea-port in Provence, situated between Toulon and Marseilles; his family had long been established at Aubagne, a pleasant town in that neighbourhood, where they were much respected; his mother, Magdalen Raffil, was the daughter of a merchant at Cassis; he lost her at four years of age. At 12, his father sent him to school at Marseilles, where he made some progress in his studies under the Pere Renaud, at the college of the Oratoire; but, being destined for the Church, and Mr. de Belzunce, the bishop of Marseilles, objecting to admit the students of that seminary into orders, he was removed with regret to the college of the Jesuits: there he fell into bad hands, and was therefore happily induced to form a plan of study for himself, independent of the professors of the college, and devoted himself to the study of the antient languages, the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean, with so great ardour, that it nearly cost him his life; nor did he recover his health till the period of his entering the seminary in which he received the tonsure. There he became intimately acquainted with a young Maronite, who had been educated at Rome, and now resided with his uncle, a Turkish merchant, at Marseilles, from whom he acquired a fundamental knowledge of the Arabic language, and learned to speak it with facility. By the recommendation of this young man, he got by heart several Arabic sermons, which he preached to a congregation of Arabian and Armenian Catholics, who did not understand the French language. After he had finished his academic studies, Barthelemy retired to Aubagne, where he resided some time, often paying visits at Marseilles to those learned academicians with whom a similarity of literary pursuits had naturally connected him; among the rest, with Mr. Cary, a great collector of medals, and with Pere Sigaloux, of the convent of Minims, with whom he studied astronomy.

In 1744, he went to Paris with a letter of recommendation to Mr. de Boze, keeper of the Cabinet of Medals, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; by whom he was very kindly received, and introduced to the most distinguished members of the academy. The age and infirmities of Mr. de Boze calling for some assistance in his laborious occupation, he pitched upon Barthelemy for an associate in the care and arrangement of the cabinet; and his appointment was confirmed by Mr. de Maurepas, minister of that department. Barthelemy lost no time in arranging in perfect order the large and valuable collection of Mr. D'Etrées and the Abbé de Rothelin, which lay in confused heaps in boxes. These he separated, compared, and described in a supplementary catalogue. While he was thus occupied in a manner so congenial to his taste and his talents, he was apprehensive he should be drawn off from these pursuits to enter on a very different career. His friend and countryman, M. de Bauffet, had engaged to promote him in the church; and, being now bishop of Béziers, invited him to accept the office of his vicar-general. Barthelemy, having promised to follow the fortunes of his friend, had no intention of retracting his engagement; but, wishing to be released from it, and to be left at liberty to follow his favourite studies, he submitted himself entirely to the decision of the worthy prelate, who had too much good sense, and too warm an affection for his friend, not to comply with his wishes.

In 1747, on the death of M. Burette, he was elected associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, M. le Beau having very handsomely declined in his favour: and, when M. de Bougainville resigned the office of secretary, and recommended Barthelemy to M. D'Argenson as his successor, Barthelemy, with equal generosity, yielded to M. le Beau, to whom he afterwards succeeded; and his annual labours in that office were in no degree checked by his daily and laborious occupations, in which he was engaged in the Cabinet of Medals, and in which he displayed such critical acumen and profound erudition.

In 1753, on the death of M. de Boze, with whom he had been associated for seven years, he was made  
keeper



keeper of the Cabinet of Medals, to which office he was promoted, notwithstanding some opposition, by the zeal of his illustrious friends, M. de Malesherbes, M. de Stainville, afterwards minister and Duc de Choiseul, and M. de Gontacq, brother to the last Maréchal de Biron.

In 1754, M. de Stainville, being appointed ambassador at Rome, invited Barthelemy to accompany him to Italy; an offer which his duty and avocations would not permit him to accept. In the year 1755, however, he was enabled to take this journey with his friend M. de Cotte; and his residence in Italy was made particularly agreeable by the continuance of M. de Stainville, who introduced him to the amiable and celebrated Pope Benedict XIV. At Naples he became acquainted with Mazocchi, who was then occupied in the task of unfolding the numerous antient MSS. that had been found in Herculaneum. Mazocchi had decyphered two or three, which, containing matter of little importance, the work was on the point of being abandoned at that time but for the zealous encouragement of Barthelemy, who, if the Marquis Carraciola, then minister at Naples, and who had the matter much at heart, had lived, would certainly have been the means of the work's going on with ardour and effect. As a proof of Barthelemy's retentive powers; having applied in vain for the liberty to copy one of these manuscripts, in order to send a fac-simile of the antient writing to the Learned in France, and, being only suffered to examine it, he read it over attentively five or six times, and, suddenly leaving the apartment, copied the fragment from memory, and correcting, when he came back, some slight errors, he sent it the same day to the Academy of Belles Lettres; enjoining secrecy, however, that no blame might attach to Mazocchi. At Rome he had the pleasure and honour to give a new and satisfactory explanation of the beautiful Mosaic of Palestina, which is printed in the thirtieth volume of the Academy of Inscriptions.

M. de Stainville, on his return to Paris in 1757, being named to the embassy of Vienna, Barthelemy joined him there with Madame de Stainville, who had remained behind at Rome; and a very flattering offer was then made him to undertake a voyage to

Greece, and up the Levant, at the king's expence; but he declined it, as incompatible with the duties of his office.

In 1758, M. de Stainville, then Duc de Choiseul, having succeeded to the ministry in the room of Cardinal de Bernis, he determined to provide for Barthelemy; which he accordingly did, by granting him successively pensions on the archbishoprick of Abby, and upon the treasury of St. Martin of Tours, and, finally, the place of secretary-general of the Swiss; besides which, he enjoyed a pension of 5000 livres on the *Mercur*.

In 1771, M. de Choiseul was displaced in the ministry by M. D'Aiguillon, and banished to Chanteloup, where Barthelemy did not hesitate to follow him; and, when that minister was compelled to resign his office of general of the Swiss, he would have given up the place of secretary immediately, had not M. de Choiseul prevailed upon him to retain it until he could obtain an indemnity for it. He went therefore to Paris, and offered the surrender of his brevet to the Comte d'Affry, who refused to accept it; and, with many other considerable persons about the Court, shewed a great inclination to protect Barthelemy if he would consent to give up his patron. This he positively refused to do; upon which M. D'Affry, much to his honour, terminated the business by accepting his resignation, and granting him 10,000 livres out of the annual profits of the place; and Barthelemy set off the next day for Chanteloup. He was now in possession of 35,000 livres *per annum*, 10,000 of which he distributed annually to men of letters in distress, and enjoyed the remainder in a manner becoming a philosopher. He educated and established in the world three nephews; he assisted what remained of his family in Provence; and he collected a numerous and well-chosen library, which he sold some years before his death. By the suppression of his places and appointments, he was, at the close of his life, reduced to great difficulties; but was never known to complain; and might be seen daily traversing Paris on foot, bent double with age and infirmity, and paying his accustomed visits to his respectable friend Madame de Choiseul. In the 5th volume, p. 136, and in the 7th volume, p. 74, of the octavo edition of



Anacharsis, he has drawn the characters of the Duke and Datchefs de Choiseul under the names of Phédime and Arsame.

In 1789, he was urged to accept the vacant seat in the French academy; and, though he had several times before declined it from prudence and modesty, he at length yielded to the pressing solicitation of his friends, and took his place where his reputation had gone before him, his *Voyage of Anacharsis* having been published in the preceding year. Of this incomparable work, replete with taste and erudition, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is in the hands of all the world, and that it will be read again and again with unceasing delight and instruction.

In 1790, on the resignation of M. le Noir, librarian to the king, that honourable post was offered to Barthelemy by M. de St. Priest. He declined it however, being unwilling to engage in the detail of an employment that would obstruct his other literary pursuits, especially as he was now occupied in preparing for the press a work he had long meditated, namely, an exact description, and *catalogue raisonné*, of the rich cabinet which had been so long under his care and inspection. In the favourite project, however, he was defeated by the peculiar circumstances of the times.

From the year 1792 there was a visible change in his constitution, and he became subject to fainting fits, which deprived him of his senses for many hours together. He was then 78 years of age, 60 of which he had spent in laborious occupations.

On the 30th of August, 1793, he with his nephew, and six other persons belonging to the public library, were denounced, under pretence of aristocracy, by persons he had never seen or known. Being then at Madame de Choiseul's, he was removed from her house, and conducted to the prison called Les Magdelonettes. Though, from his great age and bodily infirmities, he was sensible he could not long survive the severity of confinement, still he submitted to his fate with that calmness and serenity of mind which conscious innocence can alone inspire. So great was the general estimation of his worth and character, that he was met at the prison-gates by all the prisoners, who vied

with each other in testimonies of affection and respect: and, in justice to the jailor, Vaubertrand, it must be admitted, that he shewed him every humane attention and regard. A separate chamber was allotted to him and his nephew; where they received, on the evening of their imprisonment, an early visit from Madame de Choiseul. Such was her sensibility and friendship for Barthelemy upon this occasion, that she, with others of his zealous friends, lost no time in going to the Committees of Government to convince them of the innocence and purity of the Abbé's conduct. They hastened to rectify the mistake, and declared they had no intention of including this worthy man in the general order of arrest of all persons employed in the public library; and they immediately gave directions for his release; in consequence of which he was before midnight carried back from prison to the house of Madame de Choiseul, whence he had been taken the same morning. In farther testimony of his virtues and talents, and to compensate in some degree for the insult offered to both, by the momentary suspicion and imprisonment which he had sustained, in the October following, the office of principal librarian being vacant by the death of Carra, and the resignation of Champfort, it was offered to him in the most flattering manner; but he chose to decline it on account of his age and infirmities. These last increased visibly; and, about the beginning of 1795, being then in his 80th year, his end rapidly approached, and was probably hastened by the extreme severity of the season. He died on the 30th of April with little corporal suffering, preserving his senses so entirely to the last, that he was reading Horace two hours before his death, and was probably unconscious of its approach.

His figure was tall, and of good proportion; and the structure of his frame seemed well adapted to support the vigorous exertions of his mind. Houdon has finished an excellent bust of this ornament of his age and country. His relations cherish his memory with filial piety; his friends feel his irreparable loss with constant regret: to the learned he has left a model of imitation, and to all mankind a useful example.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

P. S. In addition to the list of publications by Barthelemy, enumerated by



by D. H. the following may be mentioned, *viz.* Letters to the Authors of the *Journal des Sçavans*: On Phœnician Medals and Inscriptions; in vol. August, 1760, 4to, p. 495; Dec. 1761, p. 871; Sept. and Nov. 1763: On Samaritan Medals, April, 1790. He wrote also many articles in the *Collection of Antiquities* by the Comte de Caylus. In the *Journal des Sçavans* for April, 1754, and June, 1760, he made the extracts of the Ruins of Balbec and Palmyra. He wrote for M. Bertin a Memoir on the Mexican Paintings; which was lost. He intended to have published a collection of all his Dissertations, with alterations and additions; which his nephew hopes one day or other to accomplish.

MR. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, Jan. 2.*  
I SHALL be much obliged to any correspondent who will communicate some general directions for the growing and cultivating that very useful dying material, *madder*; and whether the act 3: George II. enacting, that a sum of 5s. *per acre*, and no more, shall be taken in lieu of tithe thereof, be now in force. As the writer of this article wishes to cultivate a considerable quantity this present year, 1796, he will be obliged if gentlemen understanding the business will assist him with their communications in an *early Magazine*. E. C. T—N.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 3.*  
YOUR Correspondent, W. B. N. p. 984, either mistakes, or misstates, the passage from Mr. Jones's life of the late excellent and pious Bishop of Norwich. His expressions are these:

"When it is said, the two Doctors lived in perfect friendship with each other the latter part of their lives, Mr. Jones at least convinces me that he makes an assertion upon trust, &c. &c.

It is true, that there is a qualifying IF towards the end of the letter, which admits the *probability* of "the two Doctors" not meaning Dr. Heathcote and Dr. Horne, but Dr. Kennicott and that amiable prelate. Allow me to acquaint W. B. N. that his *last* surmise is founded in fact. Mr. Jones's observations have not the smallest reference to Dr. Heathcote. They commemorate the intimacy, which (to the infinite honour of two of the best men who ever lived) took place, after the storm of literary controversy had subsided,

between the Opponent and the Champion of the Hutchinsonians.

A sufficient space of time, Mr. Urban, has now elapsed, to enable us to consider the matters in dispute without undue bias, or local and personal prejudices. It will, I believe, appear in this instance, as in most polemical cases, that both parties were, in some degree, to blame; if the zeal on one side was too fiery, there was on the other too great asperity of censure. The opinions of Hutchinson are for the most part worthy of attention—those which are least tenable are innocent. Instead of having the mastery of his system, he, like other theorists, sometimes let his system get the better of its author, and carry him into devious paths; and in his controversial writings he did not always remember that brotherly kindness is the test of true Christianity, and that, while knowledge puffeth up, charity alone really edifieth. But his philosophy, to which the labours of Dr. Horne's BIOGRAPHER have given much support and stability, is hourly gaining ground; and to his theology it is probably owing, that cold moral essays from the pulpit have of late years been in a great degree superseded by Christian doctrines, worthy of the primitive church, and that the eyes of mankind begin to be opened as to the non-existence of any natural powers, by which unassisted reason can form to itself the knowledge of God. This meagre chimera, fancifully known by the name of *natural religion*, is the immediate parent of Deism, and of infidelity in all its forms: though itself the baseless fabric of a vision, it produces in its consequences real and horrible evils—seducing the mind from the only just objects of religious adoration, and cowering, with feigned respect, at the feet of Truth, till the opportunity presents itself of aiming a blow at its existence. Mr. Hutchinson was of opinion, (and what he thought he boldly avowed,) that Gospel-truth, or the religion of the Bible, was the only light exhibited to mankind; and that the *first* article of the Creed was as much an article of faith, taught by REVELATION, as the *second*. (See his Religion of Satan delineated.—See also two tracts, one by Dr. Ellis, and the other by Mr. Wilkats, in the first volume of a recent publication, entitled, "The Scholar armed").

To



To return to Bishop Horne and Dr. Kennicott, concerning the latter of whom Mr. Jones ought, in my opinion, to have spoken with more respect, and with more kindness. If departed souls have any knowledge of what is passing on earth, such a tribute of well-deserved applause would have been grateful to the spirits of two just men, now, as we trust, made perfect, and enjoying the pleasures of immortal friendship in each other's society.

The writer of these lines, Mr. Urban, sometimes flatters himself, that he was so happy, as to be the humble instrument of establishing and confirming the friendship, which gilded the latter days of his honoured patrons. Twenty years have elapsed, since he had an opportunity of thus repaying the distinguished kindness, which he received from each of these illustrious characters. He loved them both, and he had reason to love them, with filial affection—and he became the joyful witness, how truly and how cordially these great and good men loved each other. It was an union of hearts, and tempers, and dispositions, such as Heaven sometimes grants, in its especial favour, but of which very few such perfect instances have been exhibited to mankind. They were “Arcades ambo,” or, to paint their virtues better, they were “Christians indeed, in whom was no guile.” The flashy pretenders to merriment, whose wit would vanish and evaporate, if it were not supported by profaneness, or ribaldry, or malignity, might have seen (if they had been admissible into such society) with what lustre the powers of fancy *can* shine, when irradiated by every evangelical virtue. I speak, not from uncertain rumour, Mr. Urban, but from personal experience; for it was often my happy lot to be admitted into their intimate society, when, from my age, rank, and situation, I had no pretensions to such a flattering distinction. “I honoured them, and they endured me.” Let me for one moment indulge the recollection of those *noctes et ænæque diem*, of which it is impossible to speak more appositely, than in the words of the venerable bishop himself, when describing some of the employments of his early years: “I was thus exempted from the bustle and hurry of life, the din of politics, and the noise of folly—vanity and vexation flew away for a season—care and dis-

content “passed by on the other side.” The hours thus employed were indeed hours of happiness. Very pleasantly did they pass, and moved smoothly and swiftly along; for, when thus engaged, I counted no time. They are gone; but have left a relish, and a fragrance on the mind, and the remembrance of them is sweet.”

I was reading Pliny's letters a few days since, Mr. Urban, when a passage struck me, which, with a trifling alteration, is so applicable to these my parental friends, that I cannot forbear indulging myself (though I fear I weary you) in committing it to paper:

“Quorum recordatio quantum admirationis in animo meo, tantum desiderii reliquit. Cogito quibus amicis, quibus viris, caream. Implevit quidem uterque annum sexagesimum tertium, quæ ætas etiam robustissimis satis longa est. Scio. Evasisit uterque perpetuam valetudinem. Scio. Deceßit uterque nondum labascente republicâ, quæ illis omnibus suis charior erat, et hoc scio. Ego tamen, tanquam et juvenum et fortissimorum morti doleo—doleo autem, licet me imbecillum putes, meo nomine. Amisi enim, amisi vitæ meæ testes, rectores, magistros. Proinde adhibe solatia mihi: non hæc, *senes erant, infirmi erant* (hæc enim novi) sed nova aliqua, sed magna, quæ audierim nunquam, legerim nunquam. Nam quæ audivi, quæ legi, sponte succurrunt, sed tanto dolore superantur.”

Many years are passed since the death of the first of my benefactors; and the poignancy of my regret for the loss of the second is now beginning to mellow into that tender and affectionate remembrance, which brings such indescribable pleasure to a heart not absolutely destitute of sensibility. But I have eagerly embraced an opportunity of doing justice to the memory of these excellent men, and of establishing, beyond the possibility of doubt, the FACT of their perfect and cordial friendship. For the truth of my assertions, I could appeal to many witnesses; in particular to two Ladies, themselves at this day intimate friends, of whom the world (which wants such examples as they afford,) is happily not yet deprived; and who are still more immediately and more intimately concerned in the subject of this letter than myself. My name is not of sufficient consequence to be worthy of the public eye; but you are at liberty to communicate it to W. B. N. or any other enquirer. Yours, &c. E. E. A.



\* \* *The following Essay is on a subject of such importance, and gives such views for the improvement and embellishment of London, that we doubt not but our readers will be pleased to have it entire in one Magazine.*

OUTLINES OF A PLAN FOR TURNING THE THAMES, AS IT FLOWS THROUGH LONDON, INTO A MOST CAPACIOUS WET-DOCK, &c.

*Somerset Place, May, 1793.*

**T**HOUGH London may justly claim to be the greatest sea-port in the world, yet the vessels that frequent it are far from being so well accommodated as the interests of commerce would require, or as the improvability of the river will admit. The tide at London, on an average, rises about 16 feet; and then the river makes a most noble and magnificent appearance, which it is the object of the present Essay that it should always retain, as the ships would thereby be relieved from the straining which they suffer at low-water. Were the Thames to continue naturally always as high, or nearly as high, as it is at flood-tide, it would not only be a tenfold greater ornament to London than it is at present, but it would, by many degrees, be more beneficial to all those who have any interest in the ships that load or unload at the capital. But, what we cannot expect from Nature alone, we may have from Art in co-operation with Nature. I hope, therefore, it will not be unacceptable to those who desire the embellishment of London, the improvement of its harbour, and the convenience of its merchants, to peruse the outlines of a plan, by which the Thames, as it flows through the capital, may, during the whole year (or from year to year), be kept up to the same height, or nearly the same height, as it now is at every high-tide.

Wet-docks are universally allowed, by those conversant in shipping, to contribute greatly to the preservation of the ships moored in them; on which account some of our chief sea-ports, namely, Hull and Liverpool, have lately procured to themselves those naval conservatories, if I may so call them, at no small labour and expence. But the Thames affords to the city of London an opportunity of forming a wet-dock superior to any other in this island, or perhaps in the whole world besides, consisting of 300 acres; which,

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exclusive of the advantage to the shipping, would add a most pleasing embellishment to the capital, by rendering the Thames, as it flows through it, according to the description of the Poet,

*Tho' ne'er overflowing, always full.*

This advantage and this embellishment may be procured to London by the easy means of an additional bridge built across the Thames about two miles below London-bridge, a little higher than Bell-wharf, and so constructed as to serve for a lock as well as a bridge. Of the three bridges now existing in London across the Thames, one of them, namely, London-bridge, may be considered as an imperfect lock, by which the river, for a couple of hours every tide, is kept up three or four feet higher on one side of the bridge than on the other. But, by a complete lock-bridge, built, as is proposed, about Bell wharf, the Thames may be kept up above such bridge 15 or 16 feet higher than low-water mark, not only a few hours of the tide, but from one tide to another, that is, perpetually.

I shall therefore enter into some detail relative to the form and construction of such a bridge, and to the advantages that would result from keeping up the surface of the Thames at London as high as it now is at high-water. Supposing the breadth of the river at Bell-wharf to be 1220 feet, the same as at Westminster-bridge, that would consequently be the length of the new bridge. This new bridge I would propose to be erected upon one continued foundation of masonry from bank to bank, of the breadth of about 90 feet, and of 12 feet in thickness, 6 of which to be sunk in the bed of the river. Towards the middle of the length of the bridge I would erect two locks or sluices, with flood-gates, to remain open from one hour before high-tide to one hour after it, for the ingress and egress of ships when the tide flowed, or when it was high-tide. Let the distance between these locks be 200 feet; and, allowing 40 feet for the width of each lock, and 8 feet thick of wall for each of the cheeks or side-walls, they would then occupy 112 feet of the whole length. The remainder of the length I would distribute in the following manner. Dividing the whole into portions of 20 feet,



feet, and of each of those 20 feet allowing 4 feet for a stone pier, the whole length then, exclusive of the locks and abutments, would consist of 55 piers, and 55 openings of 16 feet in width each. On the 55 piers, and over the 55 openings, let 55 equal arches be erected, of 16 feet span each, rendering the road over the bridge perfectly level from one end to the other, as most bridges ought to be. At the two locks the road must pass over draw-bridges, which must be kept open two hours every tide, when the bridge would be shut up as impassable, the passage being free during the rest of the 24 hours. This obstruction of the road, during 4 hours every day, would be unavoidable; but, weighed against the other conveniences arising from the bridge, ought to pass for nothing: and certainly he would be deemed an unreasonable murmurer, who had a passage opened to him for 20 hours a day, where there was no passage before, should he complain that he could not pass during the whole of the 24 hours.

But, before the arches and the road over the bridge are constructed, let flood-gates be fitted to the two locks, and also to the 55 openings; which flood-gates, when shut, will render the whole bridge one continued lock, and will give to the Thames, for 10 or 12 miles above the bridge, nearly the same appearance that it has at every high-tide, and thereby keep the ships in the port of London always afloat in a perfect and most capacious wet-dock; and the nuisances of low-water and muddy shores, at present so unsightly and so inconvenient, will thereby be removed from the wharfs and keys.

Having thus given a description of the essential parts of the construction of the new lock-bridge, I shall now proceed to explain some of the advantages that might consequentially be made to arise from it. By the confession of all naval people, it would be allowed to afford a great benefit to the ships in the port of London: for which benefit, were the ships to pay the same acknowledgement *per week* as is usually demanded at other wet-docks, it might be expected to produce an annual income of 20,000*l.* To this may be added the many conveniences and advantages of lading and unlading at the wharfs. But on these points I need not here enlarge, as they have

been very amply explained in a pamphlet lately published on *Wet-docks, Quays, and Wharfs, for the Port of London*; a performance where sound judgement and extensive information are equally conspicuous. From this performance it would seem that I have much understated the income that would probably arise from turning the port of London into a wet-dock; for, since the wet-docks at Liverpool, where the shipping amounts to 300 vessels, produce an annual revenue of 12,480 pounds, a wet-dock at London, where the shipping is 1860 vessels, ought to produce six times as much as at Liverpool.

Thus far in regard to the shipping, and the revenue thence arising from the construction of a lock-bridge. Let us now turn our views to other advantages that would accompany that lock-bridge. The flood-gates of the two locks, and of the 55 openings, must be so constructed as to pen-in the high-tide to any height that public convenience may require; but in each of them let sliding vanes or wickets be made, to allow one-eighth of the whole depth of water to run off every tide. Thus, supposing the flood-gates completely shut at the turning of every high-tide, when the additional rise of water is 16 feet, the sliding vanes or wickets must be then opened to such a degree as to let two feet of the water run off between one tide and another, so that, when a succeeding tide returns, the depth of the water penned-up on the upper side of the bridge may be about 14 feet above low-water mark. In this manner, after the bridge is built, there will be, as at present, a flowing and ebbing in the Thames as it runs through London; but, instead of flowing five hours, and ebbing seven hours and an half, every tide, it will flow two hours, and ebb about ten hours and an half every tide; and, instead of rising 16 feet, and falling 16 feet, it will rise only two feet, and fall two feet.

At the ebb-tide the Thames at the lock-bridge will be 14 feet higher on the upper side of the bridge than on the lower, and about half-tides it will be about 8 feet higher on one side of the bridge than on the other; consequently the water, in running off by the wickets and sliding vanes, may be said to have a fall of about 8 feet upon an average. I would, therefore, propose



pose to take the benefit of this fall of the stream to transport what is now called the water-works of London-bridge to the lock-bridge, where the same effect would be produced by one-half the present expence of machinery, the same rent continuing to be paid for those water-works in their new situation as is now paid. London-bridge, being thus freed from its present incumbrance, might then be re-built upon such a plan as to prevent any fall of the stream between its piers, which might induce the owners of many small vessels to take their moorings above that bridge; whereby the port of London would be greatly enlarged, and the wharfage greatly extended. The only objection I can see to the removing of the water-works to the lock-bridge is, that it would carry the forcing power to too great a distance from the reservoir, or pipes of distribution. But, whoever considers the forcing machine at Chelsea, which conducts the water of the Thames to the circular reservoir at the top of Hyde-park, will abandon this objection.

Allowing a space of 300 feet by the side of the lock-bridge for these water-works, that is, 15 of the 55 openings, with their correspondent piers, all of which openings may be applied to the purposes of water-mills, having a fall of water of 8 feet upon an average, and capable of being worked 12 hours every day. I shall not here enter into the detail of the construction of those water-mills, but shall only observe that, if corn-mills are erected, each opening will suffice for two mills; consequently the bridge will give on the whole 80 pair of stones, with water in abundance. Were we to adopt the late politic system of the French, of supplying their West-Indies with flour from home instead of from North-America, our ships in the West-Indian trade would give full employment to all those mills, exclusive of the consumption of London; and, supposing the flour carried out not in casks, but in large jars, like the Italian oil jars, those jars that carry out the flour might bring home the sugar, which would supersede the continual expence of pipe-staves, cooperage, &c. At Moissac and at Montauban I counted, if I remember right, 20 pairs of stones in one house, which were chiefly employed in grinding flour for the French West-India islands; and each pair of

stones yielded a rent of 100*l.* a year. But, reckoning each of our 80 mills at the rent of only 50*l.* a year, that would give another annual income arising from the lock-bridge of 4000 pounds. Adding this income to that arising from the tonnage of the shipping enjoying the benefit of the wet-dock, and it may I think be justly concluded, that the proposed lock-bridge would, exclusive of the embellishment of the capital, yield an annual income of above 30,000 pounds.

Let us suppose this income, with the expence of the construction of the bridge; and we may, I think, fairly conclude, that the above great advantages, and great embellishments, might be procured to the City of London at no expence; for, a capital, that in the course of a few years will more than reimburse itself, cannot properly be said to be expended. Supposing the length of the bridge, including its abutments, to be 1220 feet; the breadth of the foundation, as above-mentioned, of solid masonry, to be 90 feet, and its depth 12; these three numbers, multiplied together, give us 82,350 tons of stone at 16 solid feet to the stone. Fifty-five piers, each 40 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 15 feet high, give an addition of 8275 tons. The cheeks of the two locks, together with the two abutments, may be computed to take 2626 tons, and the arches of the bridge, side walls, and parapets, 10,300 tons. The mass of stone requisite to complete the bridge would then be 103,551 tons, which, at 20*s.* a ton, will amount to 103,551*l.* Supposing the workmanship, and other materials, to amount to as much more, the bridge would then cost 207,102*l.*

But to the bridge I have proposed the appendage of 80 water-mills placed on the lower side of it, for which purpose the breadth of the foundation of masonry at the bottom of the river was to be extended at 90 feet. What of this breadth was not occupied by the bridge would be occupied by the mills. The mills must be built upon piers and arches of nearly the same dimensions as the piers and arches of the bridge, only that the arches, which would be but 16 feet span, might be of brick, and would serve for the ground-floors of the mills. It is not my intention here to enter into the minute detail of the estimate; therefore I will suppose



suppose the construction of these mills to cost 40,000l.; and, allowing 60,000l. extra charges on the whole undertaking, the new lock-bridge, and all the advantages immediately connected with it, will then cost about 300,000l.; or, as I have above observed, may truly be said to cost nothing, as they would fully compensate for their first expence by a large annual revenue.

From these considerations, rich individuals, who have a desire to improve their capital in the building way, have in this undertaking a fair prospect of employing it to advantage, exclusive of the benefit they would thereby render to the metropolis and to the publick; and can any just reason be assigned why undertakers in such great works should not be amply recompensed? Sound policy will unite with justice in giving to great undertakings great rewards; and, I may also add, in keeping down the profits of low unessential occupations. What seems chiefly necessary to prevent jobbing speculators in these and similar undertakings, is to prohibit any partner in them from selling or transferring his share during the first ten years.

Supposing the bridge completed, it would follow as a natural consequence, that a new road should be made from each end of it in a strait line with the bridge, as far as the contour or circuit of London would allow, because I would wish this new road to be a bounding road to the capital, and that there should be a prohibition in the act from erecting any houses upon new foundations on the outside of it, or within a mile of that outside. On the inside it would soon be lined with new houses built in a handsome style, and, as the ground in that quarter of the city is a low flat, the present grassy surface ought to be made the cellar-floor, and the parlour-floor lifted 10 or 12 feet above it. The road itself I would likewise propose to be raised for the first mile, on the Middlesex side, 10 or 12 feet, bounding it on the outside by a brick wall of that height, and ornamenting it with a double row of trees. It would thus become what the Boulevard is at Paris, a delightful walk for airing, raised as a terrace, having elegant houses on one side, and a beautiful park on the other, about twice as large as St. James's park, to which the bounding brick

wall of the road would serve as a haba fence. On the Middlesex side, this road might be continued in a straight line with the bridge, nearly as far as Hoxton, crossing the White-chapel-road close to the London Hospital. On the Surrey side it ought to advance in a straight line but a short way, when it ought to make an angle to fall-in with the proper outline of the capital on that side of the river, which outline might pass nearly to Newington Butts, and thence to Lambeth, where it would meet another bounding road ending at Milbank, and so nearly complete the circuit. This circuit would extend about 13 miles, including a space more than double that of antient Rome, when that city was at the height of its splendor and magnificence.

London of late is swoln to such an enormity, and so many irregular plans of building are pursuing on the roads of approach to it, as call loudly for some parliamentary restraints. Thousands, and ten thousands, of those who, without any call whatever, think they cannot breathe out of the sight of the dome of St. Paul's, would find the air of England as pure 200 miles from it, and might eat their fresh butter on the spot, which is now brought to them near 200 miles by land-carriage, to a needless enhancement of the price. The same may be said of almost every other article of consumption in a family. Having, therefore, fixed upon a proper bounding line for the capital, every discouragement should be given to the multiplying of houses for a certain number of miles without that bounding line; for, sound views of policy, as well as of commerce, would lead to a dispersion of habitations over the whole island, especially upon our sea-girt frontier, rather than to an unnecessary and unmeasurable concentration of buildings upon the banks of one river.

Having thus explained the leading or essential points, in regard to the form and construction of the lock-bridge, and the advantages arising from it to the port of London, I shall not at present enter into a farther detail. In pointing out the practicability and utility of the improvement, I have in a manner laid the foundation-stone of the new bridge.

I shall conclude with one observation more. The lock-bridge, it appears, would



pose to take the benefit of this fall of the stream to transport what is now called the water-works of London-bridge to the lock-bridge, where the same effect would be produced by one-half the present expence of machinery, the same rent continuing to be paid for those water-works in their new situation as is now paid. London-bridge, being thus freed from its present incumbrance, might then be re-built upon such a plan as to prevent any fall of the stream between its piers, which might induce the owners of many small vessels to take their moorings above that bridge; whereby the port of London would be greatly enlarged, and the wharfage greatly extended. The only objection I can see to the removing of the water-works to the lock-bridge is, that it would carry the forcing power to too great a distance from the reservoir, or pipes of distribution. But, whoever considers the forcing machine at Chelsea, which conducts the water of the Thames to the circular reservoir at the top of Hyde-park, will abandon this objection.

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with elegant houses; and, on the outside, all round, having an ornamented park for the exercise of the inhabitants; and, thirdly, it would open a street of communication along each bank of the river, which street would at the same time serve as one continued wharf for merchandise, and more than double the warehouse-room or cellar-room that London now possesses. And, to complete the whole, the revenue arising out of these great advantages would fully defray the expence of their execution.

For the execution of such noble designs the superintendence of an *Ædilian Board* would seem to be most proper. The Romans very early had a superior Magistrate, under the name of *Ædil*, whose employment was to direct and inspect in whatever regarded the public buildings, and the necessary improvements of their city. We are yet got no farther than Commissioners of Pavements.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

**A**S the introduction of Small Canals may be of rational importance, I hope the observations on their formation and utility, in the inclosed paper, will be found worthy of a place in your very useful and entertaining Magazine.

Yours, &c. ROB. FULTON.

This subject has never been publicly investigated, yet one which I conceive a national importance, and worthy the consideration of every friend to improvement.

The country has arrived at a period sensible of the importance of internal navigation. Wherever canals extend, the carriage of materials is lowered, and in an agricultural view they are a most powerful agent, by reducing the expence of transporting the ponderous ingredients of manure.

But, to facilitate their construction, and that they may be extended in every direction, some mode of formation much less expensive than locks must be adopted.

In viewing the operation of a lock, it appears, that, if they were built for small boats, the delay in passing would be so great that an important trade could not be transacted, as it requires almost as much time to pass a small as a larger boat. Hence, to perform any considerable quantity, a lock must be sufficient to admit a boat of at least 20

tons, and such boats demand a wide, deep, and expensive canal, particularly in hilly countries, or were tunnels and aqueducts intervene.

But, to establish a cheap system of navigation, canals must be small, tunnels narrow, land saved, embankments reduced, reservoirs contracted, and small boats introduced. For this purpose, locks must be avoided, and valleys in many instances crossed without aqueducts, contracting the expence on all the parts, yet retaining the power to perform the trade; the principle being to lay the weight, on the canal, in length instead of breadth.

By a small boat, I mean one of four tons, four feet wide, twenty long, two feet ten inches deep. Such boat, being larger than the chest of a waggon, will contain almost every thing but timber, one horse conveying ten. They will contain lime, limestone, coals, lead, iron ore, grain, flour, iron ware, and pottery of all kinds, and all bodies, ponderous and compact, as well as boats of any size whatever; they will contain hogheads, boxes, and bale goods, not exceeding four feet in width (which are seldom of greater dimensions). Each boat will receive 15 sacks of hops, cotton, or wool; and although the 15 sacks will not weigh four tons, the same circumstance is attendant on all other boats, it being impossible to give them the weight of tonnage by such materials, yet one horse may take the greater number of boats, to make up his weight.

Considering the articles enumerated, I think there are few things excluded; and the question is, whether a company should expend 100,000*l.* instead of 50,000*l.* to accommodate the few things which these boats cannot convey?

Thus seeing that most things may be navigated in small boats, and small boats contract the expence of a canal, the next thing will be to pass them to and from the different ponds with ease and expedition. For this purpose I have constructed various models, by perpendicular lift and inclined plane, each having for its leading principle a preponderating tub or cistern of water to give the power, and of which perhaps the following is the most simple:

The ponds of canal being run to such points of hills as will give the greatest possible rise at one time, a double



double inclined plane must be constructed, on which the ropes or chains must perform a rotatory movement; by passing round an horizontal wheel at top and bottom by the rotatory movement, the descending boats will ever pass down one plane, and the ascending mount the other, keeping up a successive instead of an alternate motion. To perform this, the plane must either be composed of rollers, or each boat have four small wheels, placed beneath its bottom, with the axles cased, to prevent resistance in the water.

The reason for the specific formation of the apparatus is, that, as it is necessary to introduce small boats, to have a small canal, it is absolutely necessary such boats should pass quick over the plane, that a quantity of trade may be performed. By composing the plane of rollers, or mounting a boat with wheels, she will be ready for transfer without losing time in fixing her to a carriage for that purpose. And the operation in a descending trade will be thus: the first boat being raised out of the upper pond on the plane, by means of the water-tub, and hooked to the chains, the first in descending will draw out the second, the second the third, and so on, to any number of boats; at the same time, raise those that are empty by their descending weight; the whole being performed with the loss of only one ton of water applied to the first boat: hence, in a descending trade, as is frequently the case from collieries and lime-works, all the water in demand is a pond to bring the boats to the plane, where they are passed to the different levels, without the replenish which locks require.

When an alternate or ascending trade is presented, the water-tubs are applied to draw the boats up the plane; and in such case the waste of water is little more than the weight of the respective cargoes.

In passing the boats, there is little more to do than hook them to the chains, the rotatory movement conveying them up and down in regular succession. In entering the different ponds, they discharge themselves from the chains without farther trouble. By this movement, I conceive two four-ton boats, *one up and one down*, may pass a plane, whose perpendicular is 200 feet, in three minutes, which is equal to 1920 tons in 12 hours; these

boats mounted on wheels may be considered as so many waggons moving on a fluid to a certain point, then running down or mounting a hill, by an adequate power.

When timber longer than 20 feet is to be transported, it may float in the canal, till arriving at a plane, when it is taken on wheels prepared for the purpose, and passed with little more trouble than a boat. In Russia and America, great quantities of timber are floated to the sea-ports; and the same system, I conceive, may be practised to advantage in canals.

In cases where water can be spared, and a deep valley may require an expensive aqueduct, I propose to erect a stage either parallel or inclined, the chains performing the rotatory movement as before described, with preponderating water-tubs to draw the boats to the different ponds; this operation will be similar to the inclined plane, and at the same time a valley is crossed, height may be gained where the ground admits of such advantage. In constructing these machines, it appears that a plane to mount 100 feet may be executed for 2,500*l.* taking the average of situations; while locks for 25 tons boats, to the same height, is usually estimated at 7000*l.* In an aqueduct now building, estimated at 15,000*l.* an engine, as has been described, might be erected for 4000*l.* which leaves 550*l.* *per annum*, from which deduct the wages of two men, with wear and tare, 120*l.* and the annual savings will be 430*l.*; these calculations will give some idea of the manner in which the savings are produced.

On a canal formed for four-ton boats, boats three feet wide, containing three tons, will work to great advantage in collieries or lime works, as they will move through narrow and cheap tunnels; yet, where it may be inconvenient to form a tunnel, such boats may be conveyed by a rail-way to the pits, there take in their cargo, and, descending, to the canal, be immediately ready for navigation. This mode will save the expence of first loading into waggons and then into boats; also avoid the breakage of coals.

In the course of a voyage, where three or six tons of coals are in demand, one or two boats may be left without

detraining



detaining the boatman, which the purchaser may discharge in his return: but, in a 25-ton boat, the whole must be detained till the quantity purchased is delivered.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

I HAVE often wondered that none of your many reading and writing friends have calculated the probability, that one day or other the inhabitants of EUROPE, who have extended themselves over so much more of the globe than properly belongs to them, may be compelled to retreat within their own portion of it. The first advances from Europe into Asia and Africa were for trade. The discovery of America was innocent in its motives; but how soon was the new continent made a theatre of blood and murder! and how many horrid scenes have Asia and Africa witnessed! Can the injured natives, who have yielded to superior force or intrigue, for ever submit to the oppression of ambition and avarice? or will the race be extirpated in this world, and await to be avenged on their destroyers in another? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? Though he permit, for the wisest of reasons, his human creatures to execute the great designs of his Providence on one another, he will be shewn to be "just in all that is brought upon them." What then are the temporary revolutions which we now witness and wonder at on the Continent of Europe? A transaction of a few years, compared with the havock and ravages of centuries, in the eye of him who beholds the world as one great theatre of good and evil, where the evil so largely predominates. In vain we boast of new lights and wonderful improvements expected from the New World, when all the virtue practised there, while this globe endures, will not atone for the corruption of body and soul derived to the innocent Aborigines from their invaders. A restless disposition, lust of power and conquest, pursuit of new objects, new gains, new pleasures, carried men out of Europe. By a gradual dispersion they over-run the rest of the world, and are still eager after new discoveries; every one of which serves but to shew human-nature in its native colours, guided by imperfect morality, and less religion, and not amended by its new enlight-

eners. In vain then hope we that the *New World* should hold out to the *Old* a more perfect pattern than that from which the inhabitants of the latter departed, when they transgressed their original bounds. H. D.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

WITH the view of enabling our readers to compare, in circumstances by no means dissimilar, the present with former days, the year 1796 with 1596, I have transmitted, for insertion in your miscellany, an extract from No. XXX. of the Appendix to Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift. The instrument referred to is dated Dec. 27, 1596, and has this title, "The Archbishop to the Bishops of his Province, for Fasting and Prayer, upon Occasion of a Dearth." And in the letter, in pursuance of her Majesty's express pleasure, and absolute commandment, it was directed.

"That such as be of better ability do, in the fear of God, use a greater moderation than heretofore in their diet. But, namely, that by none, of degrees whatsoever, any flesh be dressed or eaten, in such days as by law stand already prohibited, other than such as by reason [of infirmity] be lawfully thereunto licensed; and that not only on Fridays, and other days by law already appointed for fasting-days, no suppers at all be provided or taken by any, either for themselves or household; but also that every one, not letted by grievous sickness, do abstain altogether on each Wednesday night. To the intent, that that which is by forbearance of that meal, and at other meals, by abstinence from all superfluous fare, fruitfully spared, may presently, especially by the wealthy sort, be charitably converted to the relief and comfort of the poor needy." How many, or rather how very few, would now acquiesce in going supperless to bed, in obedience to a royal mandate notified by the Archbishop of Canterbury? But I hope, and I believe, that there are many, who, in their public and private devotions, express their trust, *that the scarcity and dearth (which we do now most justly suffer for our iniquity) may, through the goodness of God, be turned into cheapness and plenty.*

The words in italics occur in the first of the collects *in the time of dearth*, published in the book of Common Prayer; and the same collect was in the Liturgy used in the reign of Elizabeth.

B. B. (LXV. 997.) recommends an abstinence from Butcher's meat for one



or two days in a week, and asks what a saving of calves and lambs would there be, if next Lent we were to keep a Popish Fast? i. e. as it appears from the words following, eat fish, instead of flesh. Your correspondent, however, did not consider that there is as great a scarcity of fish as of flesh, and that for a plentiful supply of fish at least we must wait till peace shall be restored. Whether, during the current year, or even the current century, we shall be favoured with that invaluable blessing, time will shew! Under the procrastinating cloud, which has hung over us for three years, who can yet discover a glimpse through the gloom? Yours, &c. Q Q

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 25.  
I HAVE somewhere seen on a tombstone a memorial to the name of Reynolds, with the following arms, viz. Argent, three oorses heads couped, the colour not distinguishable. I shall be much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents, who can point out to me a family of the name of Reynolds; who bear this coat armour; for in Edmondson's Heraldic Collection there is none in the least resembling it appropriated to that name. Yours, &c. JUBA.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.  
WHEN were briefs first printed in this country?  
At what period did they begin to be issued by the Crown?  
What is the reason, that, in Wales, their circulation is confined, by authority, to the three counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor?  
Why are the other counties in that principality exempt from the imposition of briefs? CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18.  
A Friend having favored me with the sight of a proof-sheet of Mr. Nichols's "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," as a specimen of that very valuable work; it is with much diffidence I offer the following conjecture. In opposition to the great authority therein quoted, on the etymology of Gartree, or, as it is sometimes spelt, Gartrey, the name by which one of our Hundreds in Leicestershire has for a long series of years been, and is still distinguished. GENT. MAG. January, 1796.

The notion, of the appellation being suggested by the county-gallows, sometimes called the *gallows-tree*, seems to want support; *gar*, its first syllable, bearing but a very slight affinity indeed to *gallow*, nor will the different orthography of the word prove very favorable to the above opinion. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Geretrew*; the Testa de Nevill, and our county historian Mr. Burton, uniformly give it *Gertre*. In the ecclesiastical division of our neighbouring county of Lincoln is a deanry named also *Gartree*, which I believe is not possessed of that slender circumstance of the *gallows* standing within its boundary; it being a considerable distance from Lincoln; not having an opportunity of consulting any topographical account of that county, I know not what, or if any, opinion has been given of its derivation.

With due submission to your very superior judgement, Mr. Urban, in these matters, I proceed to observe on the name in question. You know, Sir, we heralds use the the term *Garb*, from the French *Gerbe*, to denote a sheaf of any kind of grain. See Edmondson's and Cotes's Heraldic Dictionaries. And Giles Jacob, in his Law-Dictionary, says, the word *Treet* is mentioned in the statute of 51 Henry III. and signifies fine wheat. The term then compounded of these two words, *Garb-treet* or *Gerbe-treet*, has experienced less alteration in its orthography than almost any other of equal antiquity. This term, denoting generally *sheafs of corn*, or, in its more restrained sense, *sheafs of fine*, or good, *wheat*, is very descriptive of the quality of the soil of this hundred; for, Mr. Burton tells us, in his general description of the county prefixed to his Leicestershire, "The South-east side shire," in which our hundred of Gartree is situated, "is exceeding rich ground, yielding great increase of corn of all kinds in abundance." The declaration made by every good farmer, that no land in England grows better wheat and other corn than that of this district, fully confirms the observation of our historian. I am, however, sorry to add, and especially at this *truly trying time*, but little of this excellent land is now in tillage, almost the whole of the hundred having, within these few years,



years, been inclosed and laid down for grazing.

Mr. Nichols, Vol. II. p. 7. of his *Leicestershire*, hints that *Framland*, the name of another of our hundreds, means *firm*, or stiff, *lande*, and that such land is in many places called *frem lande*. This is somewhat to our present purpose, as affording an instance, in the same county, of the hundred being descriptive of the quality of the soil.

In your last volume a correspondent asks in what parish *Gartree-bush* is situated? The following description I took on the spot.

*Gartree-bush* is situated in the parish of Shangton, or Shankton, on the East edge of what is called the *Rockingham-road*, but which is in fact, the *VIA DEVANA* of the Romans\*, about 100 yards North of its intersection with the road leading from Market Harborough to Melton Mowbray†. It consists of five ancient elms (and the stump of a sixth) growing on a bank or small knoll (perhaps a barrow); from the appearance and situation of those which remain, it is probable the bush, or clump, consisted originally of eight or ten trees. *Gartree-bush* is not inserted in Mr. Prior's subscription map of Leicestershire, which it certainly ought to have been.

Yours, &c. ROWLAND ROUSE.

MR. URBAN, Hackney, Jan. 11.

**A**S some of your correspondents have lately favored the publick with lists of the London and country booksellers who have published catalogues, I wish to suggest a wish, that an account of the places of public worship belonging to the Dissenters from the Church Establishment in London, with their preachers, and times of service, be communicated by the same hands, and through the same channel.

At a future period, I trust, I shall be able to furnish you with a curious list

\* See the late Dr. Mason's, the Bishop of Corke, and the Rev. Mr. Leman's description of this road, in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. I. p. cxlviii. cxlix.

\* This road also is undoubtedly *Roman*, leading from Borough-hill, in the parish of Borough near Melton, by Harborough, and Gulsborough, in Northamptonshire, to Borough hill, near Daventry, in the same county. See Nichols, ut supra; and n. 2. [We approve the conjecture. EDIT.

of the same kind of places of public worship throughout the kingdom, from the papers of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Robinson, well known for his history of Baptism, &c.

Yours, &c. CURIOSUS.

#### DARTMOOR RAMBLE CONTINUED.

**A**T 11 o'clock in the morning we set out from Tavistock, in search of Crockern Torr, and other remarkable places on the Moor (taking especial care to furnish our servant with a stock of cold provisions and a bottle of *vinum bonum*). We took the Exeter-road, and having, to the best of our knowledge, ascertained the spot, we proceeded on foot to the Northwood, to examine some torrs, and search for Wistman's Wood. After searching in vain for some time, and being arrived at the third torr, and finding no wood, we were under some perplexity concerning it; however, on clambering to the top of one of the torrs, we discovered it a little behind us. Near the river it is an assemblage of low scrubby oak-trees, or rather large bushes of underwood, seemingly of great antiquity, occupying a space of about half an acre of ground, the spaces between the trees being covered with immense moorstone rocks, almost touching the lower boughs of the trees. At this time they come far short of the description Risdon, in his Survey of Devon, gives; few of them that we observed having any thing like an upright trunk of a fathom about; one of the largest and loftiest that we observed, possessing a trunk of about two feet high, which spreads regularly into three branches. This famous wood also possesses a few bushes of the *salix*, or willow-tree, of the mountain variety, the *Fraxinus vulgaris*, common ash-tree, and a few plants of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, mountain-ash, or wild service-tree. Returning to Crockern Torr, we drew the cork of our bottle, spread our cold collation on the ground, and fell to with an exquisite gusto, highly sharpened by the keen air of the moor. After dinner we pushed about our frugal store of exhilarating sherry pretty brisk, drinking all the good and loyal toasts which our scanty allowance would allow. These toasts we bequeathed, written on a slip of paper, and corked up in the bottle, to the next honest finder, breathing a wish that



that he might be as happy as we, and left it under the projecting edge of a massy rock. We now proceeded to investigate the Torr, and searched for the table, seats, &c. said to be used in the Stannary Parliaments usually held here; but could not discover them, and we were led to imagine the rocks, and detached smaller masses, were used for that purpose; and for this, in the rude age of simplicity, the Torr seems well adapted, consisting (not, like most of the other Torrs we visited, of high and steep piles of rocks, but) of a great number of separate ones scattered on the ground to a considerable extent, some in single masses, others double and triple, in such manner as may tolerably well serve for tables and seats, and be fancied as such by a fertile imagination; as to any thing regular or artificial, there did not appear to us the smallest trace; the whole seems to remain as when formed by Nature, the rocks scattered without any visible order or design, and no appearance of any tool ever having been employed on them. I here found a curious fragment of a flint, with concentric curved lines, which I preserved, and added to that part of my collection to which it belongs. We by no means supposed this flint to be a natural production of this place; but brought from a distance and lodged there for use; or it might have been the property of some poring naturalist, and there casually lost; it had no appearance of ever being used against the steel. This was the only particle of flint we perceived during the whole course of our tour on the moor. The great disparity between the strata of Dartmoor and a sister eminence of great extent (Halldown), which consists of one bed of flints, very forcibly struck us. We now turned our horses towards Holne, and returned to Two Bridges, for greater safety and certainty of getting into the Holne-road; but, seeing a very good cut leading across the moor, we struck into the same, which brought us into a fine road. Following which for about a mile, we arrived at a large brook running South. On referring to the sketch of the map, it was found not to be the road which we supposed it to be, being on the other side of the river Dart. Proceeding, however, on it, we came to Dunnabridge-pound, and, on enquiry, found it led to New-

bridge, and was the Ashburton-road; but that there was a nearer way to Holne, which would save a mile or more. A man of that place became our guide, and pointed out this road, which is entered from the Ashburton-road, at a gate leading into a green lane. Having forded the Dart (or, as our guide called it, the West Dart) and ascending the opposite hill, we came to Coombstone rock; it consists of 3 very large masses of stone, piled one on the other, like cakes, the sides nearly perpendicular, and the upper parts flat. Thence we proceeded to Holne, where we refreshed ourselves and horses on good homely fare, and courteous obliging behaviour. In crossing the moor in this part of our peregrination we were mostly on horseback; therefore could not make many very particular observations, such as were made being superficially. We observed that, West of a bridge called Merrivil-bridge, it was very rocky, and the soil but poor; but, farther on we observed several spots inclosed with walls for cultivation. These spots we apprehend to be called New Takes, (in the Old Latin Rolls *Sepimentum*,) and held by grants from the Prince of Wales, each supposed to be equivalent to eight acres of good land, though sometimes containing in quantity near ten times as much. Farther on the soil improves, and black-wood is cut in great plenty. About Two Bridges and Crockern Torr it is very good pasture; but, though there are many such inclosures as just mentioned, producing corn, &c. we do not recollect seeing the least appearance of timber (excepting Wistmanswood) till we were got someways to the East of Dunnabridge-pound. From the pound to Holne the lands South of the river Dart are mostly inclosed, and put on the appearance of the in-country. Great part of this route laying through the *Genista spinosa* furze, made it very troublesome. As we drew near Holne, and the parish of Buckland, we found wood plentiful, mostly of the *Ulmus vulgarissimus folio lato scabro*, common rough-leaved elm; and here and there clumps of single trees of the *Quercus latifolia*, common oak. The stone on the moor, as far as we observed it this day, was all of the granite or moor-stone species. Holne, otherwise Holme, formerly Holeland, possessed a monastery of the White Monks,



Monks, who were greatly condemned for their covetousness, as appears by the words of King Richard the First, in answer to one Fulk, a Frenchman, (a man in great esteem for his godliness and piety,) who told Richard that he fostered three daughters, which would incur the wrath of God if he did not shortly free himself from them. "Thou hypocrite," says Richard, "the world well knoweth I never was the father of children." Fulk still persisted he was the father of three. Which assertion so roused the King's choler that he threatened Fulk highly; who, to appease him, discovered his meaning, saying that his three daughters were Pride, Covetousness, and Letchery. "If that is the case, replied the King, I will presently rid myself of them: first the white monks of Holne shall have my covetousness, the knights templars my pride, and the clergy my lust; thus have you my three daughters bestowed amongst you." Edulph Bishop of Crediton held half an hide of land here. Then Otheline inherited it. After him, William Bozun, since Nicholas de la Yeo. A hide of land is defined so variously as to its quantity, that I beg leave to lay before your readers the various definitions that have come under my eye; at the same time shall thank any of your readers, or correspondents, if they can point out the certain number of acres at this present time. We find, in *Terms de Ley*, a hide of land to be as much as might be ploughed with one plough in a year, or as much ground as would maintain a family. Crompton, in his *Jurisdiction*, &c. says it contains an hundred acres. Sir Edward Coke will have it, that a hide of land, plough land, yard land, &c. contain no certain number of acres. If this was really the case, a hide of land knew no bounds. Jacob, in his *Law-Dictionary*, says, there was an extraordinary tax payable to the King for every hide of land. This was levied, not only in money, but provision of armour, in historical collections, &c. We read, *anno Dom.* 1008, this year the King commanded, that ships should, with all diligence, be built by the whole English nation; that a ship should be fitted out by 310 hides of land (a hide containing as much ground as one plough could be sufficient for the management of every year), and ten hides should set out a man armed with an helmet and breast-

plate; and lastly, in the laws of King Ina, we find the distribution of England was made by hides. Of the village of Buckland we observed nothing remarkable; but find it is commonly called Buckland in the Moor, that from its site Roger de Buckland took his name, a man of great worth and wealth, from whom sprang William de Buckland, who was Sheriff of Devon and Cornwall five successive years. After being sufficiently refreshed and recovered from the fatigue, we left Holne, and proceeded towards Buckfast abbey, which we viewed with a great deal of pleasure, and thought the time well spent. From which we proceeded towards Modbury at a pretty good rate, taking the direct road. Arrived there at about 10 o'clock at night, and rested there till morning, when we separated, each travelling to his respective home. The village of Blackanton at that time being my place of residence, I shall beg leave, if agreeable, to continue this tour to the fourth day, describing Buckfast Abbey, &c. then my route homeward, which shall be my next letter; then our remarks on the Geography, and Donn's map of the moor; and lastly, thoughts on its intended inclosure and cultivation. J.L.

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Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 21.*  
**I** CAN by no means exonerate "the yeomanry of this kingdom," from the charge of keeping up the price of corn (*vol. LXV. p. 1007*). They have done, and continue to do it: else why, I would ask, do they withhold it from the markets?—I reside in the largest county, the largest corn county, in Great Britain? and have occasion to travel a good deal in it; and I have observed, that most of the principal farmers have at least three fourths of the produce of the late harvest, and many of them actually the same number of stocks now as they had in September or October. If it is not the intention, then, of these extensive farmers, to support, and even increase the price of corn, why do they keep the markets so scantily supplied? It is from plentiful markets alone, that the price of corn can be reduced (except compulsory laws be enacted); and there is no doubt with me, of there being grain enough in the country to furnish them in abundance. I, along with many intelligent men with whom I have conversed on the subject, have never thought



thought a real scarcity did exist—as at any time a sufficiency might have been purchased for money—and it was a fact, that, upon the eve of the late harvest, when there was a general appearance of abundance, the best wheat was to be bought, at a moderate rate, at all the neighbouring markets. The farmers themselves confessed their crops of corn exceeded many former years, and some of them voluntarily engaged to supply any family with wheat at 6s. *per* bushel till the next harvest. We need, indeed, only refer to the news-papers at that period, to find the flattering accounts of the fruitfulness of the earth. It was a grateful prospect to the poor—but they were destined not to enjoy it.—Interested men soon dared, to insinuate a continued scarcity of the “staff of life”—and proved to be such fools “as to hoard up corn,” notwithstanding “the enormous sum it has sold for for some months past.”

If the tenants of small farms have threshed out all their stock to supply the county hitherto, surely the large farmers, who, many of them, have yet made little or no impression on their hoards, will be fully competent, if properly regulated, to serve the demands of the rest of the year.—The land-holders in this nation are, from the late and present existing circumstances operating so much in their favour, suddenly become as opulent as the owners themselves; necessity therefore does not oblige them to sell their grain, but each waiting till the price shall be still more exorbitant—naturally produces the distress we have so long experienced. Whoever judges of the quantity of corn in the country from the barrenness of our markets will certainly, with reason, pronounce that there is an alarming scarcity—but that ought not to be our criterion; let us examine the extensive barns—the numerous stacks of our rich yeomanry—and we shall find corn enough, and to spare, if we might but enjoy it, without imposition or monopoly. “The present wretched state of the labourers” is chiefly owing to the high price of corn, which I think may not unfairly be traced to originate in the farmers, who, notwithstanding the observations of your Correspondent, I must still continue to believe, have a great deal “to do with the manufacturing poor.” It is the farmers, to whom the whole

nation look to, as the men to whose care the cultivation of the earth is entrusted—if *they* combine to raise the price of their produce, not only extravagantly disproportionate to the wages of the labourer and mechanic, but to the relative value of the dearest land, every member of the community must forcibly feel *how much they* can affect his interests.

The general articles of British manufacture have experienced no advance that bears the most distant proportion to the enormous price of provisions.—Ask the manufacturers of Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham, and they will inform you their terms are lower than they were 10 or 20 years ago. How then can they advance the wages of their men? wages, a short time since, when corn was 5s. or 6s. *per* bushel, fully adequate to the subsistence of the industrious man and his family, and which would again serve, were we to banish imposition and extortion from our markets.—Mr. Urban, I am afraid I have already tired your patience—but I will conclude. If the attention of the publick, or the exertions of the legislature, be not aroused, this country will yet longer endure the pressure of this grievous evil; for it is not probable that those, who are so very highly benefited by its existence, will offer any help towards its removal. Yours, &c. A.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

I REQUEST the favour of any of your Correspondents to inform me if the Hood used in the ceremonial of making a Liveryman still preserves its original shape, or has undergone an alteration as the hoods used by graduates have done; and the meaning of the hoop or circle, half scarlet, half black. If the hood was worn as the only covering for the head, when it was first introduced as a mark or badge of the livery of a free city, in feudal times. Stowe relates an anecdote of a countryman losing his hood in Westminster Abbey, and finding it exposed for sale in Cornhill, but, although claimed, it was refused him, unless he chose to purchase it (claims of this sort being then deemed inadmissible). Awkward as the shape of the hood now appears for a covering for the head, yet originally there can be no doubt of its ornamental appearance. If I mistake not, King Henry IV.



is adorned with a covering of this nature. The round bonnet, or cap, might have been more the military appendage, and connected itself with the short dress.

I farther request information, what

are the powers of a Churchwarden, with respect to the indecorous state of a church yard; if a parish neglects to furnish a fresh cemeetry when the present one is in a state too painful to describe?

CURATOR.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 29.

**A** BOU I half past two o'clock, the king being enrobed, and seated on the throne, was graciously pleased to deliver the speech already printed in vol LXV. p. 874.

For three hours after the king left the House, nothing passed among their Lordships but private conversation. Lord *Westmorland* then stated the outrage which was offered to the Sovereign. (See vol. LXV. 965).

Their Lordships then resolved upon an address to his Majesty; stating their loyalty and attachment to his person, their apprehensions for his safety, and their sense of the insult offered to the dignity and honour of parliament; and praying that he would be graciously pleased to order such steps to be taken as might tend most effectually and expeditiously to find out, and bring to punishment, the perpetrators of so heinous an outrage.

A message was sent to the Commons, stating, that they desired a present conference, on a subject which materially affected the safety of his Majesty and the honour and dignity of parliament. At eleven o'clock the conference took place; and the House was ordered to be summoned for next day, at half past three.

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In the Commons, after the Speaker had read his Majesty's Speech, Lord *Dalkeith* moved an Address. His lordship proceeded to take a general view of our resources, the extent of our commerce, and the successes which have attended our arms, both in the East and West Indies; which having gone through, he moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, for the most gracious speech which he had been pleased to deliver from the throne. [The address, as usual, was an echo of the speech.]

The Hon. Mr. *Stewart* seconded the address. It was not necessary to go back to the beginning of the war, in order to prove the desperate state of France; the present was sufficient to prove that the contest must be brought to a conclusion favourable to this coun-

try. Assignats, and the system of terror, two great supporters of the French resources, were now almost exhausted. The hon. gentleman here entered into a calculation of the losses on assignats, and enormous expences of the French government: the present system, he maintained, would also be abandoned by them, as well as the system of terror. He concluded by seconding the address.

Mr. *Sheridan* expressed his astonishment at the speech delivered by his Majesty, in which he could not observe a single word that breathed the language of peace; he perceived a profound silence in that house, but could not be astonished that they should remain dumb at hearing such a speech as the present; the 5th or 6th words in it was *satisfaction*; there was not, he said, a man in this island who could form the most distant idea why the word *satisfaction* could find its way into his Majesty's Speech; for, what they could be satisfied at, no man, he believed, could possibly know. He then went into many of the transactions of the war, and charged ministers with a criminal delay of the intended expedition to the West Indies. He would move no amendment, but object *in toto* to the address; but, if any such thing as an amendment would be proposed, it should be to assure his Majesty that we dare no longer shrink from our constituents, but that we must endeavour to put an end to this destructive war.

Mr. *Jenkinson* said, that there was no man wished more for peace than he did, but this was not the time to sue for it; and that nothing could remove peace to a greater distance than to relax in our preparations for war. He concluded by giving it as his opinion, that this was not the period at which we ought to treat, though he believed it not far distant.

Mr. *Maurice Robinson* complained, in general terms, of the mismanagement of public affairs; and voted against the address.

Mr. *Fox* said, after the very extraordinary speech which he had heard from



from the throne, he should not think he did his duty to his constituents, or to the publick, if he opposed the address that had been moved only by a silent vote. The first thing that arrested his attention was the unparalleled insult contained in the very first paragraph; it was not enough that, by means of this disgraceful and disastrous war, the people were groaning under unprecedented burthens; it was not enough that 100 millions had been added to the national debt, and a perpetual annuity of five millions to the standing taxes; it was not enough that there had been felt a scarcity of bread last year, which scarcity, it appeared, was now become more alarming; it was not enough that our ships were captured, and our manufacture diminished; it was not enough that the poor were driven to misery and famine; they must be insultingly told, that their situation is improved.

After having spoken a considerable length of time, he moved an amendment, the substance of which was, to entreat his Majesty to consider, that almost all his allies have abandoned him; that some of our islands in the West-Indies have been over-run and pillaged; that all the expeditions to the coast of France have proved either disgraceful or abortive, and tend to tarnish the honour of the British character; to entreat also, that his Majesty would no longer act upon an assurance that the present or any other form of government in France should preclude negotiation; and that his Majesty would look for indemnity, where only indemnity could be procured, in the speedy restoration of peace.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the most eventful period of the English history never suggested a question more momentous and important for the discussion of the legislature than the present. He answered Mr. Sheridan at great length; and stated, that, by the last accounts from Paris, it appeared that the depreciation of assignats was  $98\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. At the commencement of last session the discount was between 70 and 80 per cent. 100 livres in assignats were then worth 25 livres; whereas now the same nominal sum is only worth a little more than  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of 25, or about one and a half. He begged the House to reflect what must be the effects of such an amazing alteration in the value of the currency.

He, however, did not mean to assert positively and unconditionally, that, if the credit of assignats were totally destroyed, it was not within the possibility for the French to devise means of carrying on the war; but he begged to observe, that if such means did exist, the French had pretty strong motives to make them endeavour to discover them; but he would not rest this part of the case on his own reasoning; he would cite to the House the opinion of one of their greatest financiers; also states the immense quantity of assignats in circulation, and adds, in the most explicit terms, that if some means are not devised for stopping the issuing of any, and of withdrawing an immense number from circulation, that they would become of no value whatever. It was from a view of this state of things in France, and from comparing them with the commerce and manufactures of England, that he felt himself justified in defending the term *satisfaction* in his Majesty's Speech. A decree has however been passed by the Convention for stopping the circulation altogether; nay, even the very plates are to be broken; but there is one condition annexed to this decree, which is rather singular; these assignats are to be laid aside, provided any other means can be found of supplying a circulation. But it is proposed that these assignats are to be supplied by what are called metallic pieces. It was not stated exactly what these metallic pieces were to be, whether they were to bear an arbitrary value, in which case they would only be assignats of more expensive construction. He then concluded a very long speech with conjuring the House not to plunge blindly forward into a negotiation with an expiring government, but wait until they could see the new constitution brought into action, in the principles of which he saw nothing that should prevent negotiation. He voted against the amendment.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan explained; and at half past twelve at midnight the House divided; when the address was carried by a great majority.—Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 16.

Their Lordship met at an early hour this morning, and made considerable progress in the business respecting the flagitious



flagitious insult offered to his Majesty on the preceding day, as he was returning from the House of Peers.

The order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament;

Lord *Mount Edgcumbe* rose, with singular satisfaction, to propose the Address of Thanks for the gracious communication which his Majesty had been pleased to make to the house.—Taking his Speech as the text, his lordship produced a commentary of considerable clearness and elegance. The address was as usual a paraphrase upon the speech, and we have seldom heard one better conceived or delivered.

Lord *Walsingham*, in seconding the motion, could not content himself with the simple expression of his assent—the occasion demanded from his entire approbation something more; and he accordingly dilated upon the points wherein our situation was amended, and the reasons for anticipating the humiliation and ruin of the enemy.

The Duke of *Bedford*, stating his objections to the address in its present shape, proposed another exactly similar to the one which had been proposed in the House of Commons.

Lord *Grenville* combated the arguments that had been adduced by the Duke of *Bedford*, and concluded by giving his most decided negative to the amendment.

A debate of considerable length ensued; after which the Duke of *Bedford* agreed to withdraw his motion of amendment; and the motion for the address passed without a dissenting voice.

At 2 in the morning the house adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for the Borough of *Rye*, in *Suffex*, in the room of *General Clarke*, who had accepted the *Chiltern Hundreds*.

A new writ was also ordered for the Borough of *Haddington*, in *North Britain*, in the room of *John Hamilton*, Esq.

Lord *Dalkeith* moved, that the report on his Majesty's Address be brought up. His Lordship then moved, that it be read. It was read a first and second time, and ordered that such members as were of the Privy Council should wait on his Majesty to-morrow, for the purpose of presenting it.

Mr. *Jekyll* asked the Minister, whe-

ther there had not been considerable sums of money levied without the consent of Parliament; on this head he wished to have some satisfaction, as Parliament was now met—the experience of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Pitt*) must convince him of the impropriety of this; he was sure, he said, that Parliament would not have been called at so early a period, had not the Minister wanted money.—He would say, that raising sums of money against the consent of Parliament was striking at the very existence of our liberties; he would therefore expect an explanation of this practice.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, if the Hon. Gentleman had any thing to say, he hoped he would bring it forward in the shape of a motion at some future day, when he would be able to prove, that no money had been borrowed which would not be sanctioned by Parliament.

He then moved, that the House would go into a Committee for the farther continuation of a Bill, passed last Session of Parliament, granting the importation of Corn, and other articles of provisions free of duty.

Mr. *Ryder* wished to know, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman had considered the subject sufficiently, so as to be able to give a complete satisfaction to the House, and actual relief to the poor.

A conversation now took place between *General Smith*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Ryder*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who moved, that the House should go into a Committee on the farther continuation of the Bill.—Agreed.

The Order of the Day for taking their Lordships Address into consideration, was moved and agreed to: it was read, and was couched in terms expressive of the zeal and attachment of their Lordships to his Majesty's sacred person.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

I N perusing some MS papers put into my hands a few days since for a purpose I need not explain to you, I have met with an observation which is new to me, and upon which I shall be obliged to some one of your Correspondents to give me more particular information. Speaking of some urns found, the writer remarks, that, nothing



thing was found in them to determine whether they were Roman or Danish; for, the latter people used urn-burial, and burnt their dead." If it is really true that the Danes made use of urns as well as the Romans, I should be glad to know, whether they are not easily distinguished from each other, either by their shapes or materials.—I should suppose the Roman urns would be very superior in their ornaments and workmanship to those of the Danes, among whom the arts of civilization had made but little progress, when their dreadful incursions upon our island desolated all parts of it.

*Watling-street.*—In a conversation with a friend, a native of Wales, he communicated to me a derivation of the name of this old road, which appeared to me much more probable than any I had before met with. But I find one of your Correspondents has given a similar derivation. I can therefore only propose it as a kind of various reading. *Gunitb long*, legion work, is the one given by your Correspondent—*Gwaith llen*, legion work, is that which I have to propose. The latter approaches much nearer to *Watling*; but, as I have no knowledge of the Welsh language, I do not presume to decide which is the true reading. A Mr. Jeffreys, a Welsh Antiquary, was given as the author of the latter derivation. T. R.

\*\*\* *We have been favoured with the following Particulars of the late Mr. DUNCKERLEY, communicated to us in his own Hand-writing, by his Executors; which fully contradict the many idle Stories that are in Circulation. (See vol. LXV. p. 1052.)*

JAN. 9, 1760, soon after my return from the siege of Québec, I received an account of my mother's death; and, having obtained permission from my captain to be absent from duty, I went to London, and attended her funeral. Among the very few that I invited to this ceremony was Mrs. Pinkney, who had been many years a neighbour to my mother in Somerset-house. On our return from the burial, she desired I would call on her the next day (and not bring my wife with me), having something of consequence to tell me. I waited on her accordingly; and the following is the substance of what she related to me, as I took it in writing.

*Mary Dunckerley, being dangerously*  
GENT. MAG. January, 1796.

ill with the gout in her stomach (Jan. 2, 1760), and believing it will be her death, is desirous, at the request of her friend Mrs. Pinkney, that the following account may be made known to her son in the most secret manner, and to none but him.

"At the latter end of November, 1723, Mr. Dunckerley went to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, on some business for the Duke of Devonshire, and did not return till the May following. At Christmas, I went to see Mrs. Meekin at Lady Ranelagh's. Mr. L——y happened to come there, and paid me the greatest respect; and hinted that I stood in my own light, or I might be the happiest woman in England. I knew his meaning, but made no reply, and went back to Somerset-house the next day. A fortnight after, I had an invitation to Lady Ranelagh's, and her coach was sent for me. I was surprized to find Mr. L——y there again. He handed me from the coach to the parlour; where, to my future unhappiness, I found the Prince of Wales, whom I had too well known before my unhappy marriage. At his request (for I could deny him nothing) I stayed several days, during which time he made me *five visits*; and on Candlemas-day I went home.

"Soon after, I found myself sick and breeding, and was resolved to make an end of my life. I was taken very ill. Lady Stanley came to see me; but I could not let her know my disorder. Mrs. Meekin came to see me; and I told her the consequence of what had happened. The next day she came again, and brought me Bank bills for 50*l.* inclosed in a cover from Mr. Lumley, acquainting me it was by the Prince's command. She said, Lady Ranelagh was coming to see me; and in less than an hour her ladyship came. They advised me to go in the country, and said a house was taken for me at Richmond; but I was obstinate, and said I would not go out of the house till I was brought to-bed. I desired that they would never let the Prince of Wales or Mr. L——y know that I was with child; and I never found they did. Dr. Mead attended me. He ordered me to be bled; and in two days I could sit up.

"Mr. Dunckerley came from Chatsworth in May, and seemed not displeased to find me with child. I dis-

dained



dained to deceive him; and told him what had happened. He commended my conduct with so much joy, that I could not help despising his meanness; and his barbarous behaviour to me in the last month of my time was what I always resented, when he threw a cat in my face, and swore that he would mark the bastard. Our separation soon followed after my delivery; and he kept the secret on his own account; for, he had two places, and several considerable advantages, at the price of my folly.

“My son might have been known to his royal father; and I might have lived in as elegant a manner as Mrs. H. or Miss B; but my dear mother reclaimed me from so criminal a passion; and dread of public shame prevented my making it known.”

This is what Mrs. Pinkney assured me was my mother’s declaration on her death-bed; for, she departed this life five days after. She also told me, “that my grandmother Bolnest, Mrs. Cannon a midwife, and herself, were present at my birth, Oct. 23, 1724; that my mother then declared the Prince of Wales was my father; and that my grandmother and mother requested it might be kept a secret.”

Mrs. Pinkney also informed me, “that my mother was a physician’s daughter, and lived with Mrs. W. when the Prince of Wales debauched her; but that Mrs. W. discovered what had happened, and had her married to Mr. Dünckerley, who was then attending the Duke of Devonshire, on a visit to Sir R. W. at Houghton.

This information gave me great surprise, and much uneasiness; and, as I was obliged to return immediately to my duty on-board the Vanguard, I made it known to no person at that time but Captain Swanton. He said that those who did not know me could look on it to be nothing more than a goffop’s story. We were then bound a second time to Quebec; and Captain Swanton did promise me, that, on our return to England, he would endeavour to get me introduced to the king, and that he would give me a character: but, when we came back to England, the king was dead.

I had flattered myself that my case would be laid before the king; that I should have the honour and happiness to be presented to my royal master and

father; and that his majesty, on recollecting the several circumstances, would have granted me an appointment equal to my birth: but, by the demise of my most gracious sovereign, my expectations were frustrated, and all my hopes subsided.

In January 1761, I waited on Sir E. W. and asked his opinion, if I was like the late king? But, as he was pleased to say that he saw no resemblance, I did not, *at that time*, acquaint him with my reason for asking such a question.

Soon after, I was appointed by Lord Anson to be gunner of the Prince (a ship of the second rate); but, being *too well* convinced that the late king was my father, I could not suppress a pride that rose superior to my station in the navy: yet I remained in that sphere till the war was ended; and, in 1764, I was superannuated by the interest of Lord Digby.

At the siege of Louisburg, Admiral Boscawen granted me a warrant as teacher of the mathematics on-board the Vanguard, in addition to my being gunner of the same ship: and, though I discharged both duties for three years, to the satisfaction of my captain, yet, when I expected to have received my pay, 130l. as teacher of the mathematics on-board the Vanguard, it could not be obtained, because Lord Anson had not confirmed the warrant which I received from Admiral Boscawen. This unexpected loss, in addition to sickness in my family, and the expence of having my daughter’s right leg cut off above the knee (which was occasioned by a fall), brought me in debt 300l.

Mrs. Pinkney being dead, I knew of no person living that could authenticate the story she had told me; and, as I was unskilled in the ways of court, I saw no probability of gaining access to the royal ear, or his majesty’s belief of what I had been told concerning my birth.

Fearful of being arrested, I left the kingdom in August 1764; and, having ordered the principal part of my superannuation-pension for the support of my wife and family during my absence, I sailed with Captain Ruthven, in the Gaudaloupe, to the Mediterranean; and here it was that I had the happiness to be known to Lord William Gordon, who was going to join his regiment at Minorca.



In June 1765, I was put on shore at Marseilles, being seized with the scurvy to a violent degree; but, by the blessing of God, and the benefit of that fine climate, I was perfectly restored to health in less than six weeks; when I received a letter from Captain Ruthven, inclosing a recommendation of me to his Excellency Colonel T. at Minorca.

I took an opportunity of sailing for that island, and waited on Col. Townshend, who received me with great friendship. I remained there six weeks, during which time I was constantly at his Excellency's table; but no employment offered that it was in his power to dispose of.

I had (in the confidence of friendship) acquainted several officers in the army and navy with the account I had received from Mrs. Pinkney; and they were all of opinion, I should endeavour to get it represented to some of the royal family.

Some gentlemen of the Lodge at Gibraltar, knowing my distress, sent me 20l. to Minorca; and on the same day I received a letter from Mr. Edward M. at Marseilles, with an order to draw on him for 10l. Thus being enabled to undertake a journey through France, I resolved to return to England, and try to get my case laid before the Duke of Cumberland.

I sailed from Minorca on the first of October, and landed two days after at Toulon; whence I went through Marseilles to Nismes, in Languedoc, to wait on Capt. Ruthven, and my good friend Mr. M. Captain R. gave me a letter to Admiral Keppel, requesting his assistance for my obtaining the 130l. due to me for having taught the mathematics on-board the Vanguard; and, after staying three days at Nismes, I set out for Paris.

When I entered the capital of France, I had only two louis-d'ors left, and a small bill, which Mr. M. had insisted on my taking.

Soon after I came to Paris, I had the honour of an invitation to breakfast with Lord Wm. G. at l'Hotel Deltragnes. His lordship, knowing how much I was distressed, begged (with greatest politeness) that I would give him leave to present me with 200l.; assuring me that he should receive as much pleasure in bestowing it as it was possible for me to enjoy in the possession.

My surprize at this instant could only be exceeded by my gratitude to this generous young nobleman.

After staying five days at Paris, I went by the route of Lille to Dunkirk, and thence to Calais, where I arrived on the 5th of November, and was informed (to my great grief and disappointment) that the Duke of Cumberland was dead.

I embarked the next day for Dover; on the 7th got to London, and had the happiness to discharge 150l. of my debt. I removed my family from Plymouth to the apartment in Somerset-House where my mother had resided near forty years; and at her decease it was continued to me by an order from the late Duke of Devonshire.

The next year (1766) I was honoured with the notice and friendship of several persons of distinction, who endeavoured to convey the knowledge of my misfortune to the Princess Dowager of Wales and Princess Amelia; but it did not meet with success. In April, 1767, General O. (who had known me for several years) acquainted Lord H. with my situation: and that nobleman, with the assistance of Mr. W. laid my mother's declaration before the king.

His Majesty read it; seemed much concerned, and commanded that an enquiry should be made of my character from Lord C. and Sir E. W. who had known me from my infancy. The account they gave of me was so satisfactory to the king, that he was graciously pleased to order me a pension of 100l. a year, from his privy purse, May 7, 1767.

The next morning I received the following letter from Lord H.

"Sir, I saw General O. last night, and am happy to find that we have not been unsuccessful in our attempt to serve you, and hope it will be an earnest to something better. My friend Mr. W. had the happiness to lay your case before a King possessed of every virtue that can adorn a Crown. Don't call on me to-morrow; for I am going to Chatham, with the Duke of Gloucester; any other time, I shall be happy to see a man possessed of so fair a character, which I value beyond every thing in this life.

Your friend and humble servant,  
Friday morning. H————."

I had also the honour of congratulatory letters from the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Viscount Townshend, General Oughton, and many of my friends.



1. C. Sili Italici Punicorum Libri XVII. varietate lectionis et perpetua adnotatione illustrati à Georg. Alex. Ruperti, gym. Stad. rectore. Volumen primum, cui præfatus est Chr. Gettl. Heyne. Goettingæ, 1795.

**SILIUS ITALICUS** was discovered by Poggio in an old tower of the abbey of St. Gall, 20 miles from Constance, during the sitting of the Council there, 1415, together with the four first books of Valerius Flaccus' Argonautics, Quintilian's Institutes, and Asconius Pedianus' commentary on eight of Cicero's Orations. The original MS. is since lost. It was first published at Rome, 1471, 1474, and twice in 1481; at Parma, 1481; again by Marsus at Venice 1483, 1492, 1493; by Martinus Heibipolenus, Leipsick, 1504; at Paris, 1512, with illustrations and from other MSS; at Lyons, by Benessa, 1514; by Nicander, for the Junta, 1515, very incorrectly; at Basil, 1522; by Asulanus for Aldus, 1523, with the addition of 84 lines at the beginning of the eighth book, from a French MS. Carrio corrected it from an ancient MS. at Cologne (wanting half the 16th and all 17, since lost, but in other respects nearly agreeing with the original MS.) in *Emendat. & Antiq. Lect.* Antwerp, 1576, and Paris, 1583, 8vo; as did Modius from the same MS. in his *Novantiq. Lection.* Ep. 14, Francf. 1584, 8vo; and Heinsius, in his *Crepundia Siliana*, of which Lefebure cannot say too much; and in an edition at Leyden, 1600, Antwerp, 1618, 12mo. Dausq, a canon of Tournay, published a new edition, 1615\*, more from printed copies than MSS. Barthius published corrections of him in his *Adversaria*, Francf. 1624, folio, and a new edition from a MS. at Queen's College, Oxford†; and Gronovius illustrated him in his *Observations*. The next editors were Raphelengius, 1611; Cellarius, at Leipsick, 1695; Drakenborch, at Utrecht, 1717, 4to. This last was republished by Schmid, Milan, 1775. There was an edition at Deux Ponts, 1784, 8vo. The last edition was by Lefebure de Villebrune, Paris, 1781, 8vo; and in

3 volumes 12mo, with a French translation; again by Ernesti, Leips 1791. Other editions are, Paris, 1508, 4to; Leyden, 1514, 8vo; Basil, 1522 and 1543, and Paris, 1331, Geneva, 1607, with the titles of Buschius to each book; Venice, 1523, 8vo; Lyons, 1547, 1551, 1578, 1598, 1603, 1614, 12mo; Antwerp, 1566, 1568, 1601, 12mo; Amsterdam, 1620, 1627, 1631, 12mo; Milan, with an Italian translation by Buzio, 1765, 3 volumes 4to; an English translation and continuation, by Sir Thomas Ross, keeper of the King's library, 1656 and 1672, folio. Drakenborch's edition is the most critical, as coming from the school of Burman; of whom, however, he falls very short: Ernesti's better illustrates the poem; the present edition was half printed before the editor received the other. Drakenborch's text is here followed. The four MSS. cited are, the Cologne, Oxford, Du Puy, and a fourth belonging to Tellier, written in Italy, 1413—1417, on paper, but incomplete, and the editions the three Roman, the Parisian, Milanese, and Lyonesse, 1514. Ruperti began his in 1788, for which he is handsomely commended by his master Heyne; and though he heard, 1791, of Ernesti's intention to give an edition of Silius, he did not give up his design. This first volume, of 728 pages, ends with the VIIIth book. We could have wished it had been printed on fairer and more substantial paper. The late elegant edition, printed in two volumes 12mo, at London, 1792, under the care of Mr. Heber, was not known to M. Ruperti.

Lefebure restored to the VIth book a number of lines which he found in a MS. in the King's library, with which Petrarch concluded his Africa. Besides the MS. found at St. Gall, there were soon found other MSS of Silius. The first printed copy at Rome, 1471, was from a MS. belonging to Andrew bishop of Aleria; or, rather, it was revised by him from a transcript of the original MS. which is now lost. Modius intended an edition illustrated by parallel passages from Homer and Virgil, which Drakenborch has in part supplied, and also from Lucan and Statius, but not to the extent he might have done from Livy. Dausq was fitter to write commentaries on authors than to give a correct text; and Barthius' judgement was so disordered, that he fancied, for ten years, that his head

\* Not 1618, as some copies have it.

† There is a MS. in the royal library at Paris, formerly Du Puy's; and there was another at Zurich, in Switzerland; five latter in the Grand Duke's library; one in that of Cardinal Otoboni.



was made of glass. Cellarius, availing himself of the notes of Heinſius and Gronovius, and adding historical and geographical ones in their proper places, has made a better edition than Drakenborch, who followed him, and who had the assistance of collations from the Oxford and Du Puy MSS, the marginal notes of Scaliger, and the labours of Heinſius' ſon, which were left unfiniſhed at his death.

Lefebvre prefers the ſubject of Silius to that of Virgil, and even of Homer, as keeping cloſer to historical truth. We cannot, however, think that he has been ſo happy in his imitation of that poet, whom he profeſſed to hold in ſuch veneration: but that he rather abounds too much in the conceits and affected ſtyle of his contemporaries, Lucan and Statius, than in the eloquence of Cicero, whom he ſtudied. Some good ſtriſures on this poet may be ſeen in our vol. XLII. p. 200—212; and a vindication of him from the contemptuous cenſure of Scaliger. In the predictive ſketch of Roman hiſtory, which he puts into the mouth of Jupiter, III. 585 and 629, he pays extravagant compliments to Domitian, and gives new facts, or confirms ſome ſlightly touched by hiſtorians of that emperor.

Among words peculiar to Silius may be noted *ſammāt*, for inflames, I. 55; *ſrangere equum*, to break a horſe, 262. The mode of guiding horſes more by the ſwitch than the bridle practiſed by the preſent Arabs \* is repeatedly ſaid of the Africans, I. 215, II. 64, III. 293, XVI. 200.

The ſecond volume of Wyttenbach's Plutarch, both in quarto and octavo, has juſt made its appearance from the Clarendon preſs (ſee our vol. LXV. p. 592—595). It contains eighteen eſſays, beginning with the acts of heroic women, and ending with the treatiſe on parental affection. See the liſt p. 594.

2. *A Sermon preached at Uppingham, before the Rutland Yeomanry Cavalry, after the Conſecration of their Colours, on Thursday, October 29, 1795, by the Rev. Robert Blyth, Chaplain to the Corps. Published, together with the Prayers uſed at the Conſecration, at the Requeſt of the Corps.*

THE reverend writer ſoars above

the comprehension of ordinary capacities, but, we doubt not, was ſufficiently comprehended by the corps who requeſted him to publiſh what he ſaid to them; which he has done “*exactly* as it was delivered in their hearing, with only one ſentence more, which eſcaped him in the pulpit;” and it has already gone through two editions. Ever attentive to the intereſt of the county of Rutland, the chaplain ſtept forward, on the day of nomination of a candidate to repreſent it in parliament, with “a ſpeech at the caſtle at Oakham, a correct copy, with reaſons for its publication at this time,” and an advertisement intended for the Cambridge Chronicle, Sept. 12. We are equally at a loſs to comprehend Mr. B's wit. The publication of this ſpeech, however, produced “a letter to him,” which, being ſet at the low price of one penny, though printed at the ſame preſs, has outſold, by two editions, the ſpeech, which, like the ſermon, could not be afforded for leſs than twelve pence.

3. *A Sermon preached at Worſhip-ſtreet, Shoreditch, October 18, 1795, being a ſincere Tribute of Reſpect to the Memories of the Rev. Samuel Stennett, D.D. the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R.S. A.S. and the Rev. Rice Harris, D.D. To which are prefixed, a few Particulars of their Lives and Writings. By John Evans, M.A.*

WE have already noticed Mr. E's “Sketch of the ſeveral Denominations into which the Chriſtian World is divided,” &c. of which a ſecond edition, “with conſiderable additions,” is juſt put into our hands. In the ſame ſpirit of candour he pays a “plain and ſincere tribute of reſpect to the memory of three good men, with whom he had the honour of being acquainted, and from the two firſt of whom he experienced very conſiderable acts of kindneſs.” He laments the great recent mortality among miniſters, “in an age marked, perhaps beyond all others, for looſeneſs of opinion, principle, and eccentricity of opinion” (p. 16); and, when we conſider the temper, character, and talents, of thoſe who ſurvive, we join in the lamentation, and cry out with the writer, whoſe words he has taken for his text, “Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaſeth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men,” Plalm xii. 4.

\* See D'Arvieux's Travels in Arabia.



- 4 *Biographical Sketches of eminent Persons, whose Portraits form Part of the Duke of Dorset's Collection at Knole; with a brief Description of the Place: embellished with a front and East View of Knole.*

THIS is a good specimen of the present science of book-making, from which the reader can learn nothing new, or that could not be obtained from every History of England, or presumed to be known by every person at all acquainted with the history of his own country. The lives of Archbishop Whitgift, Thomas Sackville Earl of Dorset, Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, Sir Francis Drake, Don John of Austria, William Cecil Lord Burleigh, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, Archbishops Bancroft and Cranmer, Admiral Blake, Sir Francis Walsingham, Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, Alexander Farnese, Henry and Charles Dukes of Guise, Bishop Fisher, John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, George Clifford Earl of Cumberland, Alphonso Duke Avalos, Marquis of Guasto, Frier Bacon, Bishop Gardiner, Sir James Wilford, Knt. Thomas Egerton Baron of Ellesmere, J. Cromwell Earl of Essex, Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, Thomas Ratcliff Earl of Sussex, Charles and John Dukes of Bourbon, William first Prince of Orange, Sir William Mildmay, Sir Christopher Hatton, Henry Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Wolsey, Sir John Norris, Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, have all been written at large, or materials for them are in contemporary historians. No new facts, from manuscript papers in this noble house, are given; nor are we favoured with the least description of the 39 portraits, by Holbein or his scholars, which are all assembled in one room near 90 feet long. We cannot help thinking but a description of the house and its contents, by a scientific hand, with copies of the most interesting or such as had never yet been engraved, would have been a more agreeable present to the traveller, the virtuoso, and the antiquary. But here, perhaps, the publisher may say, with Terence's old man, *Mens parata est, sed desit crumena*. We answer, at least make the experiment which plan would ensure most purchasers. This book

was first intended for the use of the noble possessor and his friends.

- 5 *The American Indian; or, Virtues of Nature, a Play, in Three Acts, with Notes, founded on an Indian Tale. By James Bacon.*

THE foundation of this tragedy is intituled "Ouâbi; or, the Virtues of Nature, an Indian Tale, in Four Cantos, by Philenia" [Mrs. Morton, a lady of Boston in New England]; the fable of which is taken from Mr. Carey's Museum, and thus given in the Monthly Review for September, 1793: "Celario, rambling in hopeless exile on the banks of the Mississippi, is alarmed by a piercing shriek, and espies a beautiful captive, on her knees, imploring life of a tall Huron, whose arm is uplifted to destroy her. He immediately fires at and kills the Huron, thus delivering the captive Azâkia. She, having never till now seen an European, nor heard the report of fire-arms, addresses her deliverer as a god. He, in return for her deliverance, asks the reward of love; is refused, but allows Azâkia to conduct him to her home, where he is introduced to her husband Ouâbi, who promises to cherish and defend him as a brother. Celario follows Ouâbi to the war, and, on being wounded in battle, is carried back to the hospitable residence of the chief, and submitted to the care of the beautiful Azâkia.

"Azâkia's hand the chemic juice applies,  
Her constant aid the strength'ning food prepares,  
Her plaintive voice beguiles his closing eyes,  
And sooths his slumbers with unceasing prayers.

"Now winds his ringlets round her dusky hand, [boast;  
And views the contrast with enamour'd  
Now o'er his features bends with accents bland, [loft."

Till every swimming sense in wonder's  
A mutual passion is enkindled. Celario attempts to persuade Azâkia to be faithless to her husband; but she, without disguising her love for the European, nobly rejects his base proposal. Abashed and overwhelmed by the purity of savage virtue, Celario forms a resolution of quitting his asylum; but Ouâbi, returning, employs himself, at the solicitation of his faithful Azâkia, to sooth the anguish of his mind, and to divert him from his intencion. Having



ving secured to his wife the society of Celario, Ouâbi again goes out to battle, and is wounded and taken prisoner by the Hurons. Tidings being brought of this disastrous event by a bleeding fugitive, Celario hastens to revenge the supposed death of the chief. Accompanied by a band of valiant Illinois, he attacks and defeats the enemy, and discovers Ouâbi surrounded by the Hurons, who were employed in torturing him; while he, defying his tormentors, was singing the Death Song. Celario delivers his dusky friend, dresses his wounds, and conducts him to his dwelling, and to his Azâkia. Ouâbi, overwhelmed with admiration at the valour of Celario, and penetrated with gratitude for the deliverance which both his wife and himself had experienced at his hands, gratifies the passion which he knew Celario had conceived for Azâkia by resigning her to him, while he himself weds the youthful Zisma. Scarcely, however, were the nuptial rites solemnized, than the generous and noble Ouâbi expires, anticipating the enjoyment of realms in which godlike valour will be rewarded, and appointing Celario to sustain his place among the Illinois."

Mr. B, who appears to be a student of Lincoln's Inn, with a good deal of leisure time, has preserved the simplicity and sentiments of the poem, and, having presented his piece to the acting manager of Drury-lane theatre, received for answer, that "it could not be produced with advantage to the theatre." He disclaims all motive of resentment in publishing it; for, "with Belcour the West-Indian, he can truly say, 'If I knew that man on earth who thought more humbly of me than I do of myself, I would take up his opinion and forego my own.'" His modesty has been rewarded by the patronage of the Marchioness Townshend, and a handsome list of subscribers.

6. *The Adventures of Telemachus, translated from the French, with Notes, and the Life of M. de Fenelon, by the Author of the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle* [the Rev. Mr. Robertson.]

"THE basis of this edition of Telemachus is the translation of Littlebury and Boyer. As that translation was become scarce, it was proposed to reprint it with some slight occasional corrections. But the editor soon perceived a necessity for improving the style in almost every line; the greatest part of it is therefore a new

translation, for which his predecessors are not accountable. In the course of these emendations, he has endeavoured to avoid all mean and vulgar phrases on the one hand, and all fantastic embellishments on the other. It has been his constant aim to express the sentiments of the author in clear, easy, natural, unaffected, language, or with that simplicity which is the greatest beauty of style. Upon this principle he has sometimes taken the liberty to omit a superfluous epithet, to contract a luxuriant period, and to divest an image of some frivolous decoration. If he has not always succeeded, or done justice to the original, let it be considered that he only undertook to improve an old translation, as the printer was proceeding in his work; and that it is no easy task to convert negligence and vulgarity into grace and dignity."

Such is the Editor's preface to these two small volumes; we shall only add, that the work bears the marks of that elegance, taste, and learning, for which the translator, or the annotator, is eminently distinguished.

7. *Paradise Regained, a Poem, in Four Books.* By John Milton. *A new Edition, with Notes of various Authors.* By Charles Dunster, M. A.

"That the *Paradise Regained* has been considerably under-rated by the world, seems of late to be an opinion almost generally admitted. But perhaps we shall state the fact more correctly if we say that it has been neglected, rather than under-rated; that it has been more unknown than not admired. This is so much the case, that I apprehend some of the warmest panegyrist of the *Paradise Lost* have never honoured this poem with a perusal; or only with a casual and most unfair one, under a cloud of prejudices against it. A critic, whose taste, judgement, and candour, are unquestioned, has given it absolutely *no place at all* among the works of its author. 'If I might venture to place Milton's works according to their degrees of poetic excellence,' says Dr. Joseph Warton, 'it should be perhaps in the following order, *Paradise Lost*, *Comus*, *Samson Agonistes*, *Lycidas*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*.' I should hope that *Paradise Regained* slipped accidentally out of the list. Indeed what the late Mr. Warton has said of the *Comus*, I do not hesitate to apply to the poem before us; and to hazard freely my unqualified opinion, that *the author is here inferior only to his own Paradise Lost*."

Without controverting this assertion, to which however we should feel some reluctance in subscribing, we freely acknowledge ourselves greatly obliged to the



the ingenious editor for giving us so defrable a publication.

Though of late years a growing attention seems to have been paid to Milton's poetical works in general, yet the *Paradise Regained* has unaccountably been much neglected. Bp. Newton, though not in some respects well qualified for an editor of Milton, has taken great pains, and displayed considerable merit, in his annotations on *Paradise Lost*. His edition of the *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Allegro*, and *Penferoso*, is also well executed, and *con amore*. His notes on the *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* are, however, hastily and imperfectly put together; and the specimen which Mr. Dunster has here given of his commentatorial talents on the former poem induces us to wish that he would turn his attention in a similar manner to the latter. His classical knowledge will there be eminently serviceable to him; that appears to be his *forte* rather than the *black letter* reading, in which he can pretend to no rivalry with Mr. Warton. That gentleman's edition of the *Juvenilia* is, however, rather too philological, contains too minute an investigation of words, to please the generality of readers. His style of notes, and that of Bp. Newton's, though the editor inclines more to the manner of the latter, are in the present work judiciously blended. Of Newton's notes Mr. D. has inserted a considerable part; some he has entirely omitted; and curtailed others. He has availed himself likewise of the labours of different authors; but the far greater part of the performance is his own. He has likewise prefixed arguments to the different books, of which they were before destitute; and, at the conclusion of them, takes a retrospective view of their peculiar beauties.

An editor is commonly prepossessed in favour of the author on whom he comments, and, if we will give some little allowance for that natural partiality (which arises probably from habits of intimacy) to our present editor, if we will consider him as an advocate rather than a judge, we shall commonly find the evidence which he sums up in favour of his client judicious and satisfactory. The notes deserve the same commendation; but, in some instances, they would suffer no injury by a little compression, which we would recommend to Mr. Dunster's

consideration in case of a second edition. To select from these notes so as to give an adequate idea of the performance, unless we exceeded our limits, is no easy task. It is sufficient to say that the classical reader will be more particularly gratified; that the author in various places displays a considerable degree of taste and learning; and the latter possibly no where more conspicuously than in a geographical note concerning the mountain unto which the devil is supposed to have carried our Saviour, and in some others which follow connected with the same subject (B. iii. 179, &c.).

A good map of the places mentioned in *Paradise Regained*, taken chiefly from the *Orbis Veteribus notus* of M. d'Anville, is prefixed.

8. *Robin Hood: a Collection of all the ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads, now extant, relative to that celebrated English Outlaw. To which are prefixed, Historical Anecdotes of his Life. In Two Volumes.*

WHETHER the editor will rank our opinions among the censures of those whom he describes by an epithet too gross for us to copy, we neither know nor care; but ribauld editors deserve such censures. Whatever merit there may be in the ballads of Robin Hood, and we are willing to ascribe as much to them as the innocent amusements of our infant years, and partiality to the heroes of old England, whether real or fictitious, demand; these tales will rank no higher in our estimation than the legends of Jack Hickathrift, Guy earl of Warwick, and many others who were the talk of the time, with very little foundation in true history. That there were some famous deer-stealers in every forest, in every period of history, is easily conceived; and who, that reflects on the horrid severity of the forest laws, could doubt that every expedient was tried by the poor man to get a slice of the rich man's venison with impunity? But that Robin Hood was of noble lineage, descended from Fitzooth, and had a claim to an earldom, must be attested by better authorities than Dr. Stukely's reveries, on which the present editor indeed relies very little; yet, despising a derivation in our Magazine, vol. LXIII. p. 225, proposes, as a more probable conjecture, one from a parti-coloured hood, worn as a disguise by this hero. Would it not be as fair to



to admit that it was a nick-name, or *sobriquet*, as much as those of *Little John*, *George o' Green*, *frier Tuck*, and innumerable others, whose names are recorded in plays and poems of the 16th century.

9. *Poems on interesting Events in the Reign of King Edward III. written in the Year 1352, by Laurence Minot. With a Preface, Dissertations, Notes, and a Glossary.*

A MS. in the Cotton library, marked Galba E IX, mistaken for Chaucer, was discovered by Mr. Tyrwhitt, "Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer," IV. p. 67, n. 54, to have been written by Laurence Minot, whom Mr. Warton, (*History of English Poetry*, vol. III. p. 103, n.) pronounced to be contemporary with Chaucer. But, as the latest event in this piece is the capture of Guines castle, 1351-2, "he may be regarded as a poet anterior not only to Chaucer, who, in 1352, was but 24 years of age, and who had not, so far as we know, given any proofs of a poetical imagination, but also to Gower, who, though he survived that writer, was probably his senior by some years. He cannot, at the same time, be considered as the first of English poets; since, not to mention the Hermit of Hampole, he is clearly posterior to Robert Manning of Brunne, whose name-sake of Gloucester, is in fact the Ennius of this numerous family" (p. xi—xiii). It seems pretty clear from our author's dialect and orthography that he was a native of one of the Northern counties, in some monastery whereof the MS. which contains his poems, along with many others in the same dialect, is conjectured to have been written; and to which, at the same time, it is not improbable that he himself belonged" (ib.). The subjects of these poems are the wars of Edward III.; they are prefaced by the editor with two introductory dissertations on that king's Scottish wars, and on his title to the crown of France; and are illustrated by large extracts from Harleian MSS. from Froissart and other historians, &c. and with a glossary. This little work may be esteemed a good addition to our national history and poetry.

10. *The Bumble Representation of Stevens Totton, Citizen and Mercer of London, to*  
GENT. MAG. *January, 1796.*

*the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Honourable the Alderman, and the Gentlemen of the Common Council, of the City of London, June 1795.*

MR. T. in 1768, contrived a plan for carrying off water from cellars by a new construction of sewers, *barrelled at the bottom, in the nature of a reverse arch*, to be carried into execution in Bishopsgate parish, under the sanction of an act of parliament to levy a rate for the purpose. A memorial was presented to the Commissioners of Sewers; but it seems the idea was deemed not a *new* one, and therefore not carried into execution; and Mr. T. after an expence of near 30l. in printing and stationers' bills, &c. has not "received the least liberal notice on his side-board that he has been marked by his fellow-citizens as a man worthy of particular attention for particular services rendered them."

- II. *Oxonii Dux poeticus, five Latinit ver-sibus hexametris & pentametris Descriptio, qua fere publica quæque Oxonii Monumenta adumbrantur: simul & variae Virorum & Academicorum Togæ, varia Juventutis Academicæ per Ilium navigandi ratio: demum quæcunque Oxonii five in Oppido five in Universitate perstringunt oculos splendore animosque admiratione percellunt. Autore M. Aubry, Rhetorices Professore. Ox. 1795.*

THE author, who appears to be a French emigrant who has found protection and patronage here, and is a teacher of the French language, expresses his gratitude to the English by a minute description of Oxford, with its University and environs, not so much for the benefit of strangers as of those who are acquainted with these spots. He has not omitted the emperors' heads round the theatre-yard, which he supposes were set there to scare idle boys away. He pays due compliments to several eminent prelates, and others, his contemporaries, and to Messrs. Pitt and Burke, whom, in an *English* note (for all the notes are in that language), he styles "wonderful men for their eloquence, and love of their country;" and "the humanity, kindnesses, and attention, of the marquises and marchionesses of Buckingham towards 700 unfortunate French clergymen in the king's house at Winchester." For a specimen take the concluding lines:

"Gallus



"Gallus ego, atroci patriam sum lege co-  
actus, [meo.  
Hec! fugere atque animo dulcia quæque  
Anglica me duxit felix in litora fidus,  
Et Stella Oxonium duxit amica magis;  
Anglorum de more manus non una benigna  
Hic fovet exilii vulnera acerba mei.  
Quid mirum ergo Anglo si pauca rependere?"

12. *Regal Rights consistent with National Liberties. A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, on Sunday, June 21: to which is subjoined an Appendix, containing Extracts from the papers, &c. presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Secretary Dundas, in 1794, with a few suitable Observations. By W. H. Hawkins, A. M. Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of Whitechurch, Dorset.*

MR. H. from Proverbs, xxiv. 21, with that spirit which ought to inspire every member of a British University, stands forth in vindication, we do not say of the *divine* but, of the original establishment of monarchy, which has obtained from the creation.

"God forbid that the pulpit should be prostituted to party purposes; I stand not here an advocate for particular measures, or for particular men. I only wish to enforce the great united duties of loyalty to the crown and fidelity to the constitution. I honour that independence which has elevated a steady eye to the general good, I reverence that disinterestedness which is the soul of principle. I hold in high esteem that openness of sentiment and speech which is equally unreserved in censure, and generous in approbation. In short, I reprobate the perverseness, I applaud the vigilance, of Opposition. But let it be remembered, all this while, that power is always invidious; and that offices of honour and profit are no more incompatible with patriotism than studied invective or florid declamation implies it. I am, however, ready to acknowledge some imperfection, some evil, and, not to decline the use of a more popular word, even grievance, to exist among us, among several departments, and in more respects than one. I contend only that, of whatever kind, or how-many-soever in number, the defects of our present constitution may be, we have no chance for a remedy from state-empirics, who profess to heal the infirmities of the body-politic, while they are stabbing its vitals. The civil system, which was left fundamentally sound by our forefathers at the latter end of the last century, can occasionally cure itself; and it is not without a strange mixture of concern and astonishment, resentment, and apprehension, that we see any of their posterity affecting to be wiser and better than those who have laid their country under so many invaluable obligations" (p. 23-5).

At the close of the appendix Mr. H. divides the malcontents into three classes; those who cannot lose, but may be gainers, by the downfall of church and state; that of philosophers, or visionaries, who deal in political speculations, and refine on the principles of the Revolution of 1688; and those who are dissatisfied with their present misery, and repine at their legal disqualifications, and are so far only averse to monarchy as it is unfavourable to their own pretensions.

13. *An Account of the Institution of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund: the Transactions of the Committee for the Application of the Subscriptions: Poems on Anniversaries, &c. the Constitutions of the Society; alterable only at the Desire of a General Meeting; and a List of Subscribers.*

THOUGH this little tract is not published as an object of sale, we readily assist to bring it forward to notice, in hopes of rendering a service to a very benevolent and excellent institution; which is the more necessary, because a notion has been circulated, without any foundation, that the Society was dissolved (see p. 14). It appears, from this account of their proceedings, that they are, on the contrary, very respectably patronized; and are doing good continually by relieving indigent authors of merit, as far as the present extent of their funds will permit. Their last annual subscription amounted to 110l. which, though small compared with what might be wished, is proof enough that the Society subsists, and is likely to continue its acts of benevolence. (See p. 63.)

14. *An Appeal to the present Parliament of England, on the Subject of the late Mr. John Hunter's Museum.*

THE subject, being regularly before Parliament, needs not to be thus prejudged. We wish, however, the case of Dr. W. Hunter's museum were also pleaded, and some compensation for detaining it offered by public authority to those to whom he bequeathed it, unhandsomely enough in respect to many who contributed to its formation.

15. *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield; chiefly compiled from ancient Authorities, MSS. and the Works of eminent Authors. By John Jackson, junior.*

WE have already reviewed Mr. Jackson's account of the city of Lich-



field, vol. LXV. p. 687, and can speak in the same terms of the present work; which, considered as a guide to strangers, has some merit; but we expect a fuller account from the historian of the country. It is remarkable that Ditchfield cathedral was the first that was seized by the parliamentary army; and was destined to total destruction. Perhaps too it was the first that was made a garrison by the royalists. The restoration of it by bishop Hacket was as signal as the havoc it had sustained. But it is a little remarkable that the members of it, who could not afford to keep the lead on the roof, should contrive to raise 8000l. for the late repairs and alterations. But such is the force of fashion. Among the modern monuments are those to Mr. Addison and his father, dean of this church, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Garrick. In the library Mr. J. has omitted to notice the famous gospel of St. Chad, the greatest curiosity of the place.

16. [*A Letter*] to William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. Member of the British Society for the Encouragement of good Servants; and recommended to the Perusal of every Person who keeps a Servant.

IMPELLED by that philanthropy which is the *rage* of the present day, and which may, in many instances, do as much mischief as the absurd and equally fashionable doctrine of the rights of men, Mr. W. has (in the opinion of this writer) undertaken more than he can perform. That servants want reforming as much as their masters is too manifest: But the reformation must always begin with the higher classes of society; and, while servants are multiplied for no purpose, or made instrumental to the worst purposes, who can wonder that it should be necessary to call for an act of parliament to procure an adequate remedy, where the lenient method of rewards, and honorary badges, to work upon the prevailing passions of human nature, fails? Such a remedy has been put in execution in regard to false and fictitious characters. How *they* impose on credulity may be seen in this pamphlet; which leads its author to exhort his readers never to take a written character; to enquire the character of the person to whom they are referred; and to bring the servant and master or mistress face to face; and never

to hire on a month's warning or wages. So much of family happiness depends on servants, that they ought to be put under legal regulations; their wages should be lower; and their characters more faithfully given. He proposes to Mr. W. to bring in an act to fix the wages of servants at a lower standard; to empower justices to fine insolence or abuse; and to extend the penalty for false characters to 100 l.

17. *The History of Dahomy, an inland Kingdom of Africa; compiled from authentic Memoirs, with an Introduction and Notes.* By Archibald Dalzel, formerly Governor at Whydah, and now at Cape-Coast Castle.

THOSE who wish for information respecting the wilds of the interior part of Africa, and that tract of country which reaches from the Mediterranean sea to Mount Atlas, first discovered by the Portuguese, whose object was solely commerce, may find in these Memoirs a fair account of the character, manners, and despotism, of a people little known in Europe. Governor D. had the advantage of 30 years observation, 7 of which he resided in Guinea, and 4 at Whydah; the very intelligent Mr. Robert Norris, of Liverpool, 18 years in Africa, communicated many curious and interesting facts; and his History of Ahadee, and Journey to Abomy, 1772, are here re-printed. A well-written preface establishes the credit of the work: the introduction contains an account of the fruitful soil and productions of Dahomy. We have an account of the religion, government, and manners, of the Dahomans. Little is known or said of the first; the second is the most perfect despotism that exists, perhaps, on the face of the earth; the last are marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness. The constant wanton practice, if we may so call it, of exterminating war in these regions, seems to have been adopted by our *uncivilized* neighbours on the continent. If the speech of king Aduhoonzon to the present governor of Whydah does not exculpate Europeans from the horrid charge of exciting war to get slaves, we despair of convincing the advocates for the abolition of the slave-trade:

"I admire the reasoning of the white men; but, with all their sense, it does not appear that they have thoroughly studied the nature of the blacks, whose disposition differs as much from that of the whites as their



their colour. The same great Being formed both; and, since it hath seemed convenient for him to distinguish mankind by opposite complexions, it is a fair conclusion to presume that there may be as great a disagreement in the qualities of their minds. There is, likewise, a remarkable difference between the countries which we inhabit. You Englishmen, for instance, as I have been informed, are surrounded by the ocean, and by this situation seem intended to hold commerce with the whole world, which you do by means of your ships; while we Dahomans, being placed on a large continent, and hemmed in amidst a variety of other people, of the same complexion, but speaking different languages, are obliged, by the sharpness of our swords, to defend ourselves from their incursions, and punish the depredations they make on us. Such conduct in them is productive of incessant wars. Your countrymen, therefore, who allege that we go to war for the purpose of supplying your ships with slaves, are grossly mistaken.

"You think you work a reformation, as you call it, in the manners of the blacks; but you ought to consider the disproportion between the magnitude of the two countries; and then you will soon be convinced of the difficulties that must be surmounted, to change the system of such a vast country as this. We know you are a brave people, and that you might bring over a great many of the blacks by the points of your bayonets; but, to effect this, a great many must be put to death, and numerous cruelties must be committed, which we do not find to have been the practice of the whites: besides that, this would militate against the very principle which is professed by those who wish to bring about a reformation.

"In the name of my ancestors and myself I aver, that no Dahoman ever embarked in war merely for the sake of procuring wherewithal to purchase your commodities. I, who have not been long master of this country, have, without thinking of the market, killed many thousands, and I shall kill many thousands more. When policy or justice requires that men be put to death, neither silk, nor coral, nor brandy, nor cowries, can be accepted as substitutes for the blood that ought to be spilled for example sake: besides, if white men chuse to remain at home, and no longer visit this country for the same purpose that hath usually brought them hither, will black men cease to make war? I answer, by no means; and if there be no ships to receive their captives, what will become of them? I answer for you, they will be put to death. Perhaps you may ask, how will the blacks be furnished with guns and powder? I reply by another question: had we not

clubs, and bows and arrows, before we knew white men? Did not you see me make *custom* [annual ceremony] for Weebaigah, the third king of Dahomy? and did you not observe, on the day such ceremony was performing, that I carried a bow in my hand, and a quiver full of arrows on my back? these were the emblems of the times, when, with such weapons my brave ancestor fought and conquered all his neighbours. God made war for all the world; and every kingdom, large or small, has practised it more or less, though perhaps in a manner unlike, and upon different principles. Did Weebaigah ever sell slaves? No; his prisoners were all killed to a man. What else could he have done with them? Was he to let them remain in his country, to cut the throats of his subjects? This would have been wretched policy indeed; which had it been adopted, the Dahoman name would have long ago been extinguished, instead of becoming, as it is at this day, the terror of surrounding nations. What hurts me most is, that some of your people have maliciously represented us in books, which never die, alleging that we sell our wives and children for a few kegs of brandy. No; we are shamefully belied; and I hope you will contradict, from my mouth, the scandalous stories that have been propagated; and tell posterity that we have been abused. We do indeed sell to the white men a part of our prisoners, and we have a right so to do. Are not all prisoners at the disposal of their captors? and are we to blame if we send delinquents to a far country? I have been told you do the same. If you want no more slaves from us, why cannot you be ingenuous, and tell the plain truth; saying, that the slaves you have already purchased are sufficient for the country for which you bought them; or that the artists, who used to make fine things, are all dead, without having taught any body to make more; but for a parcel of men with long heads, to sit down in England, and frame laws for us, and pretend to dictate how we are to live, of whom they know nothing, never having been in a black man's country during the whole course of their lives, is to me somewhat extraordinary. No doubt they must have been biased by the report of some one who has had to do with us: who, for want of a due knowledge of the treatment of slaves, found that they died on his hands, and that his money was lost; and, seeing others thrive by the traffic, he, envious of their good luck, has vilified both black and white traders.

"You have seen me kill many men at the customs; and you have often observed delinquents at Gwigwee, and others of my provinces, tied, and sent up to me. I kill them; but do I ever insist on being



paid for them? Some heads I order to be placed at my door, others to be strewed about the market-place, that people may stumble upon them when they least expect such a sight. This gives a grandeur to my customs, far beyond the display of fine things which I buy; this makes my enemies fear me, and gives me such a name in the *Bush* \*. Besides, if I should neglect this indispensable duty, would my ancestors suffer me to live? would they not trouble me day and night, and say that I sent nobody to serve them; that I was only solicitous about my own name, and forgetful of my ancestors? White men are not acquainted with these circumstances; but now I tell you, that you may hear, and know, and inform your countrymen, why customs are made, and will be made, as long as black men continue to possess their own country: the few, that can be spared from this necessary celebration, we sell to the white men; and happy, no doubt, are such, when they find themselves on the path to Grigwee, to be disposed of to the Europeans: *We shall still drink water †, say they to themselves; white men will not kill us; and we may even avoid punishment by serving our new masters with fidelity.*"

How disingenuously the abolition-zeal leads its professors to treat those who seem to differ from them, may be seen by the little controversy between Mr. Preston and Mr. Edwards, at the end of the Monthly Review for September and October last.

13. Guicciardini's *Account of the antient Flemish School of Painting; translated from his Description of the Netherlands, published, in Italian, at Antwerp, 1567: with a Preface, by the Translator.*

GUICCIARDINI'S account of the antient Flemish school, the only source, for a long time, of our art and artists, is the most antient detail yet given; but, from the nature of his work, is almost unknown to writers on painting, and contains many names and anecdotes unknown to others. He ascribes only history to Mabuse; to whom, before he was born, Vertue gives some of our royal portraits. Guicciardini has been misled by Vasari in ascribing the origin of oil-painting to Van Eyck, who, Mr. Raspe shews, only improved it; the art being known long before, and perhaps invented in the Byzantine empire, where many sparks of it remained in the ninth century. This translation is not without its use in bio-

graphy; but, when we consider the fate of their works, during the late distractions on the continent, the very recollection of their names is painful.

19. *The great Sin of withholding Corn, and the Duties of all Men in Times of Scarcity; Two Discourses, preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, on Sunday the 8th and 15th of November, 1795. By the Rev. Septimus Hodson, M.B. Rector of Thrapston, Chaplain of the Asylum, and Chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.*

THE author's view is to call off the minds of men from unavailing complaints, and dispiriting apprehensions, to the serious consideration and earnest practice of their respective duties; and these two sermons, from Proverbs xi. 26, are sold at a cheap price.

20. *Medical Facts and Observations. Vol. IV.*

ARTICLE I. *Observations on the Fevers and Dysentery of Hot Climates; and on the Use of Mercury in those Diseases.* By Mr. William Boag, Surgeon in the Service of the Hon. East India Company at Bombay. Communicated in a Letter to William Saunders, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, London, and Physician to Guy's Hospital; and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The observations contained in this paper would suffer by an abridgement. They appear to be the result of extensive experience, and are highly deserving the attention of medical readers, particularly of those who are resident in hot climates.

II. *An Account of the successful Treatment of a Case in which the Brachial Artery was divided.* By William Adair, Esq. Surgeon-general to the Garrison of Gibraltar. Communicated in a Letter to Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S.; and by him to Dr. Simmons.

III. *An Account of the Effects of Oil of Turpentine in a Case of internal Hemorrhage.* By the same.

The good effects of this simple remedy were, in this case, very striking. The patient, a man forty-eight years of age, had repeatedly discharged, by stool, a large quantity of black coagulated blood, without any appearance of fœces. "His extremities were cold; his pulse, at the wrist, was hardly perceptible; he had a hiccough, and seemed to be in a dying state." Ten drops of oil of turpentine, mixed with a little

\* The country expression for the woods.

† Meaning, "We shall still live."



of the yolk of an egg, and diluted with cinnamon-water, were given every six hours. The discharge of blood diminished after the first dose; the next day it was thought sufficient to repeat it only twice in twenty-four hours, and, on the following day, it was entirely laid aside. But on that day the patient, being costive and feverish, took an opening medicine, which brought on the hæmorrhage again, with almost as much violence as at first. It was immediately stopped, however, by the oil of turpentine, given in the same dose and form as before.

IV. *A Case of imperforated Anus.*  
By the same.

V. *Observations on the Pathology and Mode of Treatment of Calculi in general, but more particularly of intestinal Calculi; with a Description and chemical Analysis of the intestinal Calculi of Horses.* By Mr. William Gaitskell, Surgeon at Rotherhithe. Communicated in a Letter to Mr. William Babington, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital; and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The plan of this valuable paper (which is accompanied with engravings of different specimens of intestinal calculi) will be best learnt from the following passage, which we extract from the author's introductory letter to Mr. Babington:

"I have divided the paper into two sections. In the first I treat of the pathology and mode of treatment of calculi in general, but more particularly of intestinal calculi; and in the second I give a chemical analysis of the intestinal calculi of horses. In the latter of these sections I may, perhaps, by some be thought censurable, for having noted the materials of composition, without marking more exactly their proportions: but, as different stones, chemically examined, differ somewhat in the quantity of their constituent principles, though not in their sensible qualities, I have been less anxious about critical minuteness.—My original design was, to have made these observations the subject of a separate publication, and to have requested leave to inscribe it to you, as a small, but sincere, testimony of the respect and esteem I have long entertained for you: but several reasons, and particularly your friendly advice, have induced me rather to solicit a place for it in a work of established reputation. I therefore beg leave to avail myself of your kind offer to transmit it to Dr. Simmons, to be inserted, if he thinks proper, in the "Medical Facts and Observations."

The following observations on the

species of calculus, which is the subject of Mr. G's researches, will, we have no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers who are not of the medical profession; those who are, we must refer, for much other curious matter relative to the production, chemical properties, &c. of these concretions, to the paper itself, which forms a considerable part of the volume before us.

"Natural History informs us that calculi may be found in the stomachs and intestines of many quadrupeds; in some fishes, insects, and worms; and likewise in the human body.

"From the intestinal calculi I shall hereafter describe, we may trace their affinity to the laminated stones named Bezoars by the ancients, and which seem to have been no other than these animal concretes\*. To prove this more clearly, let us quote Dr. Lewis's description of them, as "preternatural or morbid concretions formed in the bodies of land animals." Of these, he observes, the Oriental is of the size of a kidney bean, of a roundish or oblong rounded figure, of an even, smooth surface, and of a shining olive or dark green colour; which, on being broken, appears composed of a number of concentric coats, of which the inner is smooth and glossy as the outer; in the middle, he adds, is either a cavity or some powdery matter, or some small bits of the leaves or stalks of plants, or other like substances†.

"This description seems correct, except in limiting these productions to land animals, for they are sometimes met with in fishes. Therefore, to elucidate this subject, I shall enumerate the animals that bezoars are most frequently found in. Among quadrupeds we may reckon the horse, ox, goat, stag, the mountain-deer of the Alps, the Brazilian monkey, and the porcupine; among fishes, the *physteter macrocephalus* Linnaei, or spermaceti whale; among insects, the *asflacus fluviatilis*, or river crayfish; among the crustaceous worms, the *concha margaritifera*, or mother-of pearl oyster; and, lastly, mankind.

\* "Bezoar stones were first noticed and employed medicinally by Avenzoar, an Arabian physician, who flourished about the eleventh century; but they were first accurately described by Garcias dal Horto, physician to the Portuguese viceroy of the Indies. They took their name from the Persian word BADZCHER, which signifies antidote, being considered as remedies against poison. Even at this day they are said to be in great esteem among the Persians."

† "Lewis's Materia Medica, 4to, 1768, pp. 138, 139."

"The



"The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. VII. p. 448, gives an account of a stone taken out of the stomach of a horse aged 17 years, the greatest circumference of which was 28 inches, and the least 25. Its figure was an oblong spheroid; its weight 19 pounds avoirdupois.

"In the LXth volume of the same work, at p. 18, we have a description, with a figure, of a clustered stone, weighing 19 ounces; and an account of another as big as a penny loaf, like a heap of hardish horse-dung, from the intestines of a horse 30 years of age. At p. 885 of the same volume, four more intestinal stones are delineated; the first of which weighed 1 pound 10 ounces; the second, 2 pounds 9 ounces; the third, 8 ounces; and the fourth, 7 pounds 14 ounces. In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVIII. we have an account of a mare from whose body a stone was taken that weighed 15 pounds 12 ounces. And Ruysch preserved in his collection two calculi, which, with 34 others of different sizes, had been voided by a horse in the Emperor's stables at Vienna, in the space of six weeks. The nucleus of one of these stones was found to be a grain of barley\*.

"Mercatus has described and delineated an Oriental concretion of this sort in the Vatican collection†, presented by the King of Portugal to Cardinal Alexandrinus, which weighed somewhat more than four ounces; and also another from an animal of the stag kind, brought to Rome by the Jesuits from Peru, the weight of which was 56 ounces‡.

"In the monkey these concretions are found in the stomach, of about the size of an hazel nut, harder than the other kinds, and of a dark greenish colour, approaching to black. But in the porcupine they are seated principally in the gall-bladder, and are similar to biliary calculi in other animals.

"In fishes we may adduce ambergris, as a concretion of the spermaceti-whale. Dr. Swedjar, in the LXXIIIrd volume of the Philosophical Transactions, gives a satisfactory history of this animal product, and asserts, that it is found in the belly of the whale, and only of that particular species

called by Linnæus *physeter macrocephalus*. He describes it as being situated about six or seven feet from the anus, and never higher up; which, in all probability, says the Doctor, is the intestinum cæcum, hitherto erroneously considered as a peculiar bag for the secretion of this singular substance. Intermixed with this are a number of black spots, apparently the beaks of the *sepia octopodia*, which is the natural food of this species of whale. All whales, it seems, which afford this concretion, are found sickly and emaciated; but healthy whales never produce any\*: therefore we may conclude it to be an animal concrete, generated by disease, and which proves fatal by its mechanical stimulus†.

"In the insect we consider oculi cancrorum to be the stony concretion of the crayfish: they are thus described by Dr. Lewis‡: "About the size of peas, of a roundish shape, flattened on one side; in colour white; sometimes with a reddish, and sometimes with a blueish cast; internally of a leafy texture§."

"In the worm may be instanced the pearly concretions of certain oysters—the *concha margaritifera*. These concretions are of a bright semi-transparent whiteness, and are of two sorts, the Oriental and Occidental. The Oriental are of a silver hue; the Occidental of an opaque white; and they are found on the inside of the shell||.

"In

\* "See Phil. Transf. vol. LXXXI. p. 43."

† "Clusius was of opinion, that ambergris was the indigestible part of the food collected in the stomach of the whale; and Kempfer speaks of it as excrement, and mentions, that the Japanese, for this reason, call it *kusura no fûu*, i. e. whales' dung. But, I think, from all whales being found unhealthy in which it is discovered, and the quantity imported being small, compared with the quantity that would every where be to be found were it natural fæces, in those seas where the spermaceti-whale inhabits, we may safely conclude that it is a diseased product, similar to stones in the intestines of horses, and of other animals."

‡ "Materia Medica, p. 171."

§ "Geoffroy asserts, that crayfish change their stomachs and intestines at certain periods; that, when the stomach is renewed, the old one becomes subject to the digestive process; and that, after this process, concretions are found in the new ones. Suite de la Mat. Med. de M. Geoffroy, tome I. p. 338."

|| "As neither crabs' eyes nor pearls are found in all crayfish, or all oysters, and there is no suggesting any use that they can furnish to the economy of these animals, we may, perhaps, be justified in concluding that they are formed by disease in their intestines."

\* "Vide Frid. Ruyschii Thesaur. Anatom. secund. p. 39, 4to, Amstel. 1722."

† "Mich. Mercati Metallotheca (Armar. VIII. de lapidibus animalibus innatis, cap. I.) folio, Romæ, 1719."

‡ "Monardes, in his work, translated by Clusius, under the title of *Simplicium Medicamentorum ex novo Orbe delatorum Historia*, has inserted a letter written to him by a correspondent in Peru, who describes the pouch, communicating with the stomach, in which these concretions are formed."



"In the human body we have too many well-recorded facts of intestinal concretions, and the direful effects they are productive of; some of which shall now be selected.

"Lanzoni mentions † the case of a woman in whose stomach were found ten stones, the largest weighing an ounce.

"Dr. Coe, in his treatise on biliary concretions, gives an instance of a woman from whose rectum was extracted a concretion, the nucleus of which was a plumb-stone ‡. In the Edinburgh Medical Essays § we have an account of a similar fact. In this last case the ball was of an irregular cubical shape, and weighed five drachms. In the Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary, is the history of a boy who had three stones extracted from the rectum, the nuclei of which were the small bones of sheep's trotters\*.

"The third volume || of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris contains an account of a woman from whose bowels was taken a stone weighing two ounces two drachms and a half.

"In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXVII. we have an account of a concretion formed upon a plumb-stone, and retained in the intestinum cæcum; and in the London Medical Journal, vol. VI. p. 355, Mr. Johnson, of Lancaster, relates the case of a woman who voided, by stool, a ball of hardened feces, weighing three quarters of an ounce, the nucleus of which was also a plumb-stone.

"These facts (and other similar ones might easily be collected from books) are sufficient to shew that intestinal calculi are not limited to the quadruped; and that they occur more frequently in the human body than has perhaps been generally suspected."

VI. *An Account of the good Effects of Opium in a Case of Retention of Urine.* By Mr. Alexander Mather, Surgeon at York. Communicated in a Letter to Mr. John Pearson, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Public Dispensary in London; and by him to Dr. Simmons.

VII. *A Case of monstrous Birth.* By the same.

testines. The positive confirmation of this hypothesis may be difficult, but it may in time, perhaps, be decided, by the observation of diligent naturalists. See Reaumur's paper on the formation of pearls and shells, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1717."

† "Acta Phys. Med. Nat. Curios. vol. I. p. 117."

‡ "De Coe on Biliary Concretions, p. 137."

§ "Vol. I. p. 243."

\* "Vol. II. p. 345."

|| "P. 56."

VIII. *A Case of Varicose Aneurism.* By Mr. H. Park, Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary.

IX. *An Account of the good Effects of Opium, administered in Clysters, in Cases of Menorrhagia.* By Mr. Peter Copland, Surgeon at Swayfield, near Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire.

X. *An Account of the good Effects of a Mercurial Snuff in a Case of Gutta Serena.* By Mr. R. B. Blagden, Surgeon at Petworth in Sussex.

We shall take the liberty of transcribing this case for the information of such of our readers as may not have an opportunity of consulting the work itself:

"Mr. ———, aged 31 years, of a spare habit, and subject to scrophulous affections of the sub-maxillary glands, between four and five years ago, on a sudden, and without the smallest injury or previous indisposition, became sensible of such a defect in the sight of his right eye, that he was unable to take his favourite diversion of shooting, in the usual way. However, as the sight of the left eye enabled him to read, and to use a left-handed gun pretty successfully, he was contented; and probably would have remained so, had not that likewise began to fail: a circumstance of which he first took notice about six weeks before he applied to me.

"On the 7th of October, 1792, when I first saw him, the pupils of both eyes were contracted to as great a degree as the pupil of a sound eye is by a sudden and strong light.

"The pupil of the left eye, on the approach of a very vivid light, shewed so small an alteration as to be scarcely perceivable; and that of the right none at all. With the left the patient could barely see the capital letters which the printers call the Four Lines Pica; with the right he could only distinguish light from darkness.

"The case seemed to me a fair one for a trial of the mercurial snuff recommended, and so successfully used, by Mr. Ware, in the third volume of the Memoirs of the London Medical Society; and I, accordingly, directed the patient to take a pinch of it (prepared by mixing five grains of the hydrargyrus vitriolatus with thirty-five of the pulvis asari compositus) every night. As he smiled at the idea of being cured by a pinch of snuff, I gave him two tea spoonfuls of a mixture, composed of equal parts of tincture of valerian and compound tincture of lavender, twice a day in a cup of rosemary tea. The dose was, afterwards, increased to three tea-spoonfuls.

"On the 21st of October the patient could see the capital letters with the right eye, and could read the Four Lines Pica print



print with the left. The pupils were, in their general appearance, less contracted; and they were affected more sensibly by the impression of light. The first five or six times of using the snuff it made his nose bleed freely; and, so long as it produced this effect, he thought he perceived the advances more strikingly: an additional two grains and an half of the mercurial were therefore put to the next quantity of the pulv. asari c.; and the hæmorrhage from the nose was reproduced as often as it was made use of.

"On the 28th of October the appearance and contraction of the pupils were natural; the patient could read a newspaper, and was able to shoot correctly with his right-handed gun.

"On the 18th of November the sight of both eyes was in every respect perfect."

**XI. A Case of Pulmonary Hæmorrhage; with Remarks.** By Mr. William Davidson, Apothecary in London.

We have here additional proof of the efficacy of a mode of treatment described by the author in a former volume of the Medical Facts and Observations (see p. 234 of our vol. LXV.)

**XII. A Case of Psoas Abscess successfully treated.** By Mr. William Smith, Surgeon at Bideford, and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. Communicated in a Letter to Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D. F.R.S.; and by him to Dr. Simmons.

The exciting cause, in this case, seems evidently to have been exposure to cold; and the happy termination of the disease proves that success may be expected sometimes to attend those deplorable cases, which are too often (particularly in hospitals) given up as absolutely incurable.

During the progress of this case (which well merits the attention of medical readers) the author tells us he constantly kept the following considerations in view:

"1. To prevent, as much as possible, the admission of external air into the cavities, by operating by puncture only.

"2. To appease pain and irritation, by a liberal use of opium, and the most simple superficial dressings.

"3. To endeavour to proportionate the quantum of nourishing diet and tonic medicines to the daily waste by suppuration.

"And, 4. To ventilate the room frequently, by passing currents of pure air through it."

(To be concluded next month.)

**21. Monopoly; Price 6d. The Cutting-butcher's Apology to the Legislature upon the**  
GENT. MAG. January, 1796.

*high Price of Meat; in which many of the base Practices of Smithfield Market are exposed, and a Remedy pointed out for the Poor.* By a Philanthropic Butcher.

THE mischief is ascribed to a confederacy between the salesman and carcase-butcher to keep up the exorbitant price in Smithfield market, to the disadvantage of the cutting butcher, by whom the community is immediately supplied. The writer adduces a variety of strong facts to prove the great increase of this injurious monopoly, and the necessity of the interposition of the leg. statute to prevent it.

**22. Smithfield Market; an Essay: against Carcase-Butchers, Monopolizers, Forefallers, and Regraters; including Heads of a Bill for regulating the Sale of Cattle and other live Stock in the London Market. To which are added, Remarks on the Report of the Committee of Carcase Butchers published by Henry King and J. Edmunds.**

THE heads of a bill are here proposed: First, that all salesmen for cattle, sheep, and other live stock, brought to Smithfield market, shall be appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London for the time being, who shall give such security as may be required by the said mayor and aldermen: and no salesman shall exercise, either directly or indirectly, the occupation of a *retail* or *cutting butcher*. Secondly, that no person, either directly or indirectly, shall purchase, on any one market-day, more than eight head of beasts, forty sheep, and the same number of lambs, under penalty of forfeiture of three times the value of all such beasts, sheep, and lambs, exceeding the aforesaid quantity. Thirdly, that returns of all live stock from the country, intended for the said market of Smithfield, shall be previously made to the clerk of the said market, in whose book such returns shall be entered; and that all drovers, or other persons entrusted with the care of the said stock, shall be accountable to the said market for all deficiencies in number of the stock entrusted to his care, which may not be brought to the said market agreeably to the returns entered in the books of the said clerk of the market; and that if the property in the said stock shall be changed, or if the number shall be diminished, without good and sufficient cause (by accident or otherwise), the drover, or person in whose

CARE



care such stock shall have been assigned, shall suffer the penalty inflicted by the act against regrating and forestalling; to remedy the purchasing of cattle and sheep before they come to Smithfield market; and even in the market on one side, while they are resold on the other, as the carcase-butchers allow in their report of June, 1795; wherein they lay the blame of monopoly and high price of meat on the *cutting* or *retail* butchers. These are here shewn to be entirely under the power, and at the mercy, of the carcase-butchers, who raise immense fortunes on their ruin, and from the exorbitant price at which it is in their power to keep the market. Their profits will best appear from the account of the expence of distributing the flesh of two fleers at 2½ l. per lb. to the poor of Tottenham last winter, on beasts bought in the Smithfield market by a committee at Deptford;—and Mr. Mellish, the agent-victualler, in the three first months of last year, supplied the victualing-office at 3½ l. per lb.

“If whole sale butchers were done away, the cutting-butchers would have an opportunity of purchasing their beasts and other live stock at the market, without being under the necessity of applying to the carcase-butchers for what might be necessary for the consumption of their shops till the next market-day, when they would be obliged to have recourse to the same means for supply; which would be entirely prevented, if the monopolizing carcase-butchers were not permitted to carry on their nefarious trade, and London and its environs would be accommodated with meat at a cheaper rate than at present, because it would not have to go through so many hands; which circumstance alone, of meat going through several hands, must naturally increase the price to the consumer” (p. 29).

Two or three cutting-butchers join to purchase a whole beast, or large calf, and are enabled to sell it 2d. per lb. cheaper to the publick. The price of a beast at Smithfield market, in April and May, 1795, being 18l. 10s. and incidental expences 3s. 6d. and the produce of the meat, charged by the cutting to the carcase butcher 5¼d. 19l. 3s. 4d. the profit of the offal 3l. 6s. 10d. we are therefore to deduct 18l. 13s. 6d. from 22l. 13s. 10d. and the profit will be 4l. 0s. 4d. or, after all allowances for bad-debts, &c. 3l. 10s. and 10s. 4d. per head of this perishable commodity for risk and losses.

To the 4 quarters of the beast the offal must be added, making a fifth, the profit whereof is cleared by those who kill for the market.

Such are the facts and calculations on which this pamphlet proceeds; and it certainly deserves the attention of the legislature how far *middle men*, as they are termed, are necessary in the commerce so essential to the support of every individual. For, if the breed of cattle, or the productions of the earth in grain, be ever so much increased, if it be not within the reach of the poorest purchaser, it matters not what becomes of it.

23. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*,  
(Continued from Vol. LXV. p. 1102.)

THE kingdom of England having been divided between Edmund and Canute;

“The former retained that part which coasted upon France; and Canute the rest, which included the Mercian district. Edmund enjoyed not long his faded portion of sovereignty: for the perfidious Edric, whose life seems to have been one uniform system of treachery, glutted with the favours of both these kings, to screw himself deeper into Canute's conceit, contrived the end of renowned Edmund; who being retired to a place for nature's necessity, was thrust from under the draught into his body with a sharp spear; which done, the treacherous Edric cutting off his sovereign's head, presented it to Canute, with these fawning salutations: ‘All hail thou now sole monarch of England; for, here behold the head of thy co-partner, which for thy sake I have adventured to cut off.’ Canute, though ambitious enough of sovereignty, yet of princely disposition, abashed and sore grieved at so unworthy and disloyal an attempt, replied and vowed, that ‘in reward of that service, the bringer's own head should be advanced above all the peers of his kingdom.’ Which high honour while this prodigious wretch greedily expected (and indeed for a time, faith Malmesbury, he found some shew of favour with the king :) soon after, by the king's command, his head bade his shoulders farewell, and was placed upon the highest gate, to overlook London. After this event, the town of Leicester, having some breathing time of rest, recovered itself in some measure; for, at the entrance of the Normans, it was very well frequented and peopled, and had many burgesses in it.

“We are now arrived at a period when authentic documents will in general accompany our researches. During the reign of William the Conqueror the city of Leicester



cester was in the king's own hands, excepting what was held of him *in capite*; at least, it was so when Domesday was made, and we do not discover that the king had made any grant of it, or that any of his tenants in capite enjoyed it during his reign. That this town was in the king's own hand seems farther probable, from its having been a town of royal demesne in the time of the Conqueror's predecessor Edward the Confessor. It was usual at that time for the towns and manors of the Crown to be held at firm. And this seems to be the meaning of *firmarius* in Ordericus, which may mean either lessee, or renter at will; as *municeps* seems to denote his being the *custos* of the castle for the king, and *vicecomes*, the king's lieutenant of the county, or, as it would be then called, viscounty, *vicecomitatus*.

"In the time of Edward the Confessor, the *City of Leicester* (for so it is called in the record) paid yearly to the king an annual rent of thirty pounds by tale, and fifteen sextaries of honey; and the burghesses of the king, i. e. who held of him *in capite*, were bound in part of their service to send twelve of their own body to attend the king whenever he went to the wars in person; and, if he made a voyage by sea against his enemies, they were to send four horses to carry armour or other necessaries as far as London. In 1086 we find these customs continuing in full force; and that the king then received, as a composition for all rents from the city and county, forty two pounds and two shillings in weight; and, instead of a hawk, ten pounds by tale were paid to him; and twenty shillings instead of a sumpter horse. By the mint men, or coiners, was paid annually to the king 20l. at the rate of 20 in ore; of which Hugh de Grentemaisnell had the third penny.

"The churches in Leicester, at the period of the Conquest, were six; of which four belonged to Hugh de Grentemaisnell, and two to the bishops of Lincoln.

"The large portion of the town of Leicester, which was held under the king by Hugh de Grentemaisnell, included a very considerable manor, four churches, more than two thirds of the houses then in the town, together with the castle, which had been the antient residence of the earls, situated a little to the West of the Southgate, on the banks of the river; a cut having been made to draw it from its general course to the side of the castle, where is now the principal channel. The bishop of Lincoln possessed another manor here, which lay in the suburbs on the East side of the town, in the parish of St. Margaret and in Knighton. It is called *The Bishop's Fee*, and remains out of the jurisdiction of the borough; though attempts were made

in the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth to have it united to, and reduced under, the government of it: but without effect. The bishops made the parsonage of St. Margaret a prebend of Lincoln; and the manor remained in them in 1138; but was very soon after this transferred to Robert Bossu earl of Leicester, in exchange for the manor of Westcotes, and its appurtenances, under the title of the manor of Cnihtintone, and the Suburbs of Leicester, with the appurtenances; and, by that earl, who was the founder of Leicester abbey, was again exchanged with the monks there for lands in Asfordby and Segrave, which were settled on the church of Lincoln, as part of the compensation for Knighton."

A good account is given of the Grentemaisnell family, which terminated in two females, coheiresses; one of whom was married to Robert Blanchmains earl of Leicester, the other to Hugh earl of Norfolk.

The early earls of Leicester, who have ever been famous in the annals of English history, may be divided into four grand dynasties; of which those of the Saxon race, though many of them were highly distinguished, are by no means the most important.

Robert de Bellomont, earl of Melent in Normandy, was created earl of Leicester, by the Conqueror, in 1107; and the dignity was enjoyed by his son Robert Bossu, his grandson Robert Blanchmains, and great grandson Robert Fitz Parnell; who dying without issue male, and the title becoming extinct, the honours and property of the family were divided between two co-heiresses; one of whom was married to Simon de Montfort, the founder of the second dynasty; the other to Saer de Quincy, earl of Winchester.

With the Montforts the dignity was short, but splendid; terminating by the death of the second of them, in a battle against his sovereign, in 1265.

The third dynasty of the earls of Leicester, that of the Plantagenets, commenced in 1267, by the creation of Edmund earl of Lancaster, and terminated by the absorption of the title on the accession of Henry IV. to the crown.

All these several periods are fully and distinctly discussed, by the assistance of Mr. Ruffel; whose death we have so lately deplored (LXV. 1056); and who, in a letter to a friend, thus speaks of the subject in which he was engaged:

"I aim at truth and actual information; and



and endeavour, instead of mixing the narrative with a great deal of my own reflection, to state facts so clearly and forcibly that the readers may make the obvious reflections for themselves. They will read, not me, but the authors and records of the times in question. The information, I think, we shall give to the antiquary and politician will be very considerable. The matter is collected from the fountain-head, and unadulterated with modern notions; not one word or sentiment out of any modern author; whom I have read with great disgust, for the want of truth and perspicuity in their accounts of the Anglo-Norman constitution.

"The grounds of the family-war between Henry II. on one side, and his queen and sons on the other, shall be illustrated; and the heroic Montfort justified in taking part with the queen and her sons. All this is new history.

"The subsequent earls are not feudal, but merely titular; and therefore have little reference either to the town or county.

"I have had infinite trouble in giving the out-line of the English constitution in the time of Henry III. A great deal of curious and new information arises on that subject. Horace says,

*Brevi esse laboro,*

*Obscurus fio.*

No one wishes more than I do to be concise; but I must take care to be intelligible—very difficult indeed in such perplexity and darkness.

"I never had a thought of making a profit of my historical researches; thinking them, although curious and new, and valuable to a few inquisitive examiners of our history, no marketable commodity, or likely to be paid for by a bookseller. They now stand where I wished to see them; and I shall be content if they do not injure so valuable a work; the author of which seems determined to outstrip all competitors in the rank of county historians; which he has easily done."

How excellently this part of the undertaking is performed, those who are the most intimately acquainted with the English Constitution will be the best able to judge. We safely, however, recommend it to general perusal; and, in our next, shall give an extract or two to justify our commendation.

24. *Strutt's complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England, from the Establishment of the Saxons in Britain, to the present Time.*

OF this ingenious work some notice has been already taken, vol. LXIV. p. 1027; and we now resume it for the

purpose of observing that Mr. Strutt, as he proceeds, has contrived to render his performance still more interesting. We applaud his industry and fidelity; and are glad to see that the approbation of the publick has enabled him to exhibit thirteen numbers; and that he is still proceeding with unabated vigour.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

ONE OF OUR READERS having read Lady Wallace's Comedy, called "The Whim," and her Appeal to the Publick on the refusal of a licence by the Lord Chamberlain to its being acted at Margate, desires to know how he is to reconcile this with Mr. Sheridan's assertion in the House of Commons, Dec. 3, 1795, that Covent-garden and Drury-lane were the only licensed theatres in the kingdom! and no others were subject to any licence at all.

A CONSTANT READER will be obliged to any of our correspondents, or others, who can furnish him with the SECOND volume of that set of Willis's History of Mitred Abbeyes which was bequeathed to the author by Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, with his manuscript notes in it, and others added by Browne Willis.

Another CONSTANT READER wishes to be informed whether the "View of Tunbridge Wells, with the Company in grotesque," by Badeslade, mentioned in British Topography, I. 478, is to be found in all the copies of Dr. Harris's History of Kent, or only accidentally in some.

The Rev. TOBIAS HENSHAW, archdeacon of Lewes, died, as presumed, about 1681. The Christian name and place of residence of his father, with any particulars of the archdeacon, will be acceptable, and considered as a favour by ANOTHER of our READERS.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, with a small income, and a large family, will be greatly obliged to any correspondent for information whether, among the vast number of benevolent institutions which do honour to this age and country, there is any particularly designed for the relief of those afflicted with ruptures; as the common price, *four guineas*, for a truss, cuts too deep into the scanty income of a country curate in the present day.

In our account current with WILLIAM LEDGER, we acknowledge ourselves his debtors on the score of obligation; and he will place these thanks on the Credit side of his book. We shall speedily reform.

VIATOR A. in our next; with ATTICUS; ANACHARSIS; A. B.; H. D.; &c. &c.—Many other letters are received; and are under consideration.

A SA-



A SACRED ODE

on the Providential Deliverance of our  
Most Gracious Sovereign,  
October 29, 1795.

מי שערורה הזאת ימן  
אשר נהיתה בארץ  
אנשי דמים קשרו יחד  
לשחת את משיח יהוה:  
כי אין פחד האל בהם  
בלבם סורר עולה אמרו  
לא עלינו ימלך מלך  
הישר בעינינו נעשה:  
אז מבקשי בקש נפשו  
בארח טמנו הפח לו  
כלי מות במסתר דרכו  
ועוד מעט המיתוהו:  
לולי יהוה הציל אתו  
מכל שאנים אתו חנם  
יהיה טרף לעברתם  
ושכלנו מלך הטוב:

שמה נא הגוי אשרי  
הנה מלכך חיות חיה:  
הריע נא עם בקול רינה  
הנה חפרו חשבי רעתו:  
בעז יהוה יגיל מלך  
כי חסדו גדול מאד לו:  
בכל לבו ישיר לאל  
כי בעיניו יקרה נפשו:

ברוך יהוה אלהינו  
אשר בצר ישע עשה  
ולמלכנו ולעמו  
ברוך שם כבודו לעד:

בך האל בטח מלך  
אל יעלצו אוביו עליו  
בכלמה כלם ילבשו  
ועל ראשו נזר יציץ:

H. DIMOCK, *Lambeth, Dec. 1, 1795.*

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR:

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

I.

WHERE is immortal Virtue's  
meed,  
Th' unfading wreath of true renown,  
Best recompence by Heav'n decreed  
For all the cares that wait a crown;

If Industry, with anxious zeal,  
Still watchful o'er the Public Weal;  
If equal Justice' awful arm,  
Temper'd by Mercy's seraph charm,  
Are ineffectual to assuage  
Remorseless Faction's harpy rage?  
But the fell Dæmons, urg'd by Hell's behest,  
Threaten, with frantic arm, the royal Pa-  
triot's breast!

II.

Yet not, imperial George, at thee  
Was the rude bolt of Malice sped,  
E'en fiends that Crown with rev'rence see  
Where Virtue consecrates th' anointed  
head—  
No—at thy bosom's fondest claim,  
Thy Britain's peace, their shafts they aim;  
Pale Envy, while o'er half the world  
War's bloody banners are unfurl'd,  
Beheld our coasts from ravage free,  
Protected by the guardian sea,  
Where Commerce spreads her golden  
stores,  
Where fleets waft triumph to our shores;  
She saw; and, sick'ning at the sight,  
Wish'd the fair prospect of our hopes to  
blight;  
Sought out the object of our dearest care,  
Found where we most could feel, and try'd  
to wound us there.

III.

The broken shaft that coward Malice  
rear'd  
Shall to thy fame eternal lustre give,  
Inscribe on Hist'ry's page thy name re-  
ver'd, [live.  
And bid it there with endless blazon  
For there our sons' remotest race,  
In deathless characters, shall trace  
How Britain's baffled foes proclaim'd their  
hate, [of the state.  
And deem'd her Monarch's life the bulwark

IV.

Now strike a livelier chord—This hap-  
py day,

Selected from the circling year  
To celebrate a name to Britain dear,  
From Britain's sons demands a festive lay.  
Mild Sov'reign of our Monarch's soul,  
Whose eye's meek radiance can controul  
The pow'rs of Care, and grace a throne  
With each calm joy to life domestic  
known,

Propitious Heav'n has o'er thy head  
Blossoms of richer fragrance shed  
Than all th' assiduous Muse can bring,  
Cull'd from the honey'd stores of Spring;  
For see, amid wild Winter's hours

A Bud its silken folds display,  
Sweeter than all the chalic'd flow'rs  
That crown thine own ambrosial May.  
O may thy smiles, blest infant, prove  
Omens of concord, and of love!

Bid the loud strains of martial triumph cease,  
And tune to softer mood the warbling reed  
of Peace!

THE



THE COMBAT :  
AN IRREGULAR ODE.

—Horrentia Martis

*Arma cano.* — VIRGIL.

**T**IS come : the fatal day of strife !  
And now the sword shall end  
Full many a valiant warrior's life ;  
Torture to many a loving wife,  
A brother or a friend.  
The rav'nous vultures round each army fly,  
And, scenting, note the future dead.  
Ah me ! what vapours dim the morning sky,  
Strip'd thick with streaks of flaming red !  
Hark ! now I hear the clank of distant  
arms ; dreadful roar,  
And now the deep-mouth'd cannon's  
Rough-rumbling round th' affrighted  
shore,  
Distracts the ambient air with fierce alarms.  
See where th' intrepid squadrons stand :  
Now at their Gen'ral's loud command,  
With aspect stern, the hostile troops engage ;  
These, struggling onward 'gainst the hos-  
tile bands,  
Grasp at fair Vict'ry with resistless hands,  
Nor reckon the shouts of Death, nor mad-  
d'ning battle's rage. [plain,  
Now, proudly stalking o'er th' embattled  
Bellona, Mars, and all their furious train,  
To ev'ry soul a thirst of blood impart,  
And guide each weapon to the destin'd heart.  
See, Discord foul in horrid form appears :  
A livid tunic forms the phantom's gown ;  
This hand a sword and that a sceptre rears,  
A triple-crested helm involves her crown !  
And, lo ! the savage Dæmon of the fight  
With purple pinions hov'ring o'er the  
field, [steel'd,  
And his hard heart 'gainst gentle Pity  
Whilst boundless carnage forms his sole de-  
light !  
View him aloft with joy exulting hie,  
And far above the raging conflict soar ;  
Then, swiftly darting through the lurid sky,  
Midst dying mangled heaps of corse light,  
And glut his greedy maw with human  
gore !  
Still fierce th' embattled hosts contend ;  
Nor cools their rage. But, as an eager flame  
Fiercer and fiercer burns, nor finds an  
end  
Till fuel fail : so these, in search of fame,  
Urge on the contest, with their hearts the  
same. [jaws  
'Twixt Death's destructive wide-expanded  
The godlike heroes plunge, to gain applause.  
Now the battle fiercer burning,  
Tumult swells a louder strain ;  
Victory, to each side turning,  
Deals alternate joy and pain.  
With torrents of blood their keen falchions  
imbuing, [prize ;  
Both armies still bravely contend for the  
The victors of both swift the vanquish'd  
pursuing, [their eyes.  
Whilst lightnings indignantly flash from

At length, " They yield, they fly !"  
The conqu'ring troops exclaim,  
" Let them depart with shame,  
" Nor by our falchions die !"  
And now is hush'd the din of war ;  
The bellowing guns we now no longer  
hear ; [afar ;  
The Fiends of Darkness take their flight  
And scarce a murmur sinks upon the ear.  
By slow degrees the vanquish'd bands re-  
tire, [fight :  
And oft, despairing, would renew the  
Deplore the wreck of legions, late entire,  
But now for ever fled the realms of light ;  
Staid Ev'ning soon her sober mantle throws  
O'er the sad scene, and hides the mourn-  
ful ground ;  
Placid and calm the late infuriate foes  
Hymn the grim God, and bid the heav'n's  
resound.  
Nor hostile ranks, nor murd'rous deeds,  
Nor rattling cars, nor flying steeds,  
Nor dreadful glare of armour, strike the  
eye ; [ning's speed,  
No whizzing balls, impell'd with light-  
Proclaim destruction nigh ;  
But to the gale the blazon'd banners fly.  
Hush'd is the thunder of the cannon's voice,  
Mute the shrill fife, and ev'ry martial noise ;  
No longer Mars the sick'ning view molests,  
Nor any sound the list'ning ear arrests :  
Save where the piteous wounded in the fight  
Lament their country's sorrows, and their  
own ; [a groan,  
While now a deep-drawn sigh, and now  
Disturbs the solemn silence of the night !  
Serenely Luna rises o'er the hills,  
And her mild influence all the prospect fills.  
But, ah ! what touching sights are thus re-  
veal'd, [ceal'd !  
Which erst confusion and the dark con-  
And lo ! these widows, and these mothers  
kind, [carnage led :  
These friends, and brothers, through the  
Gently they raise each dying pallid head  
In search of those, alas ! they fear to find.  
And lo ! where tender virgins wildly rove,  
And seek the youths they lately lov'd so  
dear ; [remove,  
Whom, when they find, they sadly thence  
Sigh o'er each wound, and bathe it with  
a tear.  
Such scenes must e'er await the slipp'ry  
road [so sweet  
Of martial fame.—And art thou, Fame,  
That men should pant to leave their calm  
abode, [meet ?  
And seek in death thy stern embrace to  
That all should mild Tranquillity abhor,  
And madly truck Contentment's charms  
for War ?  
Good Heav'n's ! to think that hapless man  
By man's own butchering hands should  
That he, whose life is but a span, [fall !  
Should thus on Death with rash impa-  
tience call !

Come,



Come, thou fair fainted Maid, celestial Vir-  
gin, Peace ! [flow ;  
Come, from whose gift all real comforts  
Oh, quickly bid these horrid tumults cease,  
And to the world thy beauteous image  
shew !

Descend, and pour thy gentle healing balm  
In ev'ry luckless warrior's bleeding  
wound ; [calm,  
Soothe each ferocious thought, each passion  
And let all earth with constant joy re-  
found ! NERVA.

*Ode for the Anniversary Meeting of the Sub-  
scribers to the Literary Fund\*, April 21,  
1795. By WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.*

I.

YE sacred Bards of elder time,  
Whose genius breath'd celestial fire,  
Whose heart-felt rapture soar'd in songs  
sublime, [lyre !  
Whose magic fingers swept the sounding  
Who, proud th' heroic chief to crown,  
Wove the bright chaplet of renown,  
Or told, in soft and melting strains,  
The fond despairing lover's pains,  
Or, with your animated breath,  
Kindled the patriot's gen'rous zeal,  
And bade him, for his country's weal,  
Brave the stern tyrant's pow'r, and smile  
in death !

II.

Blest Spirits ! from your starry spheres,  
Where, clad in robes of sapphire hue,  
Ye sit enthron'd, oh deign to view  
This flow of sympathy divine,  
This social homage to the Nine,  
Which sweet Benevolence endears !  
And while the voice of Pity floats  
In soft, melodious, thrilling notes,  
Wake Inspiration's loftier strain !  
Wake the bright hopes of happier days,  
When Poetry again shall raise  
Her genuine song, and heav'n-born Genius  
reign !

III.

Oh, mark the glories of that age  
Which lives in Homer's matchless page,  
When kings, when heroes, could ad-  
mire  
The glowing verse, th' enraptur'd lyre !  
High † on a throne of silver plac'd,  
Their festive halls the poet grac'd ;  
And when he tower'd on Fancy's wing,  
And when his touch awak'd the string,  
What sympathetic hearts around  
Re-echo'd to the martial sound !  
Again he bade the battle bleed,  
Pour'd vengeance on th' astonish'd foe,  
With mem'ry of each glorious deed,  
Kindled extatic valour's glow.

\* See before pp. 14, 50 ; and the Sup-  
plement to vol. LXV. p. 1103.

† See the account of the Minstrel De-  
modocus in the Eighth Odyssey.

Each warrior chief with fond regard  
Cherish'd the soul-inspiring bard ;  
Each felt, with transport felt, his name  
Snatch'd from Oblivion's pow'r, and  
stamp'd with deathless fame.

IV.

Speak, gentle Muse, thy conscious pride,  
Record the trophies of thy sway,  
When, with impetuous foaming tide,  
The mighty Theban's deep-ton'd lay  
Rush'd as the torrent from the mountain's  
side. [deeds,  
Th' Olympic Champion's far-fam'd  
The hardy wrestler, and victorious steeds,  
His verse adorn'd with bright renown  
Beyond the statue, or the laurel crown.  
At solemn feasts he shar'd  
The sacred portion for the gods prepar'd.  
In after-ages lov'd, ador'd,  
His awful name \*  
Alone could stay the hostile flame,  
Quell the fierce victor's rage, avert his  
vengeful sword.

V.

What triumphs, Queen of Song, were  
thine,  
When Rome, in boundless rule enthron'd,  
Proud Rome, thy gentle empire own'd !  
Own'd the mild lustre of thy charms,  
Resign'd for peaceful arts her arms,  
And lov'd thy sons, ador'd thy shine,  
Th' imperial master of mankind,  
To soft humanity refin'd !  
Heard the majestic Mantuan lay,  
Delighted heard th' Ausonian lyre  
Mild counsels breathe, just deeds inspire †,  
And felt the Muse's pow'r that harmoniz'd  
his sway !

VI.

Say, Britain, when, in days of yore,  
Thy sons 'gainst Rome's oppressive band  
Stood dauntless on thy sea-girt shore,  
Stern guardians of their native land ;  
And, on the deep-wedg'd ranks of war,  
Impetuous whirl'd the scythed car ;  
What pow'r their gen'rous valour fir'd ?  
The Bard, the patriot Bard, inspir'd !  
From oak-crown'd glades,  
From mystic shades,  
Where late he chaunted meek Religion's  
strain,  
Avenger of his country's wrongs,  
With harp, attun'd to martial songs,  
He rush'd indignant to th' embattled plain !  
Nor less his voice, midst factious rage,  
Could Discord, baleful fiend, assuage ;

\* Alluding to the story of Alexander  
having, on the sack of Thebes, spared the  
house in which Pindar had lived.

† Vos lene consilium et datis, et dato  
Gaudetis almæ. Hor. 3 Od. iv. 41.

Horace is supposed to have written this,  
and other passages of his works, with a  
view of softening the character of Au-  
gustus.



The warrior's madd'ning steel arrest,  
And soothe to peace his savage breast!  
Taught by his lore in social bands to join,  
All lov'd the gentle Bard, all blest'd the  
song divine.

## VII.

But where, ah where! in later days  
Th' bright reward, the gen'rous praise,  
That once adorn'd the tuneful train?  
The rev'rence genius could command,  
When, cherish'd by a grateful land,  
It pour'd a free and virtuous strain?  
Far from the mansions of the great,  
Where Pride maintains her sullen state,  
Where, sunk in ease, unfeeling Luxury lies,  
Repell'd, the Muse's offspring flies.

What fiends attend his steps forlorn!  
Gaunt Poverty, with feeble cries,  
And war Disease, and taunting Scorn!  
These, these, arrest each bolder flight:  
Or, should his fancy nobly dare,  
Base Avarice stints the hard-earn'd mite,  
Drives him once more to want, and bids  
him clasp despair.

## VIII.

Behold in Mis'ry's drear abode  
A care-worn wretch \* expire!  
'Tis he! the Bard whose fancy glow'd  
With soft yet vivid fire!  
Who, in the tend'rest notes of woe,  
Bade Belvidera's sorrows flow;  
Whose pow'ful Muse, beyond controul,  
Could wring, could agonize the soul!  
And mark that youth with aspect wild,  
Chill Penury's devoted child,  
Who, feigning a rude antique strain,  
Woo'd Fortune's smile, but woo'd in vain.  
Abforb'd in deep despair he lies!  
He pines, he sinks, he dies!  
Ill-fated youth! with soft'ning ray  
Had kind Protection blest'd thy lay,  
And taught the path to well-earn'd fame,  
Britain perchance had gloried in thy name,  
Had hail'd thee prosp'rous and renown'd,  
By ev'ry Muse inspir'd, with ev'ry virtue  
crown'd.

## IX.

Ah then, celestial Muse, descend!  
The glories of thy reign renew:  
Bright Honour's source, fair Virtue's  
friend,  
Smile on the liberal chosen few!  
Congenial hearts alike inspire  
Thy genuine sons to cherish and admire:  
Exalt thy vot'ry's purer mind  
Above the vulgar joys that charm mankind:  
Awake the sympathetic glow!  
Bid the rich stream of bounty flow!  
Again bid drooping Genius rise,  
Assert its long-lost right, and claim its na-  
tive skies!

\* Whether Otway was *literally* starved to death is not certainly known; but it seems quite certain that he died in consequence of his poverty. Of the fate of Chatterton there is no doubt.

## ODE ON HEALTH:

From "Poems, by GEORGE DYER, B.A."

ΜΕΤΑ ΣΕΙΟ, ΜΑΝΑΙΡΑ ΥΓΙΕΙΑ,  
Τιθῇσι πάντα, καὶ λαμπρὴν χαρίτων ἑαρό.  
Theogn. Εἰς Υγιαν.

CHILD of the Light, fair Morning Hour,  
Who smilest o'er yon purple hill,  
I come to woo thy chearing power,  
Beside this murmur'ing rill!  
Nor I alone—A thousand songsters rise  
To meet thy dawning, and thy sweets  
to share; [air,  
While ev'ry flow'r, that scents the honey'd  
Thy milder influence feels, and shews its  
brightest dies.

And let me hear some village swain  
Whistle in rustic glee along;  
Or some fair damsel's tender pain  
Breath'd from the milk-maid's song.  
Wild are those notes; but sweeter far to me  
Than the soft airs borne from Italian  
groves, [Loves,  
To which the wanton Muse, and naked  
The lyre at random strike, and dance in  
gamesome glee.

And Health, the child of blooming fire,  
Shall hither haste on nimble feet,  
With flowing locks, and loose attire,  
Me on the plain to meet.  
Gay laughing Nymph, that loves a morn-  
ing sky, [dews;  
That loves to skip across the spangled  
And, with her finger dipp'd in brightest  
hues, [my languid eye!  
My faint cheek shall she tinge, and cheer  
Then will I taste the Morn's sweet hour,  
And, singing, blest the new-born day;  
Or, wand'ring in Amanda's bow'r,  
Rise the sweets of May:  
And to my song Amanda shall attend,  
And take the posy from the sylvan Muse;  
For sure the virtuous fair will not refuse  
The Muse's modest gift, her tribute to a  
friend.

## ODE TO GRATITUDE:

Addressed to Mrs. F. S. Yarmouth, Norfolk.

*Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

VIRGIL.

*Those, who consign'd their names  
To memory by well-deserving deeds.*

TRAPP.

TO thee I call, sweet Gratitude!  
Oh leave awhile the realms of day;  
And, ah! forgive thy suppliant rude,  
Who courts thee from those realms away!  
Ere yet Creation heard his voice,  
Ere the glad Earth obey'd his nod,  
Oh, thou didst make the Heav'ns rejoice,  
And smil'd before the throne of God.  
Then too thy lovely form was seen  
To rest upon the heaving main:  
Thy hand array'd in liveliest green [plain,  
The trees, and deck'd with flow'rs the  
Was



Was there a stream but prais'd thy name  
In murmurs as it flow'd along ?  
Was there, in all this earthly frame,  
What hail'd thee not with chearful song ?  
When God descended from above,  
And drain'd the fountains of the main ;  
Thou taught'st the lone exploring dove  
To seek the friendly ark again.  
The early Morn to thee is giv'n ;  
To thee its homage Ev'ning brings ;  
And not a lark that soars to Heav'n,  
But bears thee on its dewy wings.  
Bless'd Power, o'er all my soul preside,  
And chase Oblivion's mists away ;  
On deeds, her envious veil would hide,  
Emit thy pure effulgent ray !  
To thee, O Sister, ever kind,  
Her earliest fruits shall Mem'ry bring,  
Who rais'd with care the infant mind,  
And taught the tender voice to sing.  
And, though deny'd the pleasing talk  
To bid thy name forever live ;  
Take all thy gentle wishes ask,  
And all the simple Muse can give.

N. B.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IF the following Sonnet to an amiable,  
but unhappy, personage, on whose des-  
tining the eyes of Europe have been anxiously  
fixed of late, be considered as applicable  
to the subject, your giving it a place in  
your respectable Magazine will add to the  
many favours of the kind conferred on  
Yours, &c. EYLES IRWIN.

TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF FRANCE,  
On her Arrival at Basle, Dec. 25, 1795.

FROM trials dread, in Beauty's brilliant  
morn, [allures,  
When Pleasure carols, and when State  
A prison ! many a hell-hound gaunt fe-  
cures,  
Her royal stem by rebel hands up-torn,  
Where Hope was barr'd from solitude far-  
lorn, [fiends of Death,  
From frantic France, whose limbs the  
War, Faction, Famine, palsy with their  
breath,  
To happier realms see fair Maria borne !  
Maid illustrious ! while this votive  
strain, [woe,  
With Fortune's gifts, would cancel ev'ry  
In court or hamlet give thee bliss to  
know. [gain :  
ring the distemper'd world but health a-  
rove in thy course the harbinger of peace,  
Whole smiles shall foes unite, and bid Dis-  
traction cease !

E. I.

TO ANNA.

THE morning wakes, arise, my Love,  
And greet the envious fleeting hour !  
ough skill'd the human heart to move,  
Thou claim'st not here a moment's pow'r.  
GENT. MAG. January, 1796.

Arise, my Anna, since for you,  
Fann'd by the Zephyr's balmy wing,  
The modest flow'ret, wet with dew,  
Blushes from forth the lap of Spring.  
For you the garden's various pride  
Mingle the many-colour'd dye ;  
Here spread their gay profusion wide,  
There bloom unseen, unris'd die.  
You they await ; then haste, my Fair,  
Cull from each plant its fav'rite flow'r :  
Proud of its office, each shall bear  
Some emblem of my Anna's pow'r.  
Thus while I spoke, the Fair-one's eye  
Dissolv'd into a pearly tear,  
Which when officious Love would dry,  
In pensive accents spoke the Fair :  
" Ah ! cease thine unavailing care,  
Nor say the morning wakes for me ;  
Say not for me the vernal air  
Perfumes the white-emblossom'd tree.  
Alas ! the bloom that paints the rose,  
The snow-white lily's paler hue,  
Each vernal sweet, each flow'r that blows,  
And spreads its beauty forth to view ;  
Too soon, when ev'ning's envious shade  
Shall chill their tender op'ning flow'r,  
Each short-liv'd glory soon shall fade ;  
The minion of the morning hour !  
Thus too, beneath the touch of Time,  
Like flow'rs, shall pageant Beauty die ;  
Each fair ; each horn but to decline ;  
Children of frail mortality.  
Yet *this* distinction still awaits  
The common lot that both must share ;  
This nice proportion in the fates  
Which both are subjected to bear ;  
Summer repairs the Wintry rage ;  
Spring bids the embryo flow'ret bloom ;  
But, ah ! what Spring enlivens Age !  
What Summer dawns upon the Tomb !

TO HAYDN.

WHO is the mighty master that can  
trace  
Th' eternal lineaments of Nature's face ?  
'Mid endless dissonance, what mortal ear  
Could e'er her peal of perfect concord hear ?  
Answer, O Haydn ! strike the magic chord !  
And, as thou strik'st, reply and proof afford.  
Whene'er thy Genius, flashing native fire,  
Bids the soul tremble with the trembling lyre,  
The hunter's clatt'ring hoof, the peasant-  
stout,  
The warrior-onset, or the battle's rout,  
Din, clamour, uproar, murder's midnight  
knell, [yell—  
Hyæna shrieks, the warhoop, scream, and  
All sounds, however mingled, strange, un-  
couth,  
Resolve to fitness, system, sense, and truth !  
To others noise and jangling ; but to thee  
'Tis one grand solemn swell of endless  
harmony.

When dark and unknown terrors intervene,  
And men aghast survey the horrid scene ;

Then



Then, when rejoicing fiends flit, gleam, and scowl,  
 And bid the huge tormented tempest howl;  
 When fire-fraught thunders roll, when  
 whirlwinds rise,  
 And earthquakes bellow to the frantic skies,  
 Till the distracted ear, in racking gloom,  
 Suspects the wreck of worlds, and gen'ral  
 doom: [tears,  
 Then Haydn stands, collecting Nature's  
 And consonance sublime amid confusion  
 hears. T. HOLCROFT.

ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. DR. KIPPIS;  
 BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

**P**LAC'D 'midst the tempest, whose con-  
 flicting waves  
 The buoyant form of Gallic Freedom braves,  
 I from its swelling surge unheeded turn,  
 While o'er the grave where Kippis rests I  
 mourn.

Friend of my life, by ev'ry tie endear'd,  
 By me lamented, as by me rever'd!  
 Whene'er remembrance would the past re-  
 new,

His image mingles with the pensive view;  
 Him through life's length'ning scene I mark  
 with pride,

My earliest teacher, and my latest guide.  
 First, in the house of pray'r, his voice im-  
 press'd

Celestial precepts on my infant breast;  
 "The hope that rests above," my child-  
 hood taught,

And lifted first to God my duellile thought.  
 And, when the heav'n-born Muse's che-  
 rish'd art [heart;

Shed its fresh pleasures on my glowing  
 Flash'd o'er my soul one spark of purer light,  
 New worlds unfolding to my raptur'd sight;  
 When first with timid hand I touch'd the  
 lyre,

And felt the youthful poet's proud desire;  
 His lib'ral comment fann'd the dawning  
 flame,

His plaudit footh'd me with a Poet's name;  
 Led by his counsels to the public shrine,  
 He bade the trembling hope to please be  
 mine;

What he forgave, the critic eye forgives,  
 And, for awhile, the verse he sanction'd lives.  
 When on that spot where Gallic Freedom  
 rose, [woes,

And where she mourn'd her unexampled  
 Scourge of his nature, and its worst disgrace,  
 Curse of his age, and murd'rer of his race,  
 Th' ignoble Tyrant of his Country stood,  
 And bath'd his scaffolds in the patriot's  
 blood;

Destin'd the patriot's fate in all to share,  
 To feel his triumphs, and his pangs to bear;  
 To shun th' uplifted axe, condemn'd to roam  
 A weeping exile from my cherish'd home\*,  
 When malice pour'd her dark insatiate lye,  
 Call'd it, though death to stay, a crime to fly;

\* Miss W. took refuge in Switzerland  
 during the tyranny of Robespierre.

And, while the falsehood serv'd her hate-  
 ful ends,

Congenial audience found in hollow friends;  
 Who to the tale "assent with civil leer,  
 "And, without sneering, teach the rest to  
 sneer;" [shield,

His friendship o'er me spread that guardian  
 Which his severest virtue best could wield;  
 Repell'd by him, relentless Slander found  
 Her dart bereft of half its pow'r to wound.

Alas! no more to him the task belongs  
 To soothe my sorrows, or redress my wrongs;  
 No more his letter'd aid, enlighten'd Sage!  
 Shall mark the errors of my careless page;  
 Shall hide from public view the faulty line,  
 And bid the merit he bestows be mine.  
 Ah! while with fond regret my feeble verse  
 Would pour its tribute o'er his hallow'd  
 hearse,

For him his Country twines her civic palm,  
 And Learning's tears his honour'd name  
 embalm;

His were the lavish stores her force sublime,  
 Through ev'ry passing age, has snatch'd  
 from Time; [art,

His, the Historian's wreath, the Critic's  
 A rigid judgement, but a feeling heart;  
 His, the warm purpose for the gen'ral weal,  
 The Christian's meekness, and the Chris-  
 tian's zeal;

And his, the moral worth to which is giv'n  
 Earth's purest homage, and the meed of  
 Heav'n.

To Mrs. BISHOP, with a Pocket-looking-glass  
 written by the late Rev. Mr. BISHOP  
 Master of Merchant-Tailors' School.

**T**O you, dear Wife (and all must grant  
 A wife's no common confidante),  
 I dare my secret soul reveal,  
 Whate'er I think, whate'er I feel;  
 This verse, for instance, I design  
 To mark a female friend of mine,  
 Whom long, with passion's warmest glee,  
 I've seen, and could for ever see.  
 But hear me first describe the dame;  
 If candour then can blame me—blame,  
 I've seen her charm, at forty, more  
 Than half her sex at twenty-four;  
 Seen her, with equal pow'r and ease,  
 Draw right to rule, from will to please;  
 Seen her so frankly give, and spare  
 At once, with so discreet a care,  
 As if her sense, and her's alone,  
 Could limit bounty like her own;  
 Seen her, in Nature's simplest guise,  
 Above arts, airs, and fashions, rise;  
 And, when her peers she had surpass'd,  
 Improve upon herself at last;  
 Seen her, in short, in ev'ry part,  
 Discernment, temper, figure, heart,  
 So perfect, that, 'till Heav'n remove her,  
 I must admire her, court her, love her!

Molly, I speak the thing I mean;

So rare a woman I have seen;

And send this honest glass, that you,  
 Whene'er you please, may see her too!



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Horse-Guards, Jan. 6.* Dispatches from Col. Stuart, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Camp before Trincomale, in the Island of Ceylon, August 17, 1795.*

Sir, In obedience to the orders and instructions I received from the government of Fort St. George, and Col. Brathwaite commanding the King's and Company's forces on the coast of Coromandel, I have the honour to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, by the Royal Admiral, under dispatch for Europe, that the armament, with the command of which I am intrusted, embarked the 30th ultimo at Fort St. George, on-board his Majesty's ships of war upon that station, and the transports taken up for the purpose of conveying it to this place. The fleet arrived in Back Bay, to the northward of the forts of Trincomale and Oostenburgh, on the 1st instant; and, as Commodore Rainier and I were particularly anxious that the Commandant of those forts should not misapprehend the object of the armament under our command, every precaution was taken to prevent any misapprehension upon that head, by explaining to him the nature of it; and two days were spent in communications between the fort and fleet for that purpose. As the Commandant, however, did not think proper to accede to the requisitions made, in the name of the King, by the Commodore and me, and refused obeying the commands of his superior, (Mr. Van Angelbeck, the Governor of Columbi,) to deliver up the fort of Oostenburgh to a detachment of his Majesty's troops, on account of an informality in the order, the Commodore agreeing with me in the propriety of landing the troops, they were disembarked on the 3d, about four miles to the northward of the fort of Trincomale, without opposition. Neither the garrison of Trincomale or Oostenburgh have hitherto given us any molestation in the laborious service in which the troops have been employed, of conveying provisions, ordnance, and stores, along a steep sandy beach, from a distance of three miles; nor has any act of open hostility taken place. We are still employed in the same service, as well as in preparing materials for the construction of such works as may be necessary to reduce the forts; and, if the Commandant perseveres in his resolution to refuse us admittance as friends, I hope to have it in my power to begin our approaches against the fort of Trincomale to-morrow night. I cannot too strongly express my obligations to Commodore Rainier, for the readiness with which he has offered every assistance which could be given by the squadron of his Majesty's ships under his com-

mand, in conveying and landing the troops, stores, and provisions, and in every part of the service where his aid and co-operation could be of use; and his zeal has been ably seconded by the exertions of his officers and seamen employed in carrying his orders into effect. I have the honour, &c.

J. STUART.

*Camp near Trincomale, Aug. 30.*

Sir, Soon after I had the honour to address you on the 17th instant, informing you of my intention to begin our approaches against the fort of Trincomale, on the following day circumstances occurred which induced Commodore Rainier and me to detain the ships then under dispatch, in the hope of that success which I have the honour now to announce. We broke ground on the evening of the 18th, opened our batteries on the 23d, and, before twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th, completed a practicable breach. Commodore Rainier and I then thought proper to summon the garrison to surrender, while preparations were making for the assault. Terms were demanded which could not be allowed, and such as we thought consistent were transmitted in return; these not being accepted within a limited time, our fire recommenced, and in a few minutes the white flag was displayed on the ramparts, the conditions we had offered were accepted, signed, and transmitted to camp, with two Captains of the garrison as hostages for their performance. I have the honour to inclose a copy of the capitulation offered to the garrison, and accepted by the Commandant, and of some explanatory articles which were afterwards arranged, with a state of the garrison, return of ordnance and stores taken, and a list of the killed and wounded of the forces under my command. This evening the prisoners taken here will embark for Madras. I shall immediately take up a convenient position, and begin the necessary preparations for the attack of fort Oostenburgh, the Commandant of that garrison having refused to surrender when summoned on the 27th inst.; and I have reason to hope that that fort also will be very soon in our possession. His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops, forming the force under my command, have so fortunately distinguished themselves on every former occasion, that I need only say their zeal and gallantry, on the present service, have been well exerted to maintain the reputation they have so justly acquired. I am beyond measure indebted to Commodore Rainier for his cordial co-operations, and the active assistance of the Navy in every department of the public service; and I have particular pleasure in assuring you, that, from the perfect harmony subsisting between all descriptions of the naval and land forces employed here, every thing may



may be expected from this division of his Majesty's troops, which is capable of being attained by their united exertions. I have the honour to be, &c. J. STUART.

#### TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The garrison of Trincomale, in consideration of the defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the fort with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war, the officers keeping their swords. Private property will be secured to them, but all public property, papers, guns, stores, and provisions of every kind, to be delivered up in their present condition.

The garrison to march out, and the British troops to be put in possession of the fort, in one hour after this capitulation is signed. These are the only terms we the under-signed officers, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, can grant.

*Camp before Trincomale, 26th Aug. 1795.*

P. RAINIER.—J. STUART.

#### EXPLANATORY ARTICLES.

Capitulation according to which the Fort of Trincomale will be surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out tomorrow at four in the afternoon by the breach, with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms. All the officers, whether Europeans or Indians, shall keep their swords.—The creffes of the Malays shall be packed up in a chest, to be delivered to them in case they should be sent back to their own country, as being weapons peculiarly belonging to them, which they will never consent to part with.—Ans. The garrison shall march out in the manner demanded. The creffes of the Malays shall be disposed of as requested, and the whole of the officers and men shall be considered as prisoners of war.

II. All the ammunition and other effects of the Company, shall be delivered to the persons named on the part of his Britannic Majesty's Commanders.—Ans. Granted.

III. The European officers shall not be sent to Europe contrary to their own consent.—Granted.

IV. The effects, as well belonging to the garrison as to individuals, shall be preserved to them.—Ans. Granted.

V. The civil servants of the Company shall be allowed to retire to another part of the island.—Ans. It is not in the power of the officers commanding the British forces to grant this article.

VI. The sick and wounded shall be properly taken care of.—Ans. Certainly.

VII. The garrison shall not be subject to reprisals.—Granted.

[The ordnance in the fort consisted of 42 brass guns, and 65 iron guns.]

*Killed and wounded of the Troops under the command of Col. Stuart, during the siege of Trincomale, August, 1795.*

*Killed.*—1 Bombadier, 3 gunners, 3 matrosses, 1 seaman, 1 sepoy, and 6 lascars. *Wounded.*—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 corporal, 2 gunners, 10 matrosses, 13 privates, and 2 seamen (Europeans) 1 syrang, 9 sepoy, and 8 lascars (natives).

*Officers wounded.*—Major Smart, Deputy Quarter-Master General; Captain Gorry, of his Majesty's 71st regiment; Lieutenant Prescott, of the Madras Artillery; Ensign Benson, of his Majesty's 72d regiment.

P. A. AGNEW. Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Camp near Trincomale, Aug. 31, 1795.*

Sir, After closing my dispatch of yesterday, an officer was sent to me by the commandant of Fort Oostenburgh, requesting that I would permit an officer to meet him this morning for the purpose of opening a negotiation for the surrender of the Fort. I accordingly sent Major Agnew, the Adjutant General of the forces under my command, and have the satisfaction to inform you, that the garrison this day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and that a detachment of his Majesty's troops took possession of the fort, and the British colours were hoisted in it before sun-set. I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, but have it not at present in my power to transmit the several returns which will be necessary, as Commodore Rainier and I do not think it proper to detain the Indiamen any longer, particularly as the Commodore proposes recommending to the Government of Madras to dispatch the John schooner in a few days to Europe, as a more expeditious conveyance. I have the honour to be, &c. J. STUART.

[A Supplement to the above Gazette was published next day, consisting only of letters from Admiral Rainier, in effect precisely similar to the above. The chief additions are, the sailing of the Malacca expedition, which in his letter of the 14th he mentions thus:—"His Majesty's ship Resistance, with four European flank companies, a transport, and the Suffolk's tender, with the remainder of the troops and baggage for the Malacca expedition, sailed the same day, and about eight A. M. parted company." The other circumstance is the loss of the Diomedes, of 44 guns, which he thus describes:—"Unfortunately, as his Majesty's ship Diomedes, with her tow, were working up against a strong land wind into the bay, she struck with so much violence on a rock, lying in fifteen fathoms water, and not delineated in our charts, between Pigeon Island and the outer point of this Bay, that the water the ship made, gained so fast on every exertion of both seamen and soldiers at the pumps, there was barely time to take the men out before the



the ship foundered, without a possibility of saving a single store of any consequence but the boats."

*Downing-street, Jan. 16.* The following Dispatch, from Lieut. Col. Craufurd, dated Head-quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's army, Creutzenach, Dec. 21, 1795, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

"In consequence of the advantages obtained by Marshal Clairfayt, as stated in my last, General Jourdan, after having attempted in vain by different manœuvres to secure the right of his army, began his retreat from the Nahe on the 13th instant; and on the 15th he took a position upon the Hunstreck, occupying all the principal passes between Bacharach on the Rhine, and Trarbach on the Moselle. From the 15th to the present date several unimportant actions have taken place between the advanced corps of these two armies, and the Austrian light troops have, at different times, scoured the country from Birkenfeldt to Treves; but the strength of the enemy's position in the mountains, and the roads that lead to it being rendered so bad by the late rains as to make the march of heavy artillery almost impossible, have pre-

vented Marshal Clairfayt from undertaking any operation of consequence. His Excellency's line now extends from Dreyekhausen on the Rhine, by Stromburg, Kirn, and Oberstein, to Birkenfeldt, whence the left of his army is connected by a chain of light troops with Marshal Wurmser's right, which occupies Kaiserlautern. Marshal Wurmser has drawn his line from Kaiserlautern, by Neustadt, along the rivulet called the Spirebach, to the Rhine. Gen. Pichegru has made several attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the post of Kaiserlautern, and on the 20th instant he attacked it with very superior numbers; but, after an action of several hours, he was completely repulsed, with the loss of near two thousand men and several cannon. The Austrians had, on this occasion, twenty-nine officers, and between six and seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The enemy sometimes make demonstrations from Dalsfeldorf; but the Austrian Corps, stationed upon the Sieg Rivulet, keeps them completely in check on that side. Part of Marshal Wurmser's army and the Prince of Condé's corps defend the right bank of the Rhine from Philipsbourg to Basse."

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Chaumont, Dec. 25.* The Daughter of Louis XVI. and the Ambassador of Tuscany, passed through this town on the 23d. The manner in which we came to know her was as follows:—the carriage-wheels had not been greased since they left Troyes; in consequence of which the carriage taking fire, the Daughter of Louis XVI. was obliged to walk all the way from the Tanneries to the Inn of the Fleur-de-Lys. It was in passing through this town, with Madame De Soucy and three men, that she was known: a plain black gauze veil covered her face. Whilst the carriage was repairing, a number of people crowded around the Inn. After she stepped into the carriage, she passed through this multitude, who observed the most profound silence. She appeared beautiful to them—and in fact she is so. She travelled under the name of Sophia, and was supposed to be the daughter of Hue and Madame De Soucy. We have since learned, from the couriers who passed on their return from Basle, that the exchange has taken place there, over which Bartholemi presided.

*Basle, Dec. 26.* The French Princess Royal arrived at Hunningen on the 24th in the evening, accompanied by a Colonel and by Madame de Soucy. They occupied a private house, which had been previously prepared: nobody was permitted to approach her, nor even any stranger to enter the town while she remained in it. The exchange took place on the same evening

at six o'clock. The Princess appears to be in a good state of health. She passed through this town at 11 o'clock last night. In the same carriage with the Princess were Madame de Soucy, and a female attendant. The next coach contained a valet, of the name of Hue, a cook, and other servants. A Colonel of the *Gens d'armes* had the care of conducting the Princess from Paris to Hunningen. Mr. Bacher, immediately on his arrival, set out again for Riechen; whence he returned, in the night, with the French state prisoners. The Princess was dressed in black; and, without any extraordinary degree of beauty, looks very amiable: she is tall, well-shaped, and has blue eyes. She speaks with a grace that excites admiration. Her attendant, conversing with one of the spectators, said to them, "Look at the Princess; she is as good as she is pretty, and has the best heart that ever woman had." At nine in the evening, the Princess and her retinue set out from this Town, taking the road for Lauffenburg, where she rested last night, whence she continued her journey to Vienna, by way of Inspruck. The Princess, in taking leave of Mr. Bacher, said, with tears in her eyes—"Adieu, Sir; I shall always remember that I am a native of France, and I feel regret at leaving that kingdom: be assured, that I shall always endeavour to render service to my Country, whenever it shall be in my power." The procession from this place consisted of seven carriages. It was a fine moon-light night,



night, and a number of people crowded around her carriage. The people of Little Basse received her at her passage with great joy and clapping of hands; and we hear, that she was treated at Hunningen with due respect.

*Vienna, Dec. 30.* Since the arrival of a messenger from London, who brought an account of the King having signified to the Parliament, that he considers the French Government capable of being negotiated with, the hopes of Peace have considerably increased, though the difficulties in the way of concluding one are, no doubt, very great. A quantity of artillery and numbers of cannoners are sent to Italy.

*Kreuznach, Dec. 31.* The suspension of arms is now finally settled.—Field Marshal Clairfayt sets out to-morrow for Vienna; and the troops go into winter quarters.—The heavy cavalry is to commence its march on the 2d of next month, and the infantry is to follow without delay.

*Mentz, Jan. 1.* With regard to the Armistice between the French and the Imperial armies, we have it now in our power to make the following report:—After the French Generals Pichegru and Jourdan had, by means of the Generals of Divisions commanding the French advanced posts, proposed a cessation of Hostilities for three months to the Austrian Generals Mazores and Kray, the Field Marshals Clairfayt and Wurmsfer refused accepting the same, being likely to become prejudicial to the Imperial army; but acquiesced in the Generals commanding the advanced posts to conclude one, under the express condition that no party should attack the other, unless formally giving a notice of ten days.—Agreeably to this convention or agreement, both armies have remained in the position they occupied during the negotiation, and each party is at liberty to recommence hostilities, provided ten days notice are given. Since this occurrence, all hostilities have ceased; and no doubt is entertained of the French Generals having accepted this offer, made on the part of the Imperial Field-M Marshals, although it widely differs from the original overtures made by the French Generals.

*Jan. 28.* The principal light-house at *Crunbaven* was blown down by the violence of the wind on the night between the second and third instant. A vessel from London, as an instance of quick sailing, had arrived there from London in 48 hours.

#### WEST INDIA NEWS.

*Barbados, Nov. 26.* "We were, in the beginning of this month, very much alarmed by an unusual and extraordinary fall of water, greater than any known in this island within the memory of man, and far exceeding that at the time of the hurricane in 1780. On the 8th instant, we had heavy showers and thunder and lightning in the

afternoon, which continued all that night; so that the *Gully* \* ran with great violence. About 7 next morning, it seemed as if the heavens had burst, and were pouring down their waters to overwhelm us; it fell in one continued torrent till seven the next morning, being twenty-four hours; and all that time, both day and night, there were not two seconds intermission between the most vivid flashes of lightning, and most tremendous peals of thunder I ever heard. It might justly be said, in the language of the psalmist, "The clouds poured out water, the air thundered." The *Gully* ran higher than ever was known, and, meeting with a flow and spring tide, the water, after breaking down both our bridges, flowed over into the town, and was in many streets and houses five feet high. The inhabitants escaped to other parts of the town; some wading through the water, some swimming, and others on horseback, the horses too being obliged to swim. All that part, and, indeed, I believe, the whole town, would have been washed away, if the *Gully* had not overflowed its banks, on one particular part, taken a new course over the fields, and emptied itself into the sea, after having washed away the greatest part of two houses, and made a gulph in the road which leads into the town, at least 40 feet wide, and 10 or 12 deep, too large to be filled up; unless a bridge is built there, the road must continue to be impassable. It has broke up all the roads in the country, and done much damage to several plantations. Some, for miles together, lie under water; the negro houses, and other small ones, were entirely covered, and, I believe, are to this day uninhabitable. On the Monday it hailed two or three times, and several small pieces of ice were picked up in different places. It is supposed the bridges cannot be rebuilt in less than a twelvemonth, as there are no materials in the island at present for that purpose."

*Jamaica, Nov. 29.* The Maroon Negroes still continue to be very troublesome, though (thank God!) their complete extirpation is at hand; it is certain that their ammunition is very nearly exhausted; first, that they do not fire so frequently as heretofore, by at least one half; and, secondly, that, when they do, it is so weak and ineffectual, that we now begin to dread no injury from it. Our blacks too are so steady and staunch in our cause, that I am enabled to hope our next advices will be as consolatory as they have lately been unpleasant.

\* This Gully is a river that runs from the sea in Carlisle Bay, through the town into the country, about a mile and a half. Into this, when we have heavy rains, the waters from the windward part of the island fall, and fill it, which empties into the sea.



## AMERICA.

A few days ago, arrived in town from Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedestrian traveller, so frequently mentioned in the European and American publications. This singular character has been out near twelve years, and has travelled on foot, during that time, the distance of 69,000 miles and upwards, through all Europe, a great part of Asiatic Turkey, through Barbary, up to Manquinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arabs country.

Being desirous to add America to the other three quarters of the world, he took passage from Gibraltar, about six years ago, for Boston, and has travelled, during that time, through all the United States, through East Florida, and from the river St. Mary's, through the wilderness, to the Lower and Upper Creek Nation, where he was kindly received by his friend Col. Magillivray. Being protected by him, he remained there for a considerable time, and was furnished by that gentleman with notes of that nation, of Indian manners and customs. From the Creeks he visited the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Chocklaw Nations of Indians, and was always present at their councils and talks.

From the Creek Nation he proceeded to Pensacola, in East Florida, where he procured letters of recommendation from Governor O'Neal, in the Spanish service, and also from Mr. William Panton, merchant of that place, to the Baron De Carondelet, at New Orleans, the present Governor of Louisiana, who, contrary to Mr. Spillard's expectation, as well as those of his friends, very politely received him, and not only gave him a general passport, but likewise letters of recommendation to the Governor of the Natchez, and to all the commandants of districts and out-posts in this extensive province.

Mr. Spillard's intention being to go up the Messura River to its source, he set out from New Orleans, accompanied by some Gentlemen, who would insist upon seeing him as far as the post of the Walnut Hills. There he crossed the Mississippi River, with six men in his company, and went up it till he came to the confluence of the Messura with the Mississippi. Having gone up the Messura a distance of more than 3000 miles, he fell in with six white hunters, from the Ouchita River, who advised him not to attempt going up any farther, as they themselves were out three years hunting, and lost all their peltry and horses, and narrowly escaped with their lives from the Ouza Indians; these Indians never give any quarter to either red or white men; and the party who went up that river to explore it, under Governor Mure's directions, were all killed.

Thus deterred, he came down to Natchez, and soon after came down the Missis-

sippi, till he came to the confluence of the Red River, the source of which he was determined to find out at all events. He accordingly went up as far as Aenoilise, where he parted with his canoe, and struck off to Oppalusa, which, as well as Atakapau and New Iberia, he carefully examined. Here he struck across the Mountains to Nachitoches, which is the last Spanish port upon the Red River. Previous to leaving New Orleans, the Governor gave him letters to the Governor of the Province of Thikofs, in New Spain, where he arrived at the City of St. Antoine in a month after his departure from Nachitoches. The Governor, Dr. John Curtess, received him politely, and, after resting a few days, gave him a small guard as an escort to the South Mountain of Santalee. Here he fell in with the South branch of the Red River, which he continued down till he came to the North branch, and so continued along its banks in the great plains till he came to the Pawnee Nation of Indians, and so on to the Cansee Indians, continuing his rout till he arrived again at Nachitoches, and so down to the mouth of the river.

There are many rivers which fall into the Red River, such as the False Oucheta, Muddy River, the Acomashee, or the River of the Mene, Little River, and Black River, with the Oucheta, falls into it just twenty leagues from the Mississippi. The Red River water is very unwholesome, from its salt taste; it is also very muddy and rapid.

Mr. Spillard is the first person who has ever taken a draught of this river from its source, from the Mountains of Santalee to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance, with its windings, little short of 4000 miles.

We are sorry to hear that this Gentleman, in attempting to get to England, has been twice captured by French privateers, out of Charlestown, and stripped of every thing valuable about him, but had the good fortune to save his journals and notes, which are intended shortly for publication. He came to England in his Majesty's ship the *Thistle*, through the recommendation of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, at Halifax.

*Philadelphia, Dec. 8.* This day, the President met both Houses of the Legislature of the United States at the Congress Hall, and delivered the following speech:

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

"I trust I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met you at any period, when, more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause for mutual congratulation; and for inviting you to join with me in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary blessings we enjoy."

"The



"The termination of the long, expensive, and distressing war, in which we have been engaged with certain Indians, North West of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the commander of our army has concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.

"In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy, than of the liberality, of the United States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquillity. This object, it is believed, has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon will immediately be laid before the Senate for their consideration.

"The Creeks and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the Southern tribes had annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us; and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken: but, we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to inquietude and danger; which will be productive of further expence, and may occasion more effusion of blood. Measures are pursuing, to prevent or mitigate the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding—at least to avert general hostility.

"A letter from the Emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty, made with his father, the late Emperor; and consequently the continuance of peace with that power.—With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing that the terms of the treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjusted in such a manner as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

"The latest advices from our envoy at the Court of Madrid give, moreover, the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiation. While the extent, depending upon unadjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue, which, securing amicably very essential interests of the United States, will, at the same time, lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a power, whose friendship we have uniformly and sincerely desired to cultivate.

"Though not before officially disclosed to the House of Representatives, you,

gentlemen, are all apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been negotiated with Great Britain; and that the Senate have advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction. The result, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, is unknown; when received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

"This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If, by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result,—how firm and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing, and establishing, the prosperity of our country!

"Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependences, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting, and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts, most useful to society, have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings—while even the anticipations of the return of the blessings of peace and repose are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government;—our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligations to others. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionably augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union displays indications



indications of various and rapid improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the general principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness, never surpassed, if ever before equalled?

"Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impell us, with sincere acknowledgment to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong, and improve, our immense advantages. To co-operate with you in this desirable work is a fervent and favourite wish of my heart.

"It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment. For, though I shall always think it a sacred duty to exercise with firmness and energy the constitutional powers with which I am vested, yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of Government every degree of moderation and tenderness which the national justice, dignity, and safety, may permit.

"Gentlemen,

"Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still farther to change, the relative situation of our frontiers. In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the questions between us and certain foreign powers are not yet finally adjusted; that the war in Europe is not yet terminated; and that our Western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrison and securing them. A statement of our present military force will be laid before you by the Department of War.

"With the review of our army establishment is naturally connected that of the military. It will merit enquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan farther experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estima-

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tion, as to excite a constant solicitation that the consideration of it may be renewed till the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the Public Council.

"While we indulge the satisfaction which the actual condition of our Western borders so well authorizes, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations—namely, that the provisions heretofore made, with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violences of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants, are insufficient. It is demonstrated that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity; and it can need no argument to prove, that, unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations, by the Indians will prove fruitless; and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the Union.

"To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure, the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all conferences with them they urge it with solicitude), I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope of rendering our tranquillity permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability, even of their civilization, is not diminished by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"The state of our revenue, with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed, pursuant to different acts of Congress, will be submitted from the proper departments; together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

"Whether measures may not be advisable to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination. Congress have demonstrated



demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

“The statements which will be laid before you, relative to the Mint, will shew the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some farther legislative provisions, for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, and for checking abuses which appear to be rising in particular quarters.

“The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the state of the fortifications of our harbours; the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores; and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians; will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

“Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session, and mutual forbearance where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and necessary for the peace, happiness, and welfare, of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.”

#### IRELAND.

Jan. 3. This night, the house of Caleb Harman, Esq. in the county of Longford, was attacked by a numerous party of Defenders, who demanded a surrender of all the arms in the house; but, on Mr. Harman's refusing to comply with this demand, they determined to carry their purpose by assault, and with some difficulty forced open the doors. Mr. Harman at the head of his domesticks, endeavouring to repel the assailants, was fired upon and received the contents of a blunderbuss loaded with slugs in his abdomen, and in consequence of his wounds lies in a languishing state\*. Several of the domesticks were also severely wounded; and the Defenders, having effectually succeeded in obtaining all the arms in the house, retreated in triumph. Eleven out of the twelve ruffians who assassinated Mr. Harman have been taken, and are in Longford gaol; in the number is the person who was wounded by Mr. Harman's pistol.

#### SCOTLAND.

Jan. 6. About two o'clock P. M. his Royal Highness Monsieur, Comte d'Artois, with his suite, landed at *Leith*, from on-board his Majesty's frigate *Jafon*, C. Stirling, Esq. commander. On the frigate's

coming to anchor in the roads, his Royal Highness was saluted with 21 guns from *Leith* battery, and with the like number on his landing at *Leith*, where he was received from the boat by Lord Adam Gordon and a part of his suite, and conducted in his lordship's carriage to an apartment in his Majesty's palace of Holyrood-house, fitted in haste for his reception; and, as he entered the palace, his Royal Highness was saluted with 21 guns from *Edinburgh Castle*. The *Windfor Foresters* and *Hopetoun Fencibles* were in readiness to line the approach to the palace, but, his Royal Highness chusing to land in a private manner, and with as little ceremony as possible, that was dispensed with. The crowd of people at the Quay, and all the way from it to the palace, was extraordinary; besides, every window was fitted; and the joy expressed on his Royal Highness's safe arrival in Scotland seemed to be very general. The Noblemen in his Royal Highness's suite followed in carriages provided for that purpose, and were conducted, from the outer gate of the palace, by the Commander in Chief, to their apartments. His Royal Highness, and suite consisting of a number of French noblemen and gentlemen, dined with Lord Adam Gordon, and several others of the first rank. His Royal Highness is, for some time, to have apartments in Lord Adam Gordon's lodgings, until others are fitted up for his reception.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Corwes, Jan. 3.* There have been various examinations of the Master, and some of the survivors of the unfortunate passengers on-board the *John and Elizabeth*, lately arrived from *Guernsey*. It appears, that, on Dec. 24, 120 persons, discharged from two Fencible Regiments, were put on-board the above vessel by an officer of the army, whose name the Master does not recollect. The vessel is only 35 tons, and the officer saw her, and paid the Master 5s. a head to land these Soldiers in England. On the 26th, she sailed from *Jersey*, and about 4 in the afternoon put into *Guernsey*, to give the people an opportunity of supplying themselves with provisions, and to lay in a stock of water. They sailed from *Guernsey* next morning about 10, the wind W.S.W. At 6, it began to blow, and, continuing to increase, they took three reefs in of the main-sail, and set the storm jib. At 3 in the morning of the 29th, it blew so very hard, and was so thick, that the Master could not make the land distinctly, and about 4 laid her to. At 8 bore away to make the land; made the land about 10, but, the weather being very hazy, could not distinguish what land it was. About noon, set the try-sail, and laid to. No hatches were then on, but the vessel shipped immense quantities of water, from the sea

\* He is since dead. See p. 83.



sea running very high, and more than the pumps could discharge. At 8 P. M. the Master called to the people, then below, and told them it was impossible to keep the hatches open any longer, as the vessel must inevitably founder, and that as many as chose might run the hazard of coming upon deck; that the hatches must be battened down, in order to save the vessel and their lives. About seven came on deck; but one perished by the severity of the weather. The hatches were then laid on, and the tarpaulins nailed over. About 12, it blowing still with great violence, the Master was alarmed with the cry of *Fire*; upon which he ran to the fore hatch-way, and tore the hatch off, and also the tarpaulins and hatches of the main hatch-way; on which a most offensive smell issued from the hold. The pumps in the mean time were kept at work, but could scarce free the vessel. On the morning of Dec. 30, the wind shifted to N. W. by N. about 2. At day-light, on examining the hold, 47 men were found dead, and 3 women, all of whom were thrown overboard. One man died after the arrival of the vessel in Cowes Road. One of the soldiers died on Thursday night from the effects of the suffocation; and another was so ill on Friday, that it was thought impossible he could survive many hours longer; making the whole number of lives lost, 54.

*Jan. 6.* Last week there was a most atrocious robbery committed near *Maidstone*. Four men belonging to the 108th regiment, quartered at *Canterbury*, stole from their quarters, and attacked a company of farmers returning from market, whom they robbed of all the money they had about them, which amounted to near 800*l.* One of the villains has been taken.

*Jan. 8.* This evening, a Bath coach was overturned at the bottom of King-street, *Reading*, from the horses having set off before the coachman was on the box; the inside passengers fortunately escaped with only a few slight scratches; but the coach falling on John Baker, a sailor, who was on the outside, he was bruised so much internally, that he died on Sunday morning. The Coroner's verdict, Accidental Death, the coach and horses forfeited as a deodand. — This unfortunate man was a gunner on-board the *Diomedé* Frigate at the time she was lost by striking on a sunken rock off *Trincomale*, and was afterwards at the taking of that fort: he came home in the ship that brought the dispatches, and was coming to London to see his wife, from whom he had been absent above ten years.

*Stafford, Jan. 9.* On Friday evening, as Mr. William Dyson, of *Bagilt*, a young man of respectable character, was returning home from a visit, he observed two men quarreling at the door of a public house;

and upon his enquiring of a bye-stander into the cause, one Edwards took up a gun, and struck the unfortunate youth upon the left temple with such violence, that, after languishing two days, he expired. — The Coroner's inquest have brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder*.

*Jan. 9.* A duel was fought in a field near *Redbridge*, Hants, between Lieut. Thomas Burges, of the 12th regiment, and Lieut. Kearnes, of the 80th. Mr. B. received a pistol-shot in his hip, and languished in the greatest pain till Thursday last, when he expired. An inquest was taken on the body on Friday last before Mr. Corbin, Coroner, when a respectable Jury, at *Redbridge*, after a very minute and particular investigation of the circumstances, returned a verdict of *Murder*.

*Jan. 13.* This night a fire was discovered in the Duke of Devonshire's seat at *Chiswick*, which at first threatened very alarming consequences to that elegant building; but it was extinguished without doing any other damage than destroying the housekeeper's sitting-room and bed-room, in the latter of which it broke out. The smell alarming the servants, who were below at supper, they immediately procured the parish engine, with another belonging to Mrs. Luther, who lives near the Duke's; and, by great exertions, got the fire under before any assistance arrived from Town, for which an express was sent on its first being discovered. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the chambermaid having dropped a spark from the candle when she turned down the bed, which, with the furniture of both rooms and a valuable picture, were burnt.

As a proof of the great mildness of the present season, there is in an orchard belonging to Mr. M. Hodge, of the Parish of *Ashford*, near *Barnstable*, an apple-tree, with blossoms in full perfection, and another tree with the apples set.

*Jan. 14.* About a quarter before three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the extensive Mills at *Lea Bridge*, Middlesex, the property of Charles Hamerton, esq. (lately one of the Sheriffs of London), which, after burning with amazing rapidity for two hours, entirely consumed the same, with an immense quantity of wheat and flour. The works which supply Clapton with water were also destroyed; and a considerable pin or needle manufactory, with much timber on the Wharf, and about 3000 quarters of wheat and flour, the property of Government. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the meal-weigher's leaving a lighted candle between 2 sacks in an upper-room. The dwelling-house adjoining escaped. Mrs. Killick, who lived in it and had lately lain-in, sustained no injury, though greatly alarmed and removed in



in the fright. The fire was so extremely rapid, that the premises were entirely consumed in an hour and half. Mr. Hammer-ton's property was mostly insured. The light of the flames was distinctly seen at Enfield one way, and at Mary-le-bonne the other; and reflections in the air as far as Hatfield.

*Jan. 22.* The following remarkable instance of mortality in one family happened during the course of the last week. Mr. Samuel Fegans, of Seddon-street, *Liverpool*, at the time that he was attending the funeral of his wife and son, who had died a day or two before, was informed that his daughter had also just died of the spotted fever; so that he has lost his wife and two children within one week.

*Jan. 23.* At 4 in the morning, two ricks of hay on the premises of Daniel Gamault, Esq. at *Enfield*, were discovered to be on fire, and very little could be saved notwithstanding immediate assistance. Strong suspicions arising of their having been maliciously set on fire, a reward of 50*£.* is advertised. The preceding night, the public-house in *Enfield* highway, kept by Mr. Field, grazier, was broken into, and money and sundry articles taken from the bar.

*Cobham, Jan. 24.* Captain Watson is declared out of danger. The bone of his thigh has exfoliated, and the wound has put on an healthy appearance. The circumstance will, however, be attended with lameness. (See p. 83).

*Jan. 24.* Between eight and nine o'clock this day, the Powder Mills belonging to Mr. Hill, at Hounslow, owing to the wheels of the mill not being properly supplied with oil, took fire, and blew up with a dreadful explosion, which not only terrified the inhabitants of the place, but alarmed the cities of London and Westminster, and the houses of the people several miles round the metropolis experienced the effects of its powerful concussion; three men who were at work in the manufactory, of the names of Parry, Adlinge, and Winterman, who all resided near the spot, have lost their lives, and the flames from the mill communicating to a punt in the mill river, in which were 30 barrels of gun-powder, set fire to the whole, and blew up with a terrible explosion; the man who had the care of the vessel being shattered to pieces, the boat being blown out of the water. Not a vestige of the mill is left standing, and Hounslow heath is covered with bricks and tiles, and the mangled limbs of the unfortunate sufferers. The houses in Hounslow, Isleworth, and even Brentford, have suffered considerably, the Crown Inn at Hounslow, and the King's Head at Brentford, have not a whole pane of glass in the windows; and the inhabitants were so terrified near the spot, that they not only forsook their dwellings, but a number of women, with their children, through fear, appeared

half naked, in the streets, expecting every moment that their houses would fall and bury them in the ruins. The scattered limbs of the unfortunate victims, who for the most part have left large families to lament their loss by this unforeseen event, were, by order of the Magistrates, collected together and deposited in the churchyard. The loss of this valuable manufactory is estimated at near 20,000*£.* The shock was felt as far North of London as the extremities of *Enfield* parish, and South beyond *Croydon*. A similar disaster happened to the same concern about 20 years ago.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

HEADS of the ACT for the Safety of HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON, &c.

I. If any person or persons whatsoever, after the day of the passing of this Act, during the natural life of our most gracious Sovereign Lord the King, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend, death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint, of the person of the same our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, or to deprive or depose him or them from the style, honour, or kingly name, of the imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his Majesty, his heirs and successors, within this realm, in order, by force or constraint, to compel him or them to change his or their measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate, or overawe, both Houses, or either House of Parliament; or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other his Majesty's dominions or countries, under the obedience of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed; being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths of two lawful and credible witnesses, upon trial, or otherwise convicted or attainted by due course of law, that every such person or persons, so as aforesaid offending, shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged, to be a traitor and traitors, and shall suffer pains of death, and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high treason.

II. If any person or persons within that part of Great Britain called England, at any time from and after the day of the passing of this Act, during three years from the day of passing this Act, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, shall maliciously and advisedly, by writing, printing, preaching, or other speaking, express, publish, utter, or declare,



clare, any words or sentences, to incite or stir up the people to hatred or contempt of the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the Government and Constitution of this Realm, as by law established, that every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to such punishments as may by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanours; and if any person or persons shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereupon convicted, before any commission of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, or in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, such person or persons may, on such second conviction, be adjudged, at the discretion of the Court, either to suffer such punishment as may now by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanours, or to be banished this realm, or to be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his Majesty for the transportation of offenders; which banishment or transportation shall be for such term as the Court may appoint, not exceeding seven years.

III. If any offender or offenders, who shall be so ordered by any such Court as aforesaid to be banished the realm, or transported beyond the seas, in manner aforesaid, shall be afterwards at large within any part of the kingdom of Great Britain, without some lawful cause, before the expiration of the term for which such offender or offenders shall have been ordered to be banished or transported beyond the seas as aforesaid, every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer death, as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy; and such offender or offenders may be tried, either before Justices of assize, Oyer and Terminer, Great Sessions, or Gaol Delivery, for the county, city, liberty, borough, or place, where such offender or offenders shall be apprehended and taken, or whence he, she, or they, was or were ordered to be banished or transported; and the Clerk of the Assize, Clerk of the Peace, or other Clerk or Officer of the Court, having the custody of the records where such orders of banishment or transportation shall be made, shall, at the request of the prosecutor, or any other person on his Majesty's behalf, make out and give a certificate, in writing, signed by him, containing the effect and substance only (omitting the formal part) of every indictment and conviction of such offender or offenders, and of the order for his, her, or their banishment or transportation, to the Justices of Assize, Oyer, and Terminer, Great Sessions, or Gaol Delivery, where such offender or offenders shall be indicted (not taking for the same more than two shillings and sixpence); which certificate shall be sufficient proof of the conviction and

order for banishment and transportation of such offender or offenders.

IV. Provided always, that no person or persons, by virtue of this present Act, shall for any misdemeanour, incur any the penalties hereinbefore mentioned, unless he, she, or they, be prosecuted within six calendar months next after the offence committed, and the prosecution brought to trial or judgement within the first term, sittings, assizes, or sessions, in which, by the course of the court wherein such prosecution shall be depending, the prosecutor could bring on such trial, or cause such judgement to be entered, or in the term, sittings, assizes, or session, which shall next ensue, unless the court in which such prosecution shall be depending, or before which such trial ought to be had, shall, on special ground stated by motion in open court, think fit to enlarge the time for the trial thereof, or unless the defendant shall be prosecuted to or towards an outlawry; and that no person shall, upon trial, be convicted by virtue of this Act, for any misdemeanour, but by the oaths of two credible witnesses.

V. Provided always, that all and every person or persons that shall at any time be accused, or indicted, or prosecuted, for any offence made or declared to be treason by this Act, shall be entitled to the benefit of the Act of Parliament, made in the seventh year of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, *An Act for regulating of Trials in Cases of Treason and Misprision of Treason*; and also to the provisions made by another Act of Parliament, passed in the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*.

VI. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect any prosecution by information or indictment at the common law, for any offence within the provisions of this Act, unless the party shall have been first prosecuted under this Act.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 1.

This morning about 3 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in Bow-street. It raged with the utmost violence, and, notwithstanding the arrival and utmost exertions of the many engines, could not be subdued sooner than 6. It burnt with a degree of fury almost incredible, and, after destroying several houses in the main street, extended its destructive effects as far back as Cross-lane, where it consumed some houses. The damage is not yet ascertained, but it is thought to be very considerable. The fire began in the warehouse appendant to the house of an upholster, who lived next door to the Garrick's-Head tavern, to which it communicated itself. The house where it commenced was entirely burnt down,



down, so that scarcely a vestige of the very walls remained. Three other houses immediately adjoining were reduced to the same deplorable state of ruin. Mr. Spencer, landlord of the Garrick's Head, and his family, had retired to bed previously to this unhappy affair taking place. His extensive premises received very great damage, particularly in the rear of the building, which communicates with Duke's court. A party-wall, which fortunately separated Mr. Spencer's from the house where the fire began, was the means of saving his house from total destruction. His loss must, however, be very considerable, as his house is reduced to a mere shell, and his goods, by the hurry of removing them, received great injury. A large liquor-shop, lately built by Mr. Spencer, at the back of his house, in Duke's court, was also destroyed. The loss caused to individuals by this calamity must be severely felt, as the greater part of them were altogether uninsured, or but partially covered. From the exertion of the firemen, and humanity of the spectators, no lives were lost, though several were in imminent danger. Much praise is due to Mr. Brandon, of Covent-Garden theatre, for his activity and good conduct on this melancholy occasion.

A Collector of taxes was this day summoned before Mr. Alderman Staines, at Guildhall, for giving sundry receipts to the inhabitants of the parish of which he was collector, without having proper stamps on the same. It appeared in evidence, that he made it a practice to charge 2d. for a stamp, though each receipt was on a blank piece of paper. He was fined in the penalty of 5l.

*Thursday, Jan. 17.*

About six o'clock this evening, as two gentlemen were returning from shooting, in a post-chaise, they were attacked by six footpads between the Powder-Mills and Hounslow, who stopped the horses, and immediately fired into the chaise; when two of them advancing to the side of the chaise, one of the gentlemen discharged his double-barrelled gun at them, and wounded one of them, as he saw him fall. The others fired repeatedly at the chaise, but, not finding it returned, they opened both doors, and robbed the gentlemen of all their money, and their double-barrelled gun, and beat them about the head with their pistols. Both the gentlemen were very much wounded, and were obliged to call in a surgeon. It is supposed the gang removed the wounded man, as immediate search was made after him without effect.

*Monday, Jan. 18.*

While the Royal standard was flying in the Tower of London, this day, in honour of the Queen, a tri-coloured silk flag, three yards wide, and of length in proportion, was raised over the ramparts on a staff of

seven feet long, and continued hoisted for three hours before it was discovered in the garrison. On the discovery, the Major of the Tower, Colonel Smith, went himself to strike it, when making into a wrong part, it disappeared before he reached the spot, but was traced into the Deputy Chaplain's house, and found stripped from the staff, under his son's bed, a young man of 15, at present the pupil of a public school,

*Wednesday, Jan. 20.*

The wind was this night so very tempestuous as to cause several ships to break from their moorings in the Pool.

*Friday, Jan. 22.*

Mr. Fores, the proprietor of a print-shop in Piccadilly, was yesterday taken into custody, on a warrant issued against him by Mr. Addington, wherein he stands charged with contemptuously and impiously exposing to public sale a certain print, entitled, "The Presentation, or the Wise Men's Offering," which is considered in a religious light as a burlesque on the Scripture picture of the Wise Men's Offering to our Saviour, but is supposed to relate to a recent event at Carleton-house. The offence being proved, by the production of one of the prints, purchased at Mr. Fores's shop, he was ordered to find bail to answer the complaint at the next Sessions for Westminster.

Phillips, shopman to Mr. Aitkin, print-seller, in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, was accused of the same offence, and also ordered to find bail for his appearance.

The launch of his Majesty's ship Garland, on her way from Sheerness to the Nore, unfortunately sunk; and the First Lieutenant, Mr. Watson, Mr. Steward, and Mr. Thompson, Master's Mates, and Lieutenant Burton, of the marines, all young and deserving officers, were drowned, together with five men and one woman. Ten of the men, the remaining part of the crew, were saved. This accident happened by having taken in too great a quantity of stores, which they were carrying off to the ship. One of the men, who was a remarkable good swimmer, held Mr. Steward up for a considerable time, and had once assisted him in getting on the bottom of the boat; but, being far spent, he could not keep his hold. His body was brought on shore about an hour after the accident happened, and every assistance given, but in vain. The boatswain saved himself by getting on the bottom of the boat.

*Saturday, Jan. 23.*

This being the first day of Hilary Term, the Lord Chancellor and Judges, attended by the great law-officers, &c. &c. came from the Lord Chancellor's in procession, and with the customary formalities opened the different Courts.

The wind blew so strong this night as to do considerable damage in several parts of the Metropolis. At the General Post-Office



Office some chimneys were blown down, and the Accountant General's Office unroofed.

*Sunday, Jan. 24.*

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had this day divine service performed in her apartments, the first time since her recovery, when the thanksgiving prayer was used by the officiating chaplain.

*Tuesday, Jan. 26.*

As a servant to Mr. Wilkie, of St. Paul's Church-yard, was carrying a young child of her master's along Ludgate-Hill, she was suddenly seized with a violent pain in her stomach; and had hardly time to complain, and remove the child from her arms, when she dropt down dead.

This morning a terrible fire broke out at a malt-house at *Nine-Elms*, which burnt with great fury; the flames communicated to a dwelling-house; but, by the timely assistance of the firemen and engines, it was got under without spreading any farther.

*Wednesday, Jan. 27.*

After the levee, this day, the King passed, with his attendants, to the Great Council Chamber; where, being seated in the usual state, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by Alderman Sir W. Lewes, Pickett, Boydell, Le Mesurier, Skinner, Newman, Langston, Eamer, and Lushington, the Two Sheriffs, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and other city-officers, and about 80 of the Common Council, were introduced, and presented the City Address of Congratulation on the Birth of a Princess, which the King received with his usual affability.

The following is a copy.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the Throne with our sincerest congratulations on the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the birth of a Princess.

Deeply sensible of the true and substantial blessings which we experience under your Majesty's mild and paternal Government, as essential to the preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties, of all your Majesty's subjects, your faithful citizens of London must feel themselves highly interested in an event which directly tends to secure to Britain the succession of your illustrious race on the Throne of their ancestors.

Impressed as we are with such sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Royal House, it will be equally our duty and delight to promote, within our several spheres, a grateful veneration for your

Majesty's sacred person and Government, a due submission and respect for the laws of our country, and a steadfast zeal to preserve the tranquillity of the empire, as the fundamental protection of the invaluable privileges which we enjoy.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address, and for your congratulations on the birth of a Princess.

The repeated instances which I have received of your attachment to my person, family, and government, are highly satisfactory to me."

After retiring from the King's presence, they were conducted to the Queen's Presence Chamber, where the Queen was seated in her usual state, having all her attendants in waiting, when the following address was presented to her Majesty, which she received with every mark of complacency and gratification.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the birth of a Princess.

The citizens of London feel the most lively sentiments of joy on every occasion which contributes to your Majesty's domestic felicity; and the sacred line of succession to the Throne of these kingdoms thus preserved forms a very material portion of their happiness; conscious as they are, that no advantage will be wanting to form her infant mind after the virtuous example of the illustrious females of your Majesty's Royal House.

That your Majesty may be long spared to witness the growth of those transcendent virtues of which your Majesty forms so eminent a pattern, is the sincere prayer of the loyal citizens of London.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER.

"I return you my sincere thanks for your congratulations on the birth of a Princess; and I cannot but be very sensible of those cordial expressions of attention to me, with which they are accompanied."

*Saturday, Jan. 30.*

Biscuits now made for the use of the Royal Navy are composed of a mixture of materials, of wheat, rye, and barley, according to the new regulation. Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, at the instigation of Government, have also adopted a similar mixture in the composition of their bread, for the use, not only of the pensioners, but of the superior officers.

Col,



Vol. LXV. p. 1056. Mr. Richard Skinner, rector of Baffingham, co. Lincoln, was the third and last surviving brother of three brothers, all clergymen; and he, dying a bachelor, has left his fortune (amounting to some thousands of pounds) to his two nieces, daughters of the late Rev. William S. prebendary of Hereford (see vol. LXV. p. 444). Another brother, who died some years since at Bath, married a sister to the present Archbishop of Canterbury; and left by her an only daughter, a highly accomplished young lady.

## BIRTHS.

Jan. **A**T Aberdeen, the Countess of Aboyne, a daughter.

7. At Carlton house, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the Princess of Wales, a princess. The Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of his Majesty's Council, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Cholmondeley (Lord Chamberlain), and the Earl of Jersey (Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales), Lord Thurlow, and the Ladies of her Royal Highness's Bedchamber, were present. Her Royal Highness is, God be praised! as well as can be expected; and the young Princess is in perfect health. This happy event was immediately made known by the firing of the Tower guns, and other demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster. *Gaz.*

In Spring gardens, the Lady of Joseph Hunt, esq. a son.

8. At Twickenham, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 6th infantry, a daugh. The Lady of John Marjoribanks, esq. of Eccles, a daughter.

At Kinnaird, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southesk, a daughter.

10. The Lady of Jonathan Jackson, esq. of Warrington, a daughter.

14. At the seat of Mrs. Bouverie, at Betchworth, Surrey, the Lady of Colonel G. Noel Edwards, a daughter.

At his house in Hertford-street, the Lady of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. a son.

15. The Lady of Col. Beaumont, of Portman-square, a daughter.

16. At his house in St. James's-place, the Lady of Robert Smith, esq. M.P. for Nottingham, a son.

22. At Rose hill, near Wrexham, co. Denbigh, the Lady of D. Pennant, esq. a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Witham, Will. Gaskell, esq. of the Herts militia, to Miss Eliz. Kynaston, second daughter of Thomas K. esq. of the Grove, Essex.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Simson, one of the clerks of his Majesty's victualling-office there, to Miss Mary Hallhead, of St. Margaret's Bank.

Rev. Mr. Joyce, to Miss Tagg, of Bath. At Kingsbridge, Rev. I. Wilcocks, vicar of Churchston, and master of the grammar-school there to Miss E. Williams.

Rev. Wormley Martin, of North Walsham, to Miss Forster, of Bradfield.

Capt. Glanville, of the royal Cornwall regiment, to Miss E. Fanshawe, second daughter of Commissioner F. of Plymouth dock-yard.

At Limerick, in Ireland, James Patterson, esq. one of the commissioners on behalf of Dutch prizes, to Miss Jane White, da. of the late Wm. W. esq. of that city.

At Passage, near Cork, John Cole Bowen, esq. captain in his Majesty's West-India regiment, to Miss Martha Randall, dau. of the late Lieut. R. of the royal navy.

Rev. Dr. Gill, rector of Rousham, co. Oxford, to Miss Townsend, sister of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq. of Eufcot-park, Berks.

At Ely, Lieut. Brown, of the Nottinghamshire militia, to Miss C. Marshall, youngest daughter of Mr. W. M.

Jan. 1. At Swansea, in South Wales, Melmoth Guy, esq. to Miss Heriot, dau. of John H. esq. sen. and sister to John H. esq. of Catharine-street, Strand.

4. At Bath, Rev. Thomas Leman, of Wenhamston-hall, co. Suffolk, to Mrs. Champion, widow of the late Col. C. of the Crescent, Bath.

At Maybole, in Scotland, Rob. Thomson, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Jane Kennedy, daughter of the late Robert K. esq. of Daljarrock.

5. Mr. Browne Wilks, of Aubourn, to Miss Kent, of Smithfield bars.

George Shum, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Storey, of Bedford-square. They were previously united at Gretna-green (see vol. LXV. p. 967).

6. By the Bishop of Lincoln, at Hollygrove, the seat of Lady Jennings, in Berks, George-Henry Rose, esq. M.P. for Southampton, to Miss Duncombe, grand-dau. of her ladyship, and dau. and co-heiress of the late Thomas D. esq. of Duncombe park, co. York.

7. At Lincoln, Ambrose Cookson, M.D. physician there, to Miss Judith Hutton, daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Gate Burton, co. Lincoln.

Capt. Milliken Craig, of the Queen East Indianman, to Miss Janet Munro, of Nicholas lane,

8. At St. George Hanover-square, Cha. Pye, esq. of Radley, Berks, major in the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Mary Colt, daughter of the late Oliver Colt, esq. of Auldhamie.

11. Capt. Griffith, of the royal navy, to Lady Wilson, dau. of Mr. Serjeant Adam, and relict of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W.

12. At Ashton-under-Line, the Rev. John Kenworthy, B.A. minister of Sraley-bridge,



bridge, to Miss Taylor, dau. of Mr. T. attorney, of Dukinfield-hall, in Cheshire.

14. At Hammer-smith, Andrew Pope, esq. to Miss Scott, dau. of the late William Scott, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

15. At St. James's church, C. B. Roper, esq. to Miss Revelly, dau. of H. R. esq.

16. Mr. W. B. Flexney, of Carey-street, to Miss Still, of Rochester.

Mr. Robert Golden, jan. architect, of Great Ormond-street, to Miss F. Harrington, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

18. Capt. Jackson, of the Carnatic East Indiaman, to Miss Harriet Goodchild.

19. Rev. Dawson Warren, vicar of Edmonton, to Miss Charlotte-Lucy Jackson, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. canon-residentary of St. Paul's.

20. At Ensham, co. Dorset, William Monro, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Caithness legion, to Miss Bower, of Ensham-house, eldest daughter of Edmund B. esq. of Prospect-hill, Berks.

21. William Chapman, esq. deputy of Coleman-street ward, to Mrs. Chandler, of Gower-street, Bedford square.

27. William Miles, esq. of the Exchequer-office, Temple, to Miss Jane Clarke, of Hatton-street.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **A**T Rome, of a putrid fever, Sept. 13. Mr. James Durno. He was not ill more than nine or ten days; but, for a considerable time past, his health has been in a very precarious state. He was buried according to the usual custom of interring Protestants in that country. All his brother artists (we mean British artists) attended; and Prince Augustus honoured his funeral by carrying a torch, as did his two gentlemen, and Lord Wycombe, Mr. Amherst, and Mr. Disney Fitch. Lord Plymouth could not attend, but sent his carriage and servants. Mr. D. is sincerely regretted by all who knew him, both as an ingenious artist and a most benevolent man.

Oct. 4. At St. Domingo, Wm. Riddick, esq. of Carleton, near Dumfries, and captain in the 22d reg. of foot.

8. Of the yellow fever, at Cape Nicola Mole, of which place he was commandant, Lieut.-col. Boyd Manningham, of the 81st regiment.

Nov. 24. In her solitary garret, in Gresse-street, of a cancer, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Roche, dau. of Count James R. of the Temple, and half-sister of Baroness Nolken, wife of Stephen Le Maitre, esq. counsellor in Bengal. She was a lady of a most liberal and benevolent heart, and has been for some years supported by the humanity of some friends who truly commiserated her very hard fate. Mrs. R. is noticed in vol. LXIII. 673 (where Mr. R's mother should have been Mrs. R's mother).

GENT. MAG. January, 1796.

Dec. 5. Aged 45, Mr. Edward Rogers, merchant, in Liverpool, whose loss will be deeply felt, and severely lamented, by an amiable family and a select band of friends. To unstained integrity in extensive mercantile concerns were in him added a sound and highly-cultivated understanding, an elegant turn for the fine arts, of which his valuable collection of paintings is an existing proof, and, above all, a liberal independent spirit.

At Gibraltar, Charles Strickland, esq. major of the 22d regiment.

18. At Venice, in six hours illness, after a fit, supposed to proceed from the gout in his stomach, Charles Sackville, esq. a partner in the banking-house of Sir Robert Herries and Co. in St. James-street.

30. At his house in Broad-street, Soho, in his 74th year, Mr. William Squire, well known to the curious mechanick and artisan for his great ingenuity, and peculiar skill in the tempering of steel. This art he first applied to the manufactory of saws; which, for their effect and execution have ever been held in superior estimation. This excellence not only gave him a decided preference with the curious artificer in cabinet furniture, but soon attracted the attention of surgical operators; and his improved amputation saws and new trefree gained him the patronage of those eminent surgeons, Hunter and Wyatt. By the recommendation of those gentlemen, he afterwards turned his attention to elastic trusses for ruptures; and, by happily adapting his practical ingenuity to their theoretical principles, numbers, both of rich and poor, have experienced relief and cure in one of the most distressing and common maladies to which each sex and station is so very liable; for, he always made it his rule and endeavour to proportion his reward to the ability of his patient; and by this means he was enabled to render gratuitous services to innumerable objects who had not the power to make him a recompence.

At Hampstead, in his 80th year, Matthew Barton, esq. admiral of the White. There are few persons who, during the time that their age and strength would permit, have been more actively employed in the service of their country. He went to sea in 1730, in the Fox, Capt. Arnold, to South Carolina; returned in August 1732, and was paid off. In the November following he was made a midshipman on-board the Falmouth, Capt. Byng, and went to Lisbon, and the Mediterranean; returned to England in May, 1735, and was turned over to the Cornwall, Capt. Vanbrugh, and paid off in March, 1736; in May following was a midshipman on-board the Edinburgh guardship, Capt. J. Davis; and October in the same year was a midshipman on-board the Eltham, Lord

Augustus



Augustus Fitzroy; went to Newfoundland, and thence to the Mediterranean. In March 1739 was a midshipman on-board the *Somerſet*, Admiral Haddock; in September, was made lieutenant of the *St. Joſeph* prize off Cadiz, and brought her home. In 1739-40 was made lieutenant of the *Lenox*, when ſhe took the *Princeſſa*, and came home in the *Princeſſa*. In October 1740 was removed into the *Princcets Caroline*, and went to Jamaica, where Adm. Vernon hoisted his flag on board the *Caroline*, and removed all the officers into the *Burford*; was lieutenant of the *Burford* at the ſiege of Carthage; came home, and was paid off in the *Burford*, but immediately appointed lieutenant of the *Nonſuch*; was a Weſtern cruizer till June, 1743; then went to the Mediterranean, with convoy; was lieutenant of the *Nonſuch* in the engagement off Toulon with Adm. Matthews. In September 1744 was appointed firſt lieutenant of the *Marlborough*; in March 1745 was removed into the *Neptune*, Adm. Rowley's ſhip; and in May 1745 was, by the Admiral, appointed captain of the *Duke* fireſhip; and, in February 1746-7 was made captain of the *Antelope* by Adm. Medley; in April following was appointed to the *Poſtilion xebec*; in Auguſt 1748 the *Poſtilion* was ordered to be left at Port Mahon, and he came home with Adm. Byng in the *Boyne*; was paid off in October 1748, having been only one day unemployed that war. In January 1755 he was made captain of the *Lichfield*, and ſailed with Admiral Roſcawen to Louiſburg and Halifax. In June 1756 took the *Arc en Ciel*, a French ſhip of war of 50 guns, off Louiſburg; came home in December 1756, and was ordered out ſenior captain to the coaſt of Guiney, and then to the Leeward Iſlands; and in Auguſt 1758 brought home, under convoy, one hundred ſail of ſhips. In November 1758 was appointed one of Admiral Keppel's Squadron againſt Goree; on the 30th of that month was unfortunately caſt away on the coaſt of Barbary; remained on the ſtrand a fortnight without any thing to ſubſiſt upon but a few drowned ſheep that were driven aſhore; himſelf and that part of his crew which eſcaped from the wreck were quite naked. After remaining eighteen months in ſlavery at Morocco, he was ransomed by Government, and, upon coming home, was tried by a court-martial for the loſs of the *Lichfield*, and honourably acquitted. In October 1760 he was commiſſioned for the *Temeraire*, and appointed one of Adm. Keppel's Squadron to Belle-iſle, with a diſtinguiſhing pendant. He was appointed by the Admiral to command the flat-bottomed boats at the landing, and the ſeamen employed on ſhore: and, when the enemy capitulated, he was publicly thanked for

his ſervices by Gen. Hudſon, and ſent home with the account of the ſucceſs of the expedition. Afterwards he convoyed between two and three thouſand troops to Barbados, and was at the taking of Martinique. In March 1762 he went to Jamaica with Sir James Douglas, and afterwards to the Havannah with Sir George Pococke. He aſſiſted Adm. Keppel and Capt. Harvey on the day of landing the troops, and afterwards had the command of all the ſeamen employed on ſhore for the firſt five weeks, till he was ſo reduced with fatigue and a fever, that he was obliged to give up the command. After the place was taken, his health was ſo much impaired that he was obliged to change his ſhip from the *Temeraire* to the *Devonſhire*, in which he came home, and was paid off in May 1763, at the concluſion of the war. He was promoted to a flag on the 28th of April 1777; was made Vice admiral on the 19th of March 1779, and Admiral on the 24th of September 1787; but, his conſtitution having been very much broken by the fever with which he was attacked at the Havannah, and the length of his ſervices he found himſelf unable, in the laſt and the preſent war, to take upon himſelf any active command, and therefore did not ſolicit it. After having given ſo circumſtantial a detail of his meritorious conduct in his profeſſion, it would be doing an act of injuſtice to his memory were we not to mention his worth in the relative duties of life. As a huſband he was faithful and affectionate; as a maſter, kind and forbearing; as a friend, unſhaken and diſintereſted; and his pious reſignation to the will of God, during his laſt illneſs, proves him to have been a ſincere Chriſtian.

*Lately*, in Portugal, Dr. Loreira, author of the "*Flora Cochinenſis*." This celebrated botaniſt devoted 30 years of cloſe application to the compoſition of this work. Sir Joſeph Banks invited him to this country, for the purpoſe of publiſhing it here; but advanced age prevented him from accepting the invitation.

At Kilbrittan, co. Cork, Ireland, Mr. Joſiah Jones, formerly an eminent brewer, of the city of Cork.

At Cork, Mrs. Ancrum, wife of Major A. of Sunville.

Henry Morgan, eſq. of Caerleon, co. Monmouth.

At Cirenceſter, co. Glouceſter, aged upwards of 60, William Turner, eſq. a gentleman univerſally reſpected.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Alderman Whitwell, of Coventry.

At Thornbury, near Bromyard, co. Hereford, aged 102, Anne Jones, widow, a pauper. She went to ſervice on the day that an account of the battle of Ramilies arrived, and was remarkably healthy till within a few months before her death.



At Farnborough, co. Berks, in her 18th year, after a tedious and painful illness, which she bore with an uncommon degree of fortitude and resignation, Miss Goodlake, only daughter of the late Thomas G. esq. Her amiable and engaging disposition will render her loss long and severely felt by a disconsolate mother and a numerous circle of friends.

In her 18th year, Miss Frances Talbot, second daughter of the Hon. Francis T. of Witham-place, Essex.

At Congleton, in Cheshire, Mrs. Sophia Topp, wife of Mr. John T. soap-boiler, and daughter of the late John Colby, esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

William Fowler, well known in the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield as driver of Mr. Nicholson's machine (of Caywood) from York to Sheffield, and back again. He had travelled for 37 years successively, without having, in all that time, met with any illness to obstruct his journeys, till the cold which he caught of late, and which proved fatal. In one week he must have travelled 244 miles, in one year 12,668, and in the whole 37 years 469,456 miles.

At Rostherne, in Cheshire, in his 83d year, James Massey, esq. late of Salford, many years president of the infirmary, &c. in Manchester.

Suddenly, Mr. John Bradley, formerly master of the Silver Oar inn, and late a coal-merchant, of Rochester.

Rev. Henry Holdsworth, rector of North Huish, curate of Dartmouth, and one of the aldermen of that respectable borough.

Rev. John Richardson, M. A. rector of Winterborne-Stickland, and vicar of Hermitage, co. Dorset; the former in the gift of the Earl of Dorchester, the latter in that of the Crown.

Rev. Lancelot Bell, rector of Sall, and vicar of Saxthorpe, co. Norfolk, both in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, of which he was a member, B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762.

Rev. Robert Wells, rector of Wanstrow and Enmore, co. Somerset.

At Blakeney, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Thomas Leach, who held the several livings of Langfroy, Ragland, and Llandenny, co. Monmouth.

Suddenly, at her father's house in Pall Mall, Miss Jane Moody, eldest daughter of Samuel M. esq. This young lady is one of the many instances which have lately occurred of slow and latent fever bringing on sudden death. She had been out in the carriage, felt herself indisposed, went up to her chamber, laid her head down on the bed, and died.

January 1. At Chesterfield, co. Derby, Wm. Anderson, esq. of London.

2. In Little Britain, aged 38, Mr. Edward Ballard, bookseller; whom, in a for-

mer volume, we have noticed as the last of the numerous race of that fraternity for which L. Britain was many years famous.

In his 89th year, George Stainforth, esq. of Old Broad-street, father of Mr. S. wine-merchant.

At the house of the Rev. D. Pape, at Rye, Sussex, Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of the late Major B. of the 85th, and sister to Lieut.-col. French, of the 102d regiment of foot.

At Newark, Mrs. Simmitt, wife of Mr. S. hair-dresser. Going through a passage near her house in the dark, she had the misfortune to fall over a kit, which had been inadvertently left in the way, and her stomach pitched on one of the handles: notwithstanding every possible assistance, she expired in about an hour, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to bewail her untimely end.

At his house in Exeter, of a paralytic seizure, Robert Studley Vidal, esq. one of the guardians of the poor of that city. He had been unusually well during the day, and, at the time of his being seized, was walking and conversing in the most tranquil manner. He first complained of a chillness through his whole frame, which, in the course of a few minutes, was succeeded by a numbness that gradually brought on death. Mr. Vidal was bred to the profession of the law, which he practised for some years in London with considerable success: but the easiness of his circumstances enabling him to quit an employment to which he was never much attached, he early retired to the enjoyment of independence in the neighbourhood of his friends.

3. At Dublin, in consequence of the wounds he received the preceding night from a party of Defenders (who have since been apprehended), Caleb Barnes Harman, esq. brother to Lord Oxmantown, and M. P. for the county of Longford. (See p. 74.)

At his house on Walcot-parade, Bath, the Rev. William Dee Best, M. A. rector of Backwell, co. Somerset, and of Batghurst, co. Southampton.

At Gainsborough, the Rev. Jeremiah Gill, near 50 years a Presbyterian minister in that town.

At Gosport, in his 32d year, Lieutenant William Nicholson, of his Majesty's ship *La Commerce de Marseilles*, formerly master of the *Paragon*, of Liverpool.

4. In her 77th year, Mrs. Pringle, widow of Captain Walter P. and sister to the late Lady Werden.

Mrs. Spottiswoode, wife of Robert S. esq. solicitor, of Austin-friers, London.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Paul Steer, formerly a butcher there, but some years since sold his estate for a sufficient annuity.

In consequence of a duel with Capt. Watson of the 90th regiment, Major Sweetman,



man, of the Independents. The gentlemen never saw each other before the evening of Jan. 2, when they happened to meet by chance in the same box at the Opera-house, and, in consequence of some disagreeable words that passed between them, Capt. W. received a message next morning. They met on Monday morning, Jan. 4, on a common near Cobham, when, at a distance of nine or ten yards, they fired both at the same time. Major S. received Capt. W.'s shot in the right breast, fell, and died in about half an hour afterwards, without uttering one word. Capt. W. received the Major's shot in his right thigh, which completely fractured the bone, and came out on the other side. He is now at Cobham, where every attention is paid him by two gentlemen of the faculty, and is in a fair way of doing well. See p. 76.

5. At Hampstead, Mr. Creed.

At his house in Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.

6. On Stoney-hill, Bristol, David Duncombe, esq. many years an eminent merchant of that city.

Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Richard H. esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

7. At Shelford, on the Trent, near Bingham, co. Nottingham, James O'Burn, the celebrated ventriloquist. He was a native of Ireland, but had resided several years in this kingdom; and having, some time ago, picked-up a wife at Shelford, he always after considered that village as his home, whenever his inclination led, or his eccentricity suffered him to desert, for short intervals, from his perambulations through different parts of this country. He had several liberal offers from various companies of itinerants to induce him to engage with them for limited periods, in the exercise of his wonderful and extraordinary faculty; but as he could not brook the idea of confinement, he never thought proper to accede to their proposals. Amongst the many ludicrous pranks displayed by him, the following is not the least worthy of recording: Meeting a farmer's servant upon a public highway driving a waggon top laden with trusses of hay, he so artfully imitated the crying of a child, as proceeding from the middle of the hay, that the poor affrighted countryman stood aghast at the noise, which being several times repeated, he was prevailed on to let him assist in unloading the waggon, and release the supposed sufferer, whose cries became louder and more frequent. Jeimny having thus succeeded in getting the hay off the waggon, after laughing heartily at the countryman's simplicity, left him to replace the same himself in the best manner he could.

At his house at Twickenham, Thomas Foxall, esq. late a commander in the East India Company's service.

At Barnes, Surrey, in her 17th year, while preparing to dance, the amiable and accomplished Miss Martha Townley, only child of the Rev. G. S. T. rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

At Edinburgh, Frances Viscountess Keamore.

After a short illness, Patrick Thomson, esq. of Warwick-court, merchant.

In her 16th year, Miss Blayne, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. canon of Christ Church, and Regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford.

Samuel Miller, of Burton, near Lincoln, caterer to Lord Monson.

Aged 77, Mr. Smith, of Asthally, co. Oxford, cordwainer. He was thrown from his horse in the market-place at Witney, and immediately expired.

8. Mr. Griffin King, merchant, of Nafington, co. Northampton.

At Quarndon, near Derby, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Brice, esq. brother to Job Hart Price Clarke, esq. of Sutton.

Mr. John Lean, many years a merchant of Bristol.

At Brixton-place, Surrey, Mr. William Wing, sen.

In Dawson-street, Dublin, George Rawson, esq. M.P. for the borough of Armagh, and one of the commissioners of stamps in Ireland.

Killed, at Reading, John Baker, gunner of the *Diomedé* frigate. See p. 75.

9. At Stonehaven, co. Kincardine, North Britain, aged 81, Mr. John Duncan, writer, postmaster, and deputy collector of cess for the county. His first wife, Isabel Stevens, died in 1779, leaving no issue; and he married, May 2, 1780, Isabella Dunbar, aged about 21, who died before him, June 10, 1794; by whom he has left issue two sons, John and Robert. Mrs. Eliza Duncan (whose maiden name is Dunbar), wife of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Selborne, is the eldest and only sister of his last wife, and the last surviving issue of the name of Dunbar, of one of the several branches lineally descended of the Dunbars, antient earls of March and Dunbar.

In Powis-place, the infant son of Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq. commissioner of the customs.

Mr. John Adams, of Maryansleigh. Returning from Southmolton market, owing to the darkness of the night, he rode into the river near Alfwere bridge, and was unfortunately drowned.

C. H. Garret, esq. first lieutenant of Sir Peter Parker's ship, the *Royal William*. As he was coming on-shore, he fell over-board in a fit, and was drowned. The body was immediately taken up, and every means used for his recovery, but without effect. By his death the service has lost a valuable officer.



10. After a few days illness, in his 83d year, Joseph Allen, M. D. upwards of 30 years master of Dulwich college, Surrey. This advantageous and honourable office he resigned to his worthy successor, the present master, upwards of 25 years ago, on his marriage; which holy state was deemed by the Founder incompatible with the duty of this magisterial chair. Dr. Allen was supposed to be the last survivor of those who went round the world with Lord Anson. His conduct in public and private life was most exemplary; he was charitable, just, and liberal, full of information, friendship, and benevolence; and, by his will, has bequeathed 500l. to the Asylum, and 500l. to the Lying-in Hospital. The rest of his ample fortune, except a few friendly and family legacies, he has left to his nephew, Mr. Richard Allen, a surgeon of great respectability in the borough of Southwark.

In Bedford-street, Covent-garden, aged 69, Mr. Barnard Baker, upholster.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Garling, sen. of King-street, Bloomsbury.

After a very severe and lingering illness, Bercher Baril, esq. of Southampton.

11. In her 20th year, Miss Cox, daughter of Philip C. esq. of Queen-square.

In Craven-street, James Anderson, esq.

Aged 78, Isaac Wall, esq. of Bridlington, co. York. His remains were interred at Deptford, Kent.

12. At Sleaford, aged 82, Leonard Brown, esq. of Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, many years an acting magistrate for the parts of Kesteven.

At her father's house in Plymouth, after a very short illness, Miss Mary Herbert, daughter of George H. esq. banker.

Aged 83, Mr. William Walker, many years wharfinger, of Exeter; a man of strict probity and exemplary piety.

13. Much regretted, Mr. John Anderson, F.R.SS. London and Edinburgh, and professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, in the 70th year of his age, and 41st of his professorship. He was author of many useful and ingenious inventions, and lived to see, besides other works, five editions of his valuable Institutes of Physicks. To his elegant, pleasing, and singular manner of teaching—to his very assiduous exertions, and expensive apparatus—the student, the merchant, the tradesman, the farmer, are much indebted for the knowledge they have acquired in natural history, in mechanicks, and in the higher branches of natural philosophy. Society in general will long feel his loss.—He has bequeathed his valuable apparatus and extensive library, with the greatest part of his effects, for the purpose of founding a lectureship of natural philosophy at Glasgow.

At Basingstoke, Hants, James Hardy, M.D. formerly one of the physicians to the Northampton county infirmary.

At Lynn, Stephen Wilton, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Perth, Mungo Murray, esq. of Kinscarney.

14. At his house in Spaw-fields, Clerkenwell, aged 71, Mr. Isaac Hitchin. He was many years a respectable wool-dealer in Bermondsey-street. Those who knew him most can best witness that his life was exemplary for integrity and virtue.

At Ingelton, co. York, after a long indisposition, Mrs. Barlow.

At Norton, co. Durham, very suddenly, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Thomas Bradford, esq. He was married, on the 29th ult. to Miss Johnson, second daughter of the late Rev. George J. of Norton.

15. At his house in Featherstone-buildings, aged 74, Anthony Pye, esq.

After a long illness, much lamented, Mr. Baker, master of a writing academy, and one of the capital burgesses of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Nibbs, a West Indian of very considerable property in that country, and lately called to the bar in the Temple. He this day bought a brace of pistols, dined out, and returned to tea previous to his going off by the mail for Portsmouth, where his friends waited for him to sail to the West Indies. He took out with him, in the morning, the greatest part of the money which was to carry him thither; paid all the small bills he owed about the Temple; and for those to whom he was indebted, and could not meet with, he left the money on his table.

At his house in William-street, Dublin, in his 59th year, universally and deservedly lamented, Alderman Nathaniel Warren, M. P. for the borough of Callan, and late superintendant magistrate of the new establishment for protecting the peace of the city of Dublin. He filled the office of high sheriff of that city in 1773; was elected an alderman in 1775; chosen to the mayoralty in 1782: in 1786 he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Dublin; and was also chief commissioner of police for many years.

16. Suddenly, in York, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Chamberlain, upwards of 25 years chaplain to the Roman Catholic boarding-school for young ladies without Micklegate-bar.

In his 56th year, Henry-William Portman, esq. of Bryanstone-place, co. Dorset; whose large estates in the West of England, and in the county of Middlesex (comprising the ground-rents of Portman-square, and several streets in its neighbourhood), devolve to his only son, Henry-Berkley P. esq. M. P. for the city of Wells.

17. At Maidstone, Kent, Miss Elizabeth Shipley, third daughter of the late Right Rev. Jonathan S. bishop of St. Asaph.



20. Suddenly, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Vanhagen, many years a pastry-cook in St. Paul's church-yard, and one of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Within.

At his house at Depeden, co. Surrey, Sir William Burrell, bart. LL.D. chancellor to the Bishop of Worcester, 1764; F.R. and A.SS. 1754; and commissioner of excise, 1774. He was third son of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent; admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he studied the civil law, and proceeded LL.B. 1775, and LL.D. 1760. He married, April 13, 1773, Sophia, daughter of Charles Raymond, esq. of Valentine-house, Essex, who was created a baronet May 3, 1774, with remainder, in default of male-issue, to William Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, and his heirs-male by Sophia his wife, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. Her fortune was stated in our vol. XLIII. p. 202, at 100,000*l*. Sir William represented Haslemere, 1773. In the course of five years he made the most ample collections for a History of the County of Sussex, arranged in complete order, by rapes and parishes, in 12 folio volumes, besides another of drawings of churches, houses, &c. &c. by Lambert and

Grimm, three volumes of monumental inscriptions, and four volumes of surveys and records, &c. This work he spared no pains to bring to perfection, though he declined giving it to the publick himself (yet no man was so well qualified for the undertaking as himself), but intended to bequeath it to the British Museum. He was seized with a paralytic stroke in August 1787, which took away his speech for a time; but, though he recovered that, he totally lost the use of his left arm, and in 1791 resigned his seat at the board of excise in favour of Robert Nicholas, esq. reserving, however, to himself a share of the appointment. He purchased a retreat at Depeden, the air of which particularly agreed with his constitution, which was, however, too much affected to hope for perfect recovery, though he seemed to have recovered enough to appear among his friends.

23. At the house of his brother, the Hon. Mr. Perryn, in Great George-street, Westminster, Lieutenant-colonel John P. of the 12th regiment of foot.

25. At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Sarah Moyer, last surviving daughter of Colonel M. of Beverley.

\* \* PROMOTIONS, &c. &c. in our next.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### Jan. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. K. Henry the Eighth—The Son-in-Law.
2. The Recruiting Officer—The Children in the Wood. [and Apothecary.
4. The Provok'd Husband—The Doctor
5. As You Like It—The Adopted Child.
6. The Siege of Belgrade—The Humourist.
7. Love for Love—The Adopted Child.
8. The Pirates—The First Floor.
9. First Love—The Prize.
11. The Mountaineers—The Spoil'd Child.
12. Twelfth Night—My Grandmother.
13. Alexander the Great—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [Supper.
14. The Wheel of Fortune—No Song No
15. King Henry the Eighth—The Adopted
16. The Jew—The Liar. [Child,
18. Douglas—*Harlequin Captive; or, Magic Fire*
19. Know Your Own Mind—Ditto.
20. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
21. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
22. Jane Shore—Ditto.
23. *The Man of Ten Thousand*—Ditto.
25. Alexander the Great—Ditto.
26. The Man of Ten Thousand—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Ditto.
28. First Love—Ditto.
29. The Distress'd Mother—Ditto.

#### Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Mysteries of the Castle—Merry Sherwood; or, Harlequin Forrester.
2. Notoriety—Ditto. [Ditto.
4. The Ghost—The Widow of Malabar—
5. Speculation—Ditto. [Ditto.
6. The Ghost—The Mysterious Husband—
7. The London Hermit—Ditto.
8. Cross Purposes—Fontainville Forest—
9. Speculation—Ditto. [Ditto.
11. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
12. Speculation—Ditto.
13. Arrived at Portsmouth—*The Days of Yore*—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
16. Speculation—Merry Sherwood.
18. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
19. Speculation—Ditto.
20. Cross Purposes—Days of Yore—Ditto.
21. Speculation—Merry Sherwood.
22. The London Hermit—Ditto.
23. *The Way to Get Married*—Ditto.
25. Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. Ditto—Ditto.

### BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 22, 1795, to Jan. 26, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	850	Males	689	Between	2 and 5 190
Females	794	Females	707		5 and 10 76
					10 and 20 54
					20 and 30 97
Whereof have died under two years old		466		Between	30 and 40 129
					40 and 50 132
					50 and 60 105
				Between	60 and 70 60
					70 and 80 57
					80 and 90 26
				Between	90 and 100 4
					100 100

Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.

Peck Loaf 4*s*. 6*d*.



# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 16, 1796.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middles.	105	0	63	0	37	4	29	5	43	5
Surrey	105	2	44	0	37	2	28	10	43	4
Hertford	100	0	52	9	38	4	30	1	46	6
Bedford	97	6	59	6	38	6	27	1	44	4
Huntingd.	99	2	00	0	38	4	26	0	41	3
Northam.	94	10	55	0	40	4	24	8	50	0
Rutland	104	0	00	0	44	0	24	0	41	6
Leicester	93	9	00	0	40	10	24	5	48	10
Notting.	110	3	59	0	44	8	26	10	46	0
Derby	96	8	00	0	42	4	28	4	50	2
Stafford	90	4	00	0	43	2	28	10	45	6
Salop	88	2	57	4	40	10	26	6	53	4
Hereford	80	0	51	2	33	10	23	6	44	0
Worcest.	92	2	42	0	39	5	25	11	49	2
Warwick	100	0	00	0	42	8	24	9	46	9
Wilts	95	0	00	0	37	8	26	0	51	8
Berks	101	6	00	0	35	8	27	2	48	0
Oxford	99	7	00	0	35	11	23	8	43	10
Bucks	104	10	00	0	37	8	25	8	46	10
Montgom.	81	8	00	0	35	3	19	3	00	0
Brecon	78	6	57	8	36	0	22	4	00	0
Radnor	84	2	00	0	33	8	21	0	00	0

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Effex	107	4	58	0	37	4	28	3	42	6
Kent	100	2	58	0	35	8	25	9	35	10
Suffex	95	0	00	0	35	2	24	10	35	0
Suffolk	108	5	65	5	36	8	27	1	37	2
Cambrid.	98	8	60	0	37	0	23	0	39	4
Norfolk	105	10	00	0	35	0	27	11	36	0
Lincoln	97	3	60	6	39	9	25	1	40	9
York	90	2	69	4	36	2	25	6	45	2
Durham	88	4	00	0	38	11	21	11	00	0
Northum.	88	9	59	9	33	4	25	7	37	8
Cumberl.	83	10	56	6	33	6	24	0	00	0
Westmor.	86	5	56	0	33	11	25	0	00	0
Lancaster	89	2	00	0	39	1	27	8	49	11
Chester	89	6	00	0	00	0	27	6	00	0
Flint	96	0	00	0	44	9	25	7	00	0
Denbigh	95	4	00	0	13	11	25	4	51	8
Anglesea	84	0	00	0	36	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	85	4	00	0	35	0	17	10	00	0
Merioneth	95	2	68	10	41	4	24	0	57	8
Cardigan	77	5	48	0	31	1	16	8	00	0
Pembroke	61	3	00	0	31	8	16	0	00	0
Carmarth.	83	10	00	0	33	10	17	8	00	0
Glamorg.	89	10	00	0	41	2	20	7	00	0
Gloucest.	92	8	00	0	35	8	24	1	45	2
Somerfet	92	10	00	0	35	11	24	0	50	0
Monm.	84	6	00	0	37	8	21	6	00	0
Devon	90	1	00	0	14	11	22	5	48	0
Cornwall	71	2	00	0	30	8	18	2	00	0
Dorset	89	8	00	0	34	5	23	10	42	0
Hants	100	11	00	0	37	3	26	8	51	1

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

92 8|57 2|37 5|24 5|45 3

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	104	5	60	9	37	7	30	1	39	1
2	106	0	63	7	36	9	26	0	37	6
3	105	10	57	2	35	0	27	11	36	0
4	92	5	60	6	37	10	25	1	41	11
5	88	7	59	9	35	2	24	5	37	8
6	84	10	56	4	33	8	24	4	45	3
7	89	2	57	2	39	1	27	7	49	11
8	91	7	68	10	40	4	21	11	54	8

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	78	7	48	0	34	0	17	3	45	3
10	90	8	57	2	36	7	23	6	46	4
11	81	6	57	2	33	0	19	7	48	0
12	96	1	57	2	36	0	25	3	47	5
13										
14										
15										
16										

## PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	8os. to 0os.	Middling	76s. to 10os.	House Pollard	11s 6d to 0s 0d
Seconds	76s. to 0os.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 0os.	Bran	11s. 0d. to 0s.
Thirde	61s. to 7os.	Common ditto	13s 6d to 0os 0d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 11d.

## PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to 5l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 18s. to 5l. 0s.
Effex Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 16s. 6d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 18s. 3d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 6d.	Aver.	2l. 0s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 20, 1796, is 62s. 9d $\frac{1}{2}$ . per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 1d. Candles 10s. 4d. per dozen.

COALS. Newcastle, 38s. 0d. to 0os. 0d. Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 0os. 0d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1796.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Excheq Bills.	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Fr. Lot. Tickets.
27	Sunday	68 $\frac{5}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	9 dif.	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12 dif.	—	—	—	10 pr.	14 18	—
28	Sunday	68 $\frac{5}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12	—	—	—	10	14 18	—
29	176 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{5}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12	—	—	—	10	14 18	—
30	176	68 $\frac{5}{8}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12	—	—	—	10	14 18	—
31	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12	—	—	—	10	14 18	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	10	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
2	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	10	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
3	Sunday	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	7	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 8	—
4	—	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	8	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
5	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	8	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 10	—
6	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	8	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 13	—
7	173 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	8	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 13	—
8	177 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	8	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 13	—
9	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	10	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 13	—
10	Sunday	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	6	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	11	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
11	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	12	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 10	—
12	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	14	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 10	—
13	180	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	14	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
14	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	14	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
15	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	14	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
16	178	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	14	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
17	Sunday	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	17	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 10	—
18	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	21	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 10	—
19	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
20	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
21	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
22	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
23	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
24	Sunday	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
25	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—
26	177	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	219	—	—	—	—	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ di.	20	—	—	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 11	—

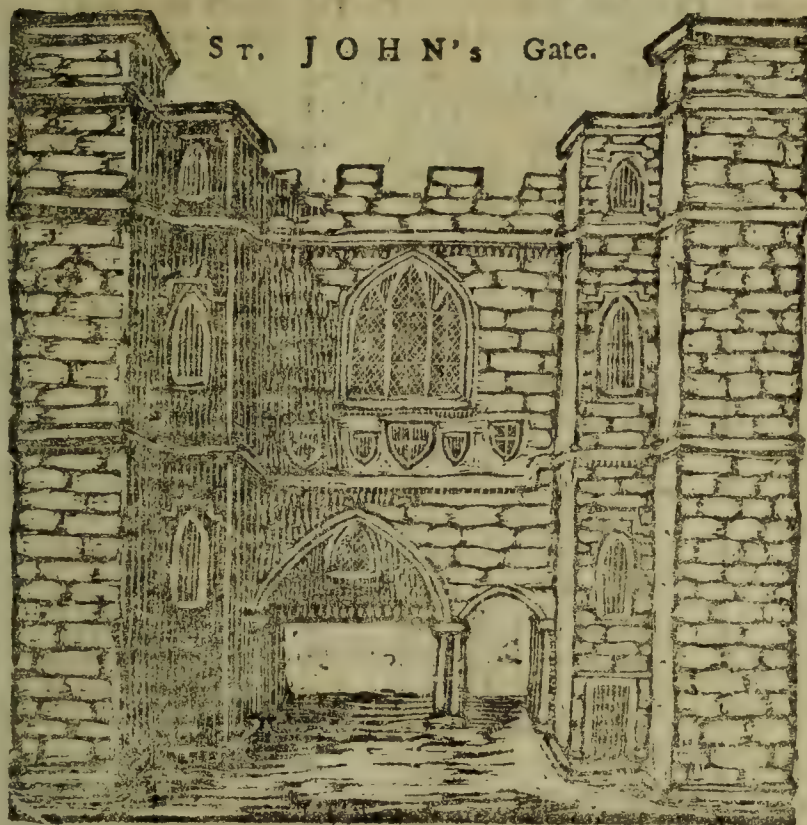
\* This day there Stocks sold without the dividend.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



FEBRUARY, 1796.

C O N T A I N I N G

Cumberland  
Doncaster 2  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
LEICESTER 2  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD 2  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury 2  
Stafford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
YORK 3

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
M. Post—Telegr.  
Morning Advert.  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath 2, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1796.



Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	SW moderate	29,78	48	38	40	39	38	14 1.6	flight showers
2	S moderate	58	47	39	40	41	42	.6	showers
3	SW calm	60	46	40	42	40	41	.5	serene and fair, but no sun
4	SW calm	92	49	48	43	43	44	.1	sun and pleasant
5	S gentle	95	50	41	43	41	41	.4	sun and pleasant
6	W gentle	86	50	41	42	45	42	.4	delightful day
7	S moderate	94	40	41	42	41	42	.4	serene, and little sun
8	SE calm	72	50	43	43	44	44	.4	pleasant
9									
10	SE calm	30	50	46	43	47	43	.3	sun and pleasant
11	SE moderate	28	50	44	43	44	43	.3	showers
12	S moderate	43	51	48	45	48	47	.2	showers
13	SW calm	65	53	49	48	50	49	.2	heavy rain A.M.
14	S moderate	60	56	52	51	53	53	.1	black heavy clouds
15	SW brisk	76	54	58	57	50	48	.5	showers
16	SW moderate	56	98	52	51	54	54	.2	fair
17	S calm	87	56	52	50	55	53	.7	sun and pleasant
18	S brisk	80	54	45	44	45	44	.7	fair, but cloudy
19	SE calm	85	54	47	47	47	47	.6	fair, but cloudy
20	SW moderate	45	56	45	45	52	56	.7	mild with sun
21	SW brisk	27	54	50	49	52	52	.6	sun and pleasant
22	SE gentle	37	54	47	49	48	48	.6	fair
23	SE moderate	20	52	44	46	44	45	.6	rain P.M.
24	SW gentle	28,94	51	43	44	44	43	.7	showers
25	SW boisterous	72	49	45	44	48	46	.6	showers
26	SE moderate	90	48	41	42	41	42	.8	heavy rain
27	SW brisk	90	47	39	41	41	40	.8	stormy showers
28	S calm	0	47	38	41	41	40	.6	fine day, some rain at night
29	S gentle	68	47	40	44	44	42	.6	showers
30	SE gentle	77	47	35	39	40	39	.6	showers
31	SE calm	86	48	39	41	41	40	.5	showers P.M.

2. A gale about the space of one hour betwixt three and four P.M.—4. A most beautiful golden horizon at sunset; the sky variegated and marbled in a very fanciful manner.—5. Therm. No. 4. 71°.—9. The thrush sings, and has already sung several mornings.—12. A tempestuous evening; lightning from the East for several hours, loud claps of thunder, rain with hail.—13. A tempestuous dark night.—14. A tempestuous night.—15. Honeyfuckle foliated. Small flies upon the windows.—18. Cuckoos upon the sycamores, and a little female bloom appears. The buds of the horse-chestnut turgid and clammy.—20. Hedge-sparrow sings; cow-lady caught upon the heath; cowslip flowers.—21. Mowing a grass-plot in Everton, the grass of which luxuriant although cut in October last. Mezerion in bloom.—23. Tempestuous night.—27. Thunder and lightning in the morning; after day light appeared, excessive darkness; intervals of calms betwixt hurricanes of wind.—Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 2-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches, 1-10th.

#### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night
Jan	0	0	0			Feb.	0	0	0
27	47	49	46	29,27	fair	12	45	53	38
28	46	47	46	,27	rain & h. wind	13	35	38	40
29	48	50	47	,10	fair and wind	14	37	45	39
30	45	46	45	,23	rain	15	35	45	38
31	45	41	48	,24	rain	16	37	49	45
1	44	51	44	,32	cloudy	17	44	51	49
2	41	47	38	,45	showery	18	48	54	47
3	33	46	39	,66	fair	19	48	54	45
4	37	43	37	,56	fair	20	46	53	46
5	40	46	40	,32	showery	21	45	52	45
6	38	45	42	,24	showery	22	42	46	43
7	39	45	45	,30	rain	23	41	45	39
8	45	48	40	,33	showery	24	35	43	38
9	39	44	40	,29	fair	25	38	42	38
10	36	43	35	,67	fair	26			
11	33	40	43	30,20	cloudy				



T H E

# *Gentleman's Magazine:*

For F E B R U A R Y, 1796.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Feb. 2.*

✱✱✱✱✱ S at this time Shaksperean discoveries occasion some amusement in the literary circle; perhaps some Jonsonian fragments may be equally acceptable. S. A.

*A Letter to the Earle of Newcastle.*

1. "My Lord,

"The faith of a fast friend, with the duties of an humble servant and the hearty prayers of a religious headsmen, all kindled upon this altar, to your honour, my honourable lady, the hopefull issue, and your right noble brother, bee ever my sacrifice.

"It is the lewd printer's fault that I can send your lordship no more of my books done. I sent you one piece before the fayr by Mr. Withrington, and now I send you the other morcell, the fine gentleman that walkes in town, the fiend; but before hee will perfect the rest I feare hee will come himsele to bee a part, under the title of the absolute knave, which he hath playd with mee. My printer and I shall afford subject enough for a tragi-comedy, for with his delays and vexation I am almost become blind; and if Heaven be so just in the metamorphosis to turne him into that creature he most assimilates, a dog, with a bell to lead mee between Whitehall and my lodgings, I may bid the world good night.

"And so I doo,

"BEN. JONSON."

2. "My Noblest Lord and best Patron,

"I send no borrowing epistle to provoke your lordship, for I have neither fortune to repay, or securitie to engage that will be taken; but I make a most humble petition to your lordship's bounty to succour my present necessities this good time of Easter, and it shall

conclude all begging request hereafter, on the behalf of your truest headsmen,

"and most thankfull servant,

"B. J."

3. "My noblest Lord and my best Patron.

"I have done your businis as your lordship trusted mee with, and the morning after I received, by my beloved friend Mr. Payne, your lordship's timely gratuity: I stile it such, for it fell like the dew of heaven on my necessity, it came so oportunely and in season. I pray to God my workes have deserv'd it. I meant it should in the workeing it, and I have hope the performance will conclude it. In the mean time I tell your Lordship what I seriously thinke. God sends you those chargeable and magnificent honors of making feasts to mixe with your charitable succors, dropt upon me your servant, who have nothing to claime by of meritt, but a cheerefull undertaking whatsoever your lordship's judgment thinkes mee able to performe. I am in the number of your humblest servants, my lord, and the most willing; and doe joy in the friendship and fellowship of my right learned friend Mr. Payne, then whom your lordship could not have employed a more diligent and judicious man, or that hath treated mee with more humanitie, which makes me cheerefully to invest my selfe into your lordship's commands, and so sure a clientele.

"Wholly and onely your lordship's,

"B. JONSON."

4. "My noble and most honored Lord,

"I my self being no substance, am faine to trouble you with shadows, or what is less, an apologue, or fable, in a dream. I being stricken with the palsy in the year 1628, had, by Sir Thomas Badger, some few months synce, a foxe sent mee for a present, which creature, by handling, I endeavoured



deavoured to make tame, as well for the abating of my disease as the delight I took in speculation of his nature. It happened this present year 1631, and this verie weeke being the weeke ushering Christmas, and this Tuesday morning in a dreame (and morning dreames are truest) to have one of my servants come to my bedside, and tell mee, Master, master, the fox speaks! Whereat mee thought I started and troubled, went down into the yard to witness the wonder. There I found my reynard in his tenement, the tubb, I had hir'd for him, cynically expressing his owne loſt, to be condemn'd to the house of a poett, where nothing was to be ſeen but the bare walls, and not any thing heard but the noiſe of a ſawe dividing billates all the weeke long, more to keepe the family in exerciſe than to comfort any perſon there with fire, ſave the paralytick maſter, and went on in this way, as the fox ſeemed the better fabler of the two. I, his maſter, began to give him good words, and ſtroake him; but Reynard, barking, told mee this would not doe, I muſt give him meate. I angry call'd him ſtinking vermine. Hee reply'd, looke into your cellar, which is your larder too, youle find a worſe vermin there. When preſently calling for a light, mee thought I went down, and found all the floor turn'd up, as if a colony of moles had been there, or an army of ſalt-petre vermin. Whereupon I ſent preſently into Tuttle-ſtreet for the king's moſt excellent mole catcher, to releaſe mee and hunt them: but hee, when he came and viewd the place, and had well marked the earth turned up, took a handfull, ſmelt to it, and ſaid, Maſter, it is not in my power to deſtroy this vermin, the K. or ſome good man of a noble nature muſt helpe you: this kind of mole is call'd a want\*, which will deſtroy you, and your family, if you prevent not the worſting of it in tyme. And therefore God keepe you, and ſend you health.

The interpretation both of the fable and dream is, that I, waking, doe find *want* the worſt and moſt working vermin in a houſe; and therefore my noble lord, and next the king my beſt patron, I am neceſſitated to tell it you. I am not ſo impudent to borrow any ſum of your lordſhip, for I have no faculty to pay; but my needs are ſuch,

\* A want is a provincial name for the mole. S. A.

and ſo urging, as I do beg what your bounty can give mee, in the name of good letters and the bond of an ever-gratefull and acknowledging ſervant to your honour

*Westminster,*

20 Dec. 1631.

B. JONSON.

Yesterday the barbarous Court of Aldermen have withdrawn their chandler-ly penſion for verjuice and muſtard 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. URBAN,

*Feb. 24.*

THE AUTHOR of an INQUIRY into the AUTHENTICITY of the pretended Shakspearean Manuscripts (now in the preſs) is too fond of a retired and private life, ever to introduce his name unneceſſarily into a newspaper. Knowing, however, that thoſe who appear in any view before the publick are liable to this kind of meretricious and undeſirable celebrity, he was not ſurprized at ſeeing, a few days ago, that INQUIRY made the theme of a long advertisement. Whatever may have been its object, it ſhall not induce him to publiſh his Detection of this Forgery ſooner than ſuits his own convenience, or before he has rendered it as perfect as he is capable of making it; which (with his beſt efforts) may probably be about the 8th or 10th of March.—Thoſe who are acquainted with the buſineſs of a printing-houſe beſt know the difficulties and delay that occur there. What was originally intended to have been a ſhort pamphlet has grown under the author's hands a book; and he truſts it will not verify the Greek proverb. Had he been content to confine himſelf merely to the detection of the moſt inartificial and bungling forgery ever attempted, his taſk had been eaſier, and it might have been ſoon diſpatched: but, where the reputation and character and hiſtory of his great MASTER were concerned, he was naturally led to take a wider range, to ſurvey the manners of the time as well as the ſtate of the ſtage, and to relieve his ſubject by occaſionally intermixing ſomething of entertainment as well as inſtruction with the verbal diſquiſitions which he was neceſſarily obliged to go into.

With reſpect to the literary temerity aſcribed to him in characteriſing his work as a *Detection*, (for, that is not the title of his *Eſſay*, though it is its object, an object which he does not hesitate to ſay he has fully attained,) he has no apprehenſion



prehension that he shall incur any censure from the judicious part of mankind; since, in this point of view, he only benches by the side of his learned friend, the present very respectable Lord Bishop of Salisbury, who, 46 years ago, published a deservedly-admired tract on a similar subject, thus intitled: "Milton no Pagiary; or, a DETECTION of the FORGERIES contained in Lauder's Essay on the Imitation of the Moderns in the Paradise Lost, &c. By the Rev. John Douglas, M A."—In the present instance, the forger being unknown, the detection necessarily relates to the Manuscripts alone. E. M.

*Cento Verborum ex Shaksperianâ*  
HIBERNIÆ.

"None otherwise shall it apere than your owne cotype is; neyther will I adde unto it, nor yet demynithe it in one tittle."

Stalbridge's Epist. 1544.

*Deareste Masterre Edmonne,*

This letterre ande witheinne connentes, I amme underre unneusuale nissefytte toe tenderre untoe thyne innetellygente obserrevatyonne. Forre itte fyttres thee toe unnederrestande hatte the verretuouse spiryte offe thydeparretedde Willam Shakspeare offe Statford uponne Avon isse offenedde bye anotherre counterfeytynge *Willye* fromme IRELAND bye Thames; inneherytynge noe legytymyte propinnequitye withe thyde connetractedde patronne, orre trewe semmeblauce untoe hymme; butte beyng the sophysticatedde ande munnegrelle innervennetronne, orre adoppetedde fannecye, offe somme unneknowne straungerre toe hymme ande hys acknowledgedde conneceptyonnes.

I doe thereforre immepporetune thyde woirethyerre dyscerrenynges inne thys matterre, ande doe considerre thee asse a properre-qualyfyedde champyonne offe thyde dyshonorredde freynde; earenestelye perreswadedde thou arte dysposedde, asse beeseems a genhetillemanne, toe anatomyze the jerrekynne offe thyde Willys innflaymedde rivalle, Flibberetygybette, ande toe annoynte his felloweshyppe offe leggerre-heads withe ferrevyceble benydytyonne: thatte hymselfe maye notte conneceyve (fromme owne orre twoe butterreflye-argumenns asse yette flennederrelye annesweredde) the husbannde offe Anna Hatherre-

waye muste surrennederre toe hys bas-terdysynge adverresarye, fromme beyng eytherre forresaykenne orre unnerefvnnededde. I doe forrebeare thee commeplamente thee furretherre, butte amme withe innetyre frendeshyppe—Thyne perrepennedycularelye!

*Forre Masterre Edmonne* —

*Anna* —

*Leundonne.*

N. B. Signature and part of the superscription too much discoloured to decypher; but it may satisfy some of your correspondents to know that, when they can read the above with facility, they will be nearly competent to peruse our *new* Shakspeare without a Glossary; for, all the words may be found there *literatim*.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

HAVING only truth in view, I am anxious to acknowledge the smallest error I may have fallen into. In pp. 11, 12, of "Free Reflections on Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare;" I have said that "*Whimzies*," &c. the title of a book printed in 1631, "is the earliest instance I can recollect of any word like *whimsycalle*." Since the publication of that pamphlet, I have observed that *whimsy* occurs so early as in the first edition of "Ben. Johnson his Volpone, or the Foxe." 4<sup>to</sup>. 1607. the third act of which begins thus:

Mosca.

"I feare, I shall begin to grow in love

"With my deare selfe, and my most profp'rous parts,

"They do so spring, and burgeon; I can feel

"A whimsy i' my blood."

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform the several persons who have honoured me with their enquiries, that the entire MS. of "The Virgin Queen," from which some extracts have been printed, is in the possession of your constant reader, F. G. WALDRON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.

YOUR readers are much obliged to one of your Correspondents for his account of the Abbé Barthelemy, as he was unquestionably one of the most illustrious writers of the present age. Saxius, in his Onomasticon Literarium, a work which deserves a place in the library of every scholar, speaking of the Travels of Anacharsis, says,



very justly. “*Illius iter per Græciam jucundissimo pariter atque eruditissimo fabo æ involucre exposuit.*” Vol. VII. p. 280. The learned reader will find some additional information, relative to M. Barthelemy, at p. 121, of the same volume.

The chief objection to M. Barthelemy's admirable performance arises from an inconvenience which the author could not possibly avoid: that is, he was obliged to collect his account of Greece from a variety of different writers, some of whom lived 700, a 1000, or 1500 years, after the time in which Anacharsis is said to have arrived in Greece, which was 363 years before the Christian æra; consequently his descriptions cannot be supposed to correspond with the real state of the country at that period. But let it be remembered, that this work is not exhibited as a real history, extracted from authentic records; but is an imaginary view of Greece, agreeable to those imperfect sketches and representations, which are to be collected from all the writers of antiquity who have left us any information on that subject.

P. S. I have sent, for the more gratification of your curiosity, a letter from the celebrated author above-mentioned, as a small specimen of his epistolary politeness, and as one of the last reliques of his excellent pen\*. J. R.

“*Monseigneur,*

“*Je viens de recevoir la dissertation que vous avez publiée sur la Chronique de Paros. Je suis si flatté de la recevoir de votre main que je ne puis différer de vous en témoigner ma vive reconnaissance. Je la lirai avec le plus grand plaisir, et certainement avec beaucoup de profit, le sujet est très intéressant et me paroît traité avec une profonde érudition.*

*En daignant, Monsieur, me parler du voyage du jeune Anacharsis, vous m'avez fait éprouver combien l'amour propre d'un auteur est prêt à s'exalter au suffrage d'un homme de votre mérite; il est vrai que mon illusion n'a pas duré, et que je me suis bientôt rappelé que le vrai savoir est toujours accompagné d'indulgence.*

*J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus sincère respect,* Monsieur,

*Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,*

*Paris,*

*BARTHELEMY.*

*le 28 Juin, 1791.*

*A Monsieur Monsieur J. Robertson,  
Great Marlborough-street, London.*

\* Our Correspondent, it is hoped, will excuse the liberty we have taken in printing this letter.

EDIT.

# *On the UTILITY of SMALL CANALS. (Concluded from p. 32.)*

HAVING, I hope, exhibited many conveniences attendant on small boats, it must next be considered which are the situations proper for their application; and this may be brought under three heads.

First, All independent canals, such as are formed without entering the ocean, rivers, or larger canals; in all such cases the principal may easily be established, and the succeeding branches extended by the same system.

Secondly, In all cases where cargoes are transferred from larger to smaller craft, such as from coasting vessels, or 40 tons boats, to those of 25 tons; for, if the cargo is transferred, it may as well be to a 4 tons boat, which boat will navigate a canal constructed for half the sum requisite to one of 25 tons.

Thirdly, It is worthy of consideration, whether it is not better to form long lines of canal for 4 tons boats, and transfer the cargo, than enter into the enormous expence of a navigation for boats of 40 tons.

Hitherto it has been a prevailing opinion (and many long canals are forming on the principle), that the canal should be of a width to admit the coasting vessels, to avoid the expence of transferring the cargoes to small boats.

While there was no alternative but 40 or 25 tons boats this system may hold good, as the difference in expence was not of such great importance. But, on taking a comparative view of a canal for 40 and 4 tons boats, the great saving by adopting the latter renders the object of loading and unloading at the coast trifling. For, wherever a canal is to be constructed for 40 tons boats, one-third the sum would execute one for boats of 4 tons. Therefore, when I look to a company who are spending 300,000*l.* where 100,000*l.* would answer the purpose, 10,000*l.* *per annum* is left to pay for transferring cargoes; which, at 3*d.* *per ton*, allowing 280 working days *per year*, would pay for re-loading 2857 tons *per year*. Thus it appears a principal is sunk to save a transfer, of which there is not the most distant prospect. Few canals have a prospect of a trade which would require a transfer of 500 tons *per day*, which, at 3*d.* *per ton*, would amount to 1700*l.* *per annum*;

*annum*;



*annum*; yet, to avoid this, 10,000*l.* *per annum* is sunk; which, admitting that the expence of transfer falls on the proprietors, makes a difference of 8300*l.* *per annum* in favour of the small canal. Yet I do not conceive that the expence of transferring the cargoes will fall on the company, but bear on the freighter; and the question is, whether the freighter will be deterred from sending his goods by the canal in consequence of the additional 3*d.* *per ton*? If so, he must have an admirable alternative, much superior to land-carriage; and in such case the company can lower the tonnage to favour the freighter, yet have a better prospect of emolument by the small than they possibly can by the large canal, in consequence of constructing it for one-third the sum.

Hence I conclude the coasting-trade will be conveyed as much by the small as the larger canal.

While all goods taken in at any point of the canal, and delivered on its banks, will be the same in loading into large as small boats; yet, in coals, stone, or minerals, the small boats will have an advantage by taking in their cargo at the delphs, or works.

Thus it appears proprietors have as good a chance of receiving 15 *per cent.* by the small as five by the larger work; yet, guarded against any material loss, they have every advantage which a larger one can give.

In connexions with larger canals it may be stated, that small canals exclude large boats; but large canals will not exclude small boats; a nest of small boats will pass a lock, and navigate to a destined point, wherever canals extend, without moving the cargo. Hence I conceive there are few situations but the small canals are preferable, particularly in long lines, such as communications between the English and Bristol channels, or Solway Firth to Newcastle or Sunderland, with junction of distant canals. But the situations to which they are applicable will be easily determined by comparing the saving of principal with the transfer of cargo, keeping this in view, that the transfer of cargo will seldom fall on the canal proprietors.

It is pretty generally allowed, that canals benefit a country whatever may be the fate of the subscribers. But this principle will give subscribers a better chance; and they, feeling an interest,

will be encouraged to extend their speculation. When I consider that, instead of a canal 30 miles long, a company may have 90 miles for the same money, and each part competent to the trade, the disparity certainly is great—in a double sense; first, as emolument to the company—second, as a benefit to the country. In a national and agricultural view, I see them of the greatest importance, by reducing the number of horses, and rendering cheap the articles of fuel and manure. Wherever they extend, their trifling expence invites connexion; skirting the hills, they spread a verdure on the barren heath, and warm the cottage of the helpless poor.

During my thoughts on this subject, I have exhibited the principle to some committees, who have become sensible of its utility too late, part of their canal being finished, or the parliamentary line not admitting of deviation sufficient to apply the planes to advantage. Therefore, as the system should be kept in view from the first survey, I have thought proper to give my ideas through the medium of Mr. Urban's Miscellany for the following reasons:

1. If the principle is a good one, it should be generally known.
2. If it is not, I shall be infinitely obliged to any one who will exhibit its insufficiency.
3. That companies who have canals in contemplation may weigh the subject.
4. That every argument for and against may be brought before the publick.

And for this purpose, without wishing to impose a task on any one, I think myself justified in calling on gentlemen engineers, particularly Mess. Jessop, Whitworth, Outrim, Milne, and Rennie (whose merits I esteem), to state their objections to this system of navigation; which I here promise publicly to acknowledge, or confute, from the observations I have made: their silence I shall consider as a tacit acknowledgement of its superiority. I shall also be obliged to any other gentleman for their thoughts either for or against the small boats, machinery, and system of conveyance.

ROBERT FULTON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 12.  
I COULD combat many objections brought against me, but, as a sincere lover of truth, I am an enemy to disputation,



putation, intended to defend conjectures on subjects which may be illustrated by facts. A conjecture in its nature commands but a small portion of respect beyond politeness, let it come from whomsoever it may.

I thank your three Correspondents for their obliging attention to the migration of swallows, hoping that more gentlemen will be inclined to forward an enquiry concerning a fact, which it is a reproach to naturalists to be ignorant of at this time.

*Clericus Eboracensis* is with me in all points.

The plan of *Incomptus*, to procure swallows under nets near water, is much to my mind. I think they might be watched, so as to produce a certainty of their immersion, if my statement is true, and that at no great expence: we have time before-hand; and if a small box, with a hole in the top, to admit offerings, was fixed in the window of any public shop-keeper, I doubt not but enough might be collected to pay men to watch their departure; and if three or four active gentlemen undertook to employ proper persons in the autumn, in this way, there is little fear of success.

One fact well attested is as well as an hundred, when we consider the regularity of Nature's instinctive commands to the animal tribe.

Some think that the note *cuckoo* is that of hunger; I rather think it is that of love, perhaps in both sexes; for the cuckoo I kept several months made, as I have said, dreadful screams when hungry. CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 12.

A Correspondent (vol. LXV. p. 1009,) asks information concerning the rectory of *Hakewell*, in *Essex*; and observes, that it is "not to be found in *Bacon's Liber Regis*." Another Correspondent replies, p. 1080, that "the name of the parish is *Hawkeswell*;" and I add, that it is inserted in "*Bacon's Liber Regis*," as follows: "*HAWKSWELL, alias HACKWELL, R. (St. Mary) Robert Bristow, Esq. 1736. 1757.*" p. 618. The yearly value is about 250l.

As one interested in this parish, allow me to say that I should hold myself much obliged to any one who would communicate in what way the advowson came into the *Bristow* family.

Yours, &c.

O. I. E.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

HAVE the goodness to inform the country clergyman who has the misfortune to be afflicted with a rupture, p. 60, that he will get a *very good* truss at Mr. Squire's, Broad-street, Carnaby-market, for two guineas as the common price; and, I believe Mr. S. has benevolence enough to take one, and no more, on such an occasion.

Has the schemer for making the Thames a wet-dock, p. 25, adverted to the shallowing of all above his gates, by the mud, &c. which will be brought so far by the river, especially winter-floods, and there lodged?

Your almost antiquated reader,

CORNUB.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 21.

MR Archdeacon Henshaw, p. 60, is buried at Cuckfield, in the county of *Sussex*, of which place he was resident Vicar from 1673 till his death; the exact date of which event is somewhat obscure; the parish-register has an entry, "Nov. 25, 1681; Mr. Tobias Henshaw was buried—Nov. 28, received an affidavit for Mr. Tobias Henshaw." This is probably the true date, because the entry of a burial the preceding month is in the Archdeacon's handwriting. But the inscription over the grave\*, after reciting that he was treasurer of the church of *Chichester*, and was born of the same mother with Peter Gunning, late Bishop of *Chichester*, but now of *Ely*, concludes, "Obit die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini

MDCLXXX.

ÆTAT. LX."

He gave two silver patines to the church of Cuckfield. N. O.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 12.

I HAD "*Lhuid's Archæologia Britannica*" before me when I gave you, what I thought, on his authority, an unexceptionable etymology of the word *Walling-street*; and, therefore, I am confident, that I wrote *GUAITH-LHENG*, and not *Gunith long*, as in your Magazine for December last. I gave Mr. Jefferies this etymology, with others, some years ago, on accidentally meeting with him at the house of a friend in the Little-Cloisters, Westminster-Abbey, when he was soliciting subscriptions for a *Welsh Dictionary*, which, at that time, I supposed, he intended to publish. R. DUFF.

\* This answer, M. & D. p. 117.

Edw.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18.

**I** SOME time ago met with the following Latin verses in an ancient poem said to have been written either by the poet *Lucan*, or in his time, that is, in the reign of the Emperor Nero, and intitled *Carmen in Pisonem*. They relate to some serious game of skill, that seems to bear a resemblance to chess, if not to be that game itself. As the perusal of these verses may afford some amusement to such of your readers as are acquainted with that ingenious game, I should be glad you would insert them in your entertaining miscellany, together with a translation I have made of them, upon a supposition that they relate to that game; though I am by no means confident that they do so, and I have been informed that many connoisseurs in that game have been of opinion they do not. However, the Latin words will, I think, bear the interpretation I have given of them.

Yours, &amp;c. C. D.

Latin verses from *Carmen in Pisonem*, a panegyrick on a young Roman of great rank and rare accomplishments, of the name of *Piso*. The verses relate to some game of skill, at which *Piso* is said to have excelled.

Te si forte juvat, studiorum pondere fessum,  
Non languere tamen, lususque movere per  
artem,

Callidiores modo tabulâ variatur aperta  
Calculus, et vitreo peraguntur milite bella,  
Ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger adliget  
albos.

Sed tibi quis non terga dedit? quis, te  
duce, cessit

Calculus? aut quis non, periturus, perdidit  
hostem?

Mille modis acies tua dimicat. Ille petentem  
Dum fugit, ipse rapit: longo venit ille  
recessu,

Qui stetit in speculis: Hic se committere  
Audet, et, in prædam venientem, decipit  
hostem.

Ancipites subit ille moras, similisque ligato  
Obligat ipse duos. Hic ad majora movetur,  
Ut citus et fractâ prorumpat in agmina  
mandrâ,

Clausaque dejecto populetur moenia vallo.  
Interea, sectis quamvis accerrima surgant  
Prælia militibus, plenâ tamen ipse phalange,  
Aut etiâ paucos spoliata milite, vincis;  
Et tibi captivâ resonat manus utraque turbâ.

A conjectural translation of the foregoing verses, upon a supposition that they relate to the game of chess.

GENT. MAG. February, 1796.

“When you have been fatigued with playing at tennis, and the other active exercises of the body, in which you so much delight and excell, you are still unwilling to be unemployed, and therefore betake yourselves to games that exercise the powers of the mind. On these occasions you open your chess-board, and produce your armies of black and white soldiers, made of coloured glass, or of porcelain, and endued with a variety of different powers of motion, of a most subtle kind; of which the black pieces represent one army drawn up in battle-array, and the white pieces represent another army drawn up in the same manner, in opposition to the former.

But what piece at this game has not been forced to turn his back to you, and retreat? and what piece in your own army has ever been forced to suffer that disgrace? or, if it has retreated from the enemy, has not, in the very instant in which it seemed to be in danger of being overcome and destroyed, turned short upon the piece of your adversary, and taken it?

Your pieces, at this ingenious game, annoy the enemy in a thousand different ways. Sometimes we are surprized to see that one of your pieces seems to fly from the piece that attacks him, but at that very moment takes the pursuer. At another time we see your rook (which had before stood still in his original corner of the board, as in a watch-tower,) stride across the board, and strengthen an attack upon your adversary. On a third occasion we see a piece advance, with an appearance of rashness, into the middle of the enemy's army, so as to tempt the enemy to endeavour to take him; but, when the enemy attempts to do so, he finds your piece is so well guarded that he is obliged to desist from his attempt; or, if he perseveres in it, is sure to repent of his folly by incurring the loss of a piece of greater value. At another time we see you place one of your pawns so judiciously, that, though it causes an impediment to the advance of the pieces of both the players, yet it shall stop two of your adversary's pieces from advancing, while only itself is stopped from advancing on your side. And, while your inferior pieces pursue these moderate advantages, your Queen marches forward in search of nobler game, with the



the swiftness of a high-mettled horse, that breaks from his stall to rush upon the ranks of an enemy's army, and endeavours to break down the rampart that defends the enemy's camp, and lay it waste. While thus the game grows more and more difficult, and the contest more and more eager, by the intermixing of the pieces on each side with those of the other side, you yet contrive, notwithstanding this complicated state of things, to win the game without having suffered your army to be diminished, or, at least, with the loss of a very few of your men, while both your hands are full of the pieces which you have taken from your adversary, and which, by their rattling in your hands, as you shake them one against the other, proclaim your victory."

If these verses do not relate to the game of chess, quære what game they do relate to? C.D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

YOUR correspondent, p. 999, thinks Viator's remarks should not pass unnoticed, p. 924; and I think the same of his letter. He wishes your readers to believe that the clergy of the cathedral church of Lichfield, after expending a subscription of 5200l. generously incurred a debt of 1800l. *solely* that the choir might be large enough to contain the inhabitants of the City when they met the inhabitants of the Close, for the purpose of hearing a sermon preached on a Sunday morning. I say *solely* for this purpose, as it is all he produces in proof of the superior information he implies being possessed of, when he blames Viator for venturing to censure before he had made proper enquiries. I am a very old man; I have seen many strange things come to pass; but I little thought I should ever read in your valuable Magazine, that "the beauty of the nave (of a church, Mr. Urban) was totally destroyed by being

*crowded with pews.*" There are few of your readers will be surprized that the gentleman who prefers the beauty of an empty nave, to one *crowded with pews*, should be at a loss to comprehend what Viator means, by "every method of confusion is introduced," "the periods of Gothic architecture are cruelly confounded" but many, "very many," will be astonished he should feel and confess his ignorance. I would have a statue of the person who ordered the buttresses to be built placed on the top of one of them, and a statue of the architect on the other, with suitable inscriptions, that posterity may know to whom they are indebted for such elegant specimens of the state of the arts at the close of the eighteenth century.

As your correspondent declines replying to Viator's general argument I shall conclude he finds it unanswerable; and for the same reason I must believe "the monuments and the ashes of the dead have been removed," that the inhabitants of the city, &c. &c. Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

A Remark which I have just heard made, on reading a hint in the St. James's Chronicle, recommending it to the Lord Mayor, &c. to have *four*\* Smithfields in London instead of one; i. e.

"There is *still* some good sense, *some* wise counsellors, left in this nation, if we had but the wisdom to adopt the plans proposed."

This remark led me to think how many *individuals* suffer for want of a little good advice given to them *gratis*, as is done to the publick in your excellent Magazine and in most of the newspapers that are not *demonocratic*.

As we have lately heard the beautiful Hymn sung by Angels to Shepherds, "On earth peace, good-will towards men," it occurred to me, that, as I am sure I cannot assist in the first part of the hymn, nor do I see how abler heads can, I ought

\* "Divide, and you weaken your enemies," is an old and wise maxim. Now, it is certain that Smithfield, at least the salesmen there, have occasioned this horrid rise of animal food; it is incontrovertible. A very few weeks ago, an utter stranger came to the house of a farmer at Maidenhead-thicket, and offered him a vast price for *all* his corn. Seeing some very small pigs, he said, "I will give you a guinea a-piece for them." The farmer declared to the lady who related it to me, that he should not have thought of asking more, if so much, as half-a-guinea a piece. He then said, he would buy *all* his store hogs, weigh them *alive*, hair, hoof, &c. at one shilling *per* pound. Q. May not this worthy agent be employed, by those who laid out £.10,000 in Tom Paine's books, to make a famine, that the poor may rise and be hanged, and they divide the spoil?



to try what I can of the latter part. I wish, by means of your, I believe, universally-read Magazine, to offer a word of good advice to a person, who, to my regret, I never saw, but of whom I have heard much, the famous Dr. Norriss, hoping thereby to benefit multitudes, as well as the poor Doctor himself, who, if he is styled a QUACK, is certainly no PUFF; for, in his book given with his large, and sold with his small, bottles of Antimonial Drops, he has not said half, that he might with strictest truth have asserted, of many astonishing cures performed by those wonderful drops; particularly in the case of two of the superior domesticks of the late charitable Archbishop Secker, both given over by two eminent physicians of London. They begged his Grace's permission to send for Dr. Norriss, who so perfectly restored them to health, by God's blessing, that one of them is still living, and in good health and strength at the age of fourscore, and the other died in a good old age about four years ago.

My excellent angelic friend, the late Mrs. Catharine Talbot, regretted that I was not present at a conference held between the two *Regulars* and Dr. Norriss; they supremely despising him for his nescience of Greek and Latin, &c.; and he them for their inability to cure in three months those whom he had cured in little more than three days. It naturally brought to mind the dialogue between the English blacksmith, who cured the King of France of his ague with bark, and the physicians: "What is an ague, define it to us!"—"It is what I can cure, and you cannot."

Were I to relate the astonishing cures, that I and others of my family have, by God's blessing, performed in different cases, it could hardly be credited but by those who know me well. I have for years occasionally taken them in small quantities, in the violent hot weather, in July and August, and constantly found immediate relief. Somewhat more than four months ago I caught cold, which fixed on my lungs so tough a phlegm, that no medicines, no change of air, had the least effect on me. I was unable to cough at all, and was frequently very near suffocation; twice my kind affectionate old servant, standing by me, supposed I had actually drawn my last breath. An amiable kind friend came

into my room, and said, "You are always prescribing and dosing your friends and neighbours with Dr. Norriss's Drops, for pity's sake take some yourself." I replied, I did not know that they were of service in my case. The paper of directions was taken up, and the directions there given followed, as I never am without a bottle or two in the house; and within fifteen hours of my beginning them, without any perceptible operation whatever, I was perfectly freed from my intolerable load of phlegm, and in better health than I have been for some few years past. This is about five weeks ago. Of course this has set me to prescribing them, with redoubled earnestness, to all my sick or infirm friends or neighbours; but, alas! often in vain, for the high price startles them, particularly persons of moderate fortunes, in these dear times, although, if they would consider, a guinea is soon gone at an apothecary's. There are, to be sure, small bottles, but they do not contain enough to make a fair trial. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend it to the Doctor, to reduce considerably the price of his incomparable Drops. I am fully persuaded, that by so doing he would sell ten bottles for one he now sells. He has also another disadvantage, which is, that all venders of quack medicines constantly send Norton's for Norriss's Drops. I have now four bottles of the latter lying useless by me, brought me from town by a lady, a neighbour of mine, saying, the man told her that I meant Norton's Drops. So I now constantly write down Dr. N. *Antm. Drops*, as I had the same mistake happened a few weeks ago, when I sent to a country town, but the man kindly exchanged them again for Norriss's.

A laughable circumstance happened some years ago. Living near a large town, I am frequently sending (as I do to my poor neighbours) to the apothecaries for drugs. One was wanted that our apothecary had not. The servant went to another; who, knowing his livery, said, "Well, Sir, how many more people does your master mean to kill with these fine Norriss's drops?" The man's mother was a Welsh woman; so a little *Welsh blood* rose; and he replied, "Stay till he has killed one; he has cured scores that you could not;" and walked out of the shop.



It is pity, Mr. Urban, that such excellent medicines as *Norris's Drops* and *James's Powders* should grow into disuse. Every one knows the emphatic, although rather profane, name that the French chemists term Antimony, *le main droit de Dieu*; implying that it can accomplish *every thing*. That it is a wonderful medicine, may be seen by every carter and hog-dealer by the effect it produces on the skins of both those beasts, to whom it is frequently given crude, mixed with their food.

"GOODWILL TO MEN" obliged me to request, that you would insert this in your Magazine. It may there meet the eye of some wise persons, who may profit by it; and perhaps induce the Doctor to lower the price, as it is now quite out of the reach of the poor, and is certainly a costly medicine for those that are considerably above the poor. B. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

BEING the first, and, I believe, the only person who, through the channel of your valuable publication, have challenged your Liverpool Correspondent (vol. LXI. p. 575) to supply some collections respecting Doctor Jeremy Taylor; I am not a little surprised that no notice has been taken of my application, especially as his offer was made with such unconditional liberality. It is probable you may have a clue to the Correspondent I refer to; if you have, it would be esteemed a very great favour to use your endeavours for the production of the documents in question, unless the possessor of them himself has any serious intentions of converting them to the same use they were intended for by me, namely, to be from time to time presented to the publick, by the means of your communicative vehicle, incorporated with my own collections on the same subject; in which case, should he signify as much, I would contrive to promote his design to the utmost of my power.

I cannot agree with *Scrutator*, in your Magazine of last June, p. 467, that Lloyd, author of "*State Worthies*," should be abridged of the title of Bishop, which I gave him, being, as I apprehend, William Lloyd, who filled the see of Worcester, and died about A. D. 1717, and not the David Lloyd whom Wood alludes to; though I must confess, that his censure, per-

haps as just as severe, was as strictly applicable to my William, as to the character at whom it was levelled. And this opinion, which I profess to entertain of the author of "*State Worthies*," whoever he may be, may serve to shield me from the ridicule of your correspondent *Oscuro*, (vol. LXV. p. 726,) because I ask, of what county Sir Geoffrey Fenton was, when the infallible Lloyd has written him of Nottinghamshire; a question I certainly should not have asked, could I prevail upon myself to become the dupe of credulity, merely to save myself the trouble of enquiry. For, what credit does such a writer as Lloyd deserve, who, without the shadow of an authority in support of what he advances, obtrudes on the world his biographical sketches of men who lived a century and more before his time, as dogmatically as if he had been their bottle companion. Short hints of that kind from the pen of a contemporary, such as Sir Robert Naunton's, are valuable things. Nor shall the battery, which *Oscuro* has opened upon me from old Anthony Wood, drive me from the position I at first took, or induce me to abate the least of the ardour of my enquiries respecting James Howel, in vindication of whom, were I so disposed, I could open such a battery, in my turn, as would effectually silence *Oscuro* and his foul biographer; but James Howel needs no champion, and his fame is out of the reach of pigmy-malice. I will admit that his style, if examined by the standard of the present day, is objectionable; but try it by that of his own time, and how will it appear! In the age he lived, and for half a century before, what was the best English style but a stiff tissue, glittering with false conceits, mere span-gled buckram? The stage, the bar, the pulpit, and the throne, were alike involved in the censure, and the Monarch himself was in the extreme of the fashion. But to confute Wood's impudent (lie for I can give it no milder term), in stigmatizing Howel with imposture, I am enabled to produce such damning proofs to confront it as would overcome the most inveterate prejudices in favour of an assertion as malignant as groundless, and which, one day or other, may be made public, by which it would appear that James Howel was possessed of as much



much honour, integrity, and the milk of human nature, as Wood had of meanness, falsehood, and gall; and that the monstrous biographical mass, his *Athenæ*, was collected at random, and moulded to answer the basest passions and the narrowest prejudices, with an exception only of one instance in fifty through the whole work; in short, Wood's calumny, and Lloyd's panegyrick, I hold in equal respect. When *Oscuro* is pleased to shoot without a stalking-horse, and aspires to a little more of the *Chiario*, I shall be happy to be better acquainted with him; but till then, I shall beg leave to bid him good night, and leave him to the full enjoyment of the *Oscuro*.

In vol. LXV. Part I. p. 314, it astonished me to find a critic bold enough to enter the lists as a censor of Aulus Gellius and his translator, who proved himself so ill-qualified for the task, by betraying such limited reading and observation, and such ignorance of classical antiquities, as not to know that wallnuts were scattered at the weddings of the antients, or to want an authority for the same. Many might be adduced; but I shall beg leave to offer only the few that are fresh in my recollection, viz. Briffonius de ritu nuptiarum. Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 15. cap. 22. and Valscus's Commentary on Persius, p. 10. in an edition of various commentators on that Satirist, published by *Frischlinus*, in quarto, 1578.

L. L. B. in vol. LXV. p. 636, mentions one of the Elegies of Tyrtæus, of a translation published by Payne, 1762, as given to your readers with a view of comparing it with Mr. Polwhele's. Is the fact so or not? If I thought it was not, having that translation by me, I should beg your insertion of one of the elegies, which, I presume, whether written by the Bishop of Fernes, or Doctor Cleaver of Brazen-nose, will bear a comparison with either Mr. Pye's or Mr. Polwhele's attempts. The affectation of having discovered in Tyrtæus's wild effusions a reference to a set of military tactics is contemptible; and to think that a few forced conceits, printed in Italics, could transfuse the spirit of the Athenian's war-hoop, is a puerility below criticism.

Yours, &c. ANACHARSIS.

valuable "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," I beg leave to make the following extract from it; with a design of pointing out to the indefatigable Editor, and his numerous readers, a mistake which occurs in his account of the Rev. Mr. Alleyne; of whose library a sale catalogue is registered in p. 841 of your last volume.

The historian's words are these:

[Vol. II. p. 1. 203].

"His" [Francis Peck's] "copy of Burton's History, in which he has made several remarks, and noted down many useful references, I purchased (1793) from Mr. Adams, bookfeller, of Loughborough, after it had lain many years in the library of the Rev. John Alleyne\*, B. D. and fellow of University College, Oxford, late rector of North Cerney, in Gloucestershire, to which he was presented in 1780, by his college, and died after one day's illness, Nov. 1, 1793."

\* "Mr. Alleyne, the son of an attorney at Loughborough, was born there in 1731; matriculated March 14, 1745, of Trinity-College, *pleb. fil.*; ordained Deacon at Bugden by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 23, the Sunday before Christmas day, 1750; his title Edcot, co. Bucks, given him by his friend Mr. Granger, vicar likewise of Shiplake. Mr. Alleyne was appointed master of Magdalen school, 1752, concerning which he made some MS collections. He was ordained priest by the same bishop the Sunday before Christmas-day, 1755. In 1764 he applied for the mastership of the Grammar-school of Bristol Corporation, but failed. He corrected the press for a volume of his friend Dr. Horbery's Sermons, for the benefit of his widow, and assisted in composing the Index to Dr. Chandler's *Inscriptiones Antiquæ*, 1774."

Every word in this note, from "matriculated" inclusive to the end of it, is inapplicable to Mr. Alleyne; but is, I believe, exactly true, if applied to the Rev. Robert Bryne, M. A. whose papers, on his decease, fell into the hands of Mr. Alleyne\*; a letter from whom is now before me, dated May 18, 1776, stating, "that our poor friend Bryne died on Tuesday last," May 14. From the Catalogue of Graduates it appears, that Mr. Bryne took the degree of M. A. on June 7, 1751; and that Mr. Alleyne did the same on June 7, 1751; and that Mr. Alleyne

\* Hence the mistake. The article was taken from a MS leaf at the beginning of one of Mr. Alleyne's books, which now we find had been Mr. Bryne's. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Jan. 21.  
HAVING lately had an opportunity of looking into the truly



did the same on June 6, 1755. The latter, though a fellow of University College, was Steward of Magdalen College, where he resided till he gave up that office. The former was born in Somersetshire, and brought up under the celebrated Thomas Hare, M. A. Master of the school of Crewkerne.

With the fullest conviction of the truth of the representation given by "Antiquitatum Investigator" in p. 720 of your last volume, and with best wishes for the completion of the work there characterized, I am,

Yours, &c. MAGDALENENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.

I HEARTILY join with your Correspondent M. (vol. LXV. p. 993), in the wish that the song of "God save the King" may long cheer the heart of many a loyal subject: and, if it is put into the Latin language, I should also rejoice to see it\*; my boys shall learn it, and, if they should ever meet with M's sons, they shall sing it together.

My youngster's are very desirous to know the words of an old *breaking-up* song, which is usually called "Dulce Domum," those words being the burthen of it. I once knew it, but cannot now recollect a single stanza of it. Perhaps some of your Correspondents will remember the pleasure they felt in their juvenile days at the approach of the holidays, and will do me the favour to communicate the words of the said song through the channel of your Magazine; for so doing, they shall have the thanks of myself and my boys. Yours, &c. MARCUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 26.

THE present scarcity and high prices of Corn are serious evils, which cannot fail to excite the attention of every thinking man, and the wish, as far as it is possible, to remove them.

From the particular attention which I have paid to the subject for some time past, and from the peculiar advantages of my situation, in the midst of one of the most fertile and productive corn countries in the kingdom, with one of the principal dealers in that commodity for a neighbour and friend, I am induced to think that my opinions may not be altogether undeserving of attention. Be that as it may, my motive

is most assuredly to do good, and my information is the best that can be had in these parts.

A few years ago the great quantities of grain which this country produced, and had to spare, were chiefly bought by two or three dealers; men of known property and integrity. Their connexions were extended to every part of the kingdom; and, where were the greatest wants and the highest prices, there this surplus was sent. The great quantity of Corn which went through their hands rendered their annual profits considerable, although their profits *per quarter* were small; four-pence, or six-pence, *per quarter*, being as much as they in general required.

As these dealers bought of the growers, and sold only to the consumers; and as six-pence *per quarter* was the general difference in the prices of buying and selling; it is very evident to every one, that the corn-trade could not be conducted upon better terms for the country than it was in their times.

But, how is it carried on at present? To my certain knowledge, the circuit, which constantly sold to one of those dealers, is now daily ridden over by ten or twelve jobbers! Among these are tailors, breeches-makers, blacksmiths, millers, and farmers! They attend the principal markets, get orders from dealers meeting them there, and then ride the next day among the farmers; sometimes five or six, at the same time, being in the same little village. They bid against each other; get what they can; hurry it to the market-town; there the dealer takes it and sells it again to others, or transports it to the best markets, where a salesman is kept to dispose of it to the dealers or consumers there!

It is therefore very evident, Mr. Urban, that the corn which used to pass but through one hand, from the grower to the consumer, now passes through a regular succession of three or four, and very frequently more: each of these has his distinct profit; and what is still more unfortunate, as the corn must be divided among so many buyers, the quantity bought by each is too small to make it worth his attention at the old allowance of six-pence *per quarter*; each therefore takes more; so that, instead of one six-pence *per quarter* between the grower and consumer, the different hands it now passes

\* It has been given vol. LXV. p. 1079. EDIT.



passes through, lay on, collectively, not less than four, seldom less than five or six shillings, *per* quarter, and very frequently much more!

This additional expence in bringing corn to the consumer, Mr. Urban, appears to me to be a heavy burthen upon the country; and it is, most assuredly, a very unnecessary one, which loudly calls for redress.

In the course of the last winter, it is an undoubted fact, that several of these new dealers found means to get the refusal of all foreign corn brought into a certain port: they bought it immediately on its arrival, and sold it to the bakers and millers, in waiting without the door (who they knew had *positive* orders to buy), at the common rate of 20*s.* *per* quarter profit! this they did repeatedly, by which means wheat was advanced from 60*s.* to 120*s.* *per* quarter, in the course of very few weeks.

The present moment, too, affords an incontestible proof of my assertions. Three weeks ago, numbers of little jobbers daily rode among the farmers, buying, at any price, whatever was offered. The farmers, alarmed by their eagerness and importunities, durst not fix a price, for fear it should be too low; they therefore denied their corn; consequently, the markets were thinly supplied, and the prices, in a few weeks time, were up to an enormous height. So soon, however, as the rumour of corn being permitted to be exported by the Emperor of Germany became prevalent, the dealers wished to dispose of their purchases on hand—the little jobbers received no orders—the prices came down—the farmers, alarmed, find plenty of corn, but, alas! no buyers! At this present moment, the markets are overstocked, and the prices of wheat, in the course of the last two weeks, have come down thirty shillings *per* quarter; consequently, the exorbitant prices, and the thin supplies for many weeks back, were, evidently, the effects of the jobbers; since, by their being quiet for fourteen days, the prices are lowered full 30*s.* *per* quarter, and the markets are supplied to superabundance.

In short, Mr. Urban, I see so much of the confusion into which the country is thrown, and of the heavy tax which is laid upon corn by these numerous troops of upstart jobbers, that I feel a full conviction in my own mind, that

the most effectual means of suppressing so detestable and pernicious a practice should be immediately adopted; and, perhaps, none would be more instantaneous and extensively useful than for every dealer in corn to be obliged to take out a licence at 100*l.* *per annum.* This I earnestly recommend to the immediate consideration of the country at large, and of the minister in particular. Dressing mills and trading millers are no less a nuisance, and deserve particular consideration.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 29.

THE following calculation may serve to shew how the publick are at present imposed upon in the sale of the article of bread, manufactured as recommended by the Legislature.

According to the present price of wheat and barley, which the bakers mix in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, the following should stand as the scale, determining the respective value of each:

Wheat	—	—	8
Barley	—	—	4

Of these two kinds of grain, if a loaf be made agreeable to the recommended plan, its parts will be thus proportioned as to value:

Wheat	—	—	6
Barley	—	—	1

Hence it appears, that the difference between wheaten and mixed bread is at 8 or 7; so that a loaf, of the size which would now sell for four-pence if it is made of wheat only, should be but threepence halfpenny if a third of it is barley; that is to say, the quartern loaf, which, entire wheaten, is now at the value of one shilling and one penny halfpenny, ought to be no more, if mixed, that ten pence halfpenny. Yet so it is, there is no good mixed bread to be bought for less than one shilling the quartern loaf, which is three half-pence more than its value; and some of the bakers do not make even this allowance to the purchaser, who, after all, does not in reality know what he is eating when the loaf is not entirely of wheat; which it might be, and all the advantages derived that are expected from a decreased consumption, by simply making a coarser meal of that grain, and prohibiting the use of any other.

Yours, &c.

N. B.  
Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

I HAVE with pleasure just perused an account of the happy consequences that are to arise (according to Sir John Sinclair's statement) from the General Inclosure of all the Waste Lands in the kingdom; the total number of acres such lands contain, with specific uses they are to be applied to, and to the aggregate of the whole (no less than 20 millions) to be added to the annual rental of the nation.—A glorious prospect truly! What a pity it is the time is so distant when this golden harvest is to be reaped! It may be termed a mine indeed, but which, like metallic ones, will require an immensity of time and labour to extract from the earth. May it not, like too many of them, prove abortive? Great praise, however, is certainly due to the indefatigable pains the worthy Baronet and his co-adjutors have taken on the subject; as Inclosures, while they have barren unproductive ground for their object only, are certainly meritorious; but that they have been carried to lengths highly injurious to the publick (in many instances too various to enumerate within the narrow compass of a letter) is most notorious. I cannot, therefore, help thinking, that the Committee would have deserved more highly of the publick, if, at the time they are endeavouring to bring more land into cultivation, they had recommended to the legislature a prohibition against any *in open fields* being thrown out of it, which must be the case, either totally or partially, in respect of the most necessary of all grain, Wheat, for one year at least, in every arable open field where an inclosure takes place.

I have neither the means, nor leisure, to investigate the loss the community has suffered in that particular produce within these two years; but the following short data may, I hope, furnish hints to others more able than I am to pursue them.

Although not possessed of the Votes of the House of Commons, I am well-informed that 78 Inclosure Bills were passed last year; and, from leave having been given for the introduction of no less than seven in one day this session, the present year is likely to be no less productive of them. Among the parishes included in the Bill, passed within my own knowledge, are the four following: *Bedford, Riseley, Henlow,*

and *Eaton*. In the two former, not one handful of Wheat has been sown the season subsequent to the Bills passing; in *Henlow*, likewise, a large prolific field for wheat, not more than half the usual quantity; in *Eaton* parish, about the like proportion, to the diminution of about 400 acres of their usual sowing, which, at twenty bushels *per acre* (which I am told is their ordinary produce), will lessen the produce of wheat next harvest, in that single parish, 1000 quarters.—My information does not go to the quantity of land thrown out of cultivation (or unsown) for this grand *desideratum*, this staff of life, for one year, in the other three before-mentioned parishes; but, I think, we may fairly state their loss in produce to be equal to that of *Eaton*, making the whole, in the four, 2000 quarters. These four parishes are all in the county of Bedford, in my neighbourhood, and the facts notorious; except that, on recollection, I am not quite sure whether the Bill for inclosing Riseley did not pass the preceding year, the Inclosure Bills of which session, indeed, are those that most materially operate towards the present scarcity.—If the Committee of Enquiry into the high price of wheat were to turn their researches this way, they would find out, at least, *one* of the causes of it.

That there have been Inclosure-Bills of public utility among those of the two last years, I make no doubt; it is not against inclosure itself I am contending, but against its being applied to improper places, and being ill-timed. The measure, which might be a public as well as a private benefit with wheat at 5s. a bushel, must become quite the reverse when it is at near three times that price; and I humbly conceive it to be the duty of the Legislature to lay, at least, a temporary restriction on a practice which, I scruple not to affirm, is become at this critical juncture a national evil.

BEDFORDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THE Critical Reviewers, February, 1791, p. 192, speaking of the assertion in "Hamilton's Transactions," during the reign of Queen Anne, from the Union to the death of the Princess, 1790; that the Mohawks were "assassins aforesaid, for the purpose of executing Prince Eugene's vengeance on his enemies, the English ministry," say,







Fig. 1.

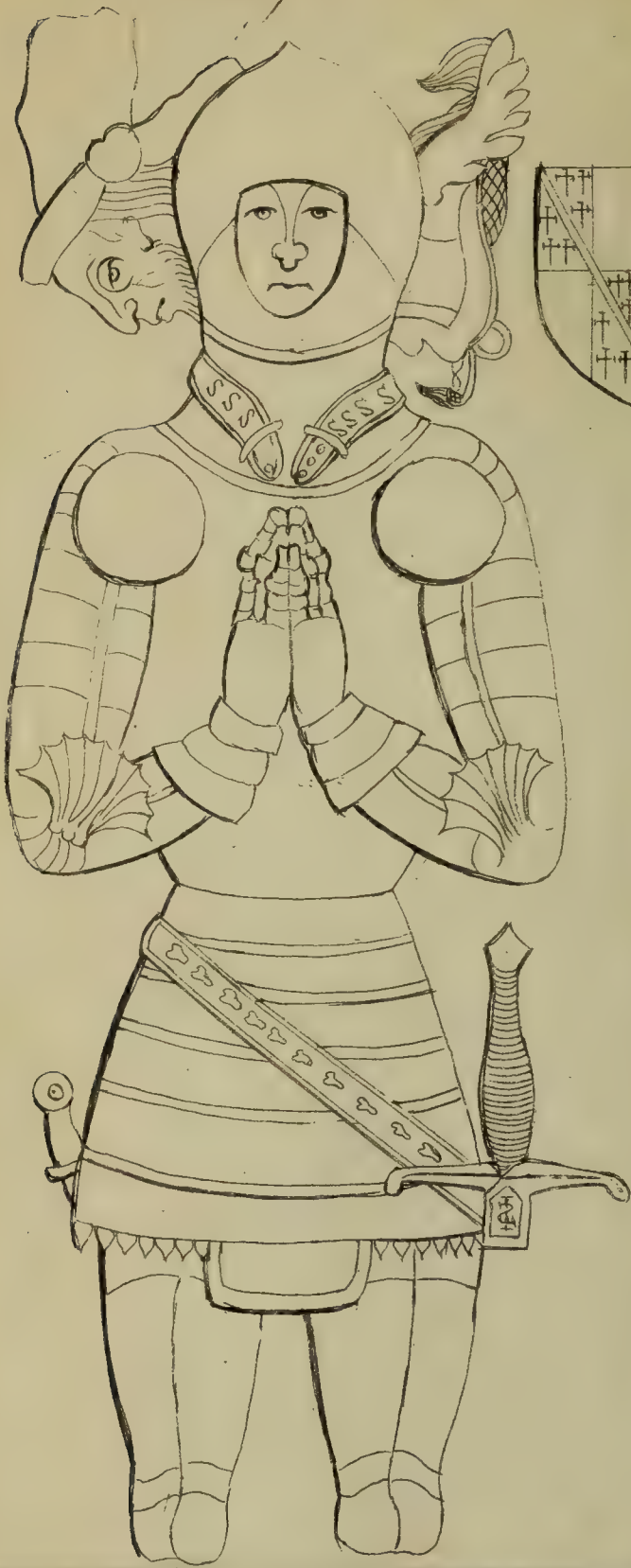


Fig. 2.



Fig.



Fig.



Fig.





say, "the accuracy we must leave to the author's veracity."

Now, without inquiring whether Charles Hamilton, Esq. had any new authority for this assertion, we find the same assertion made in Swift's History of the four last years of Queen Anne; and the Marquis de Torcy expressly charges the Duke of Marlborough with suggesting the idea to Prince Eugene, who rejected it. (See Vol. LXI. p. 337; and, in p. 528, an extract to the same effect printed in the Annals of Queen Anne, for the year 1712, p. 516). So that, however improbable your Correspondent deems these assertions, it is plain both parties held the same opinion concerning the Mohawks at the time. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

I Send you a sketch (pl. I.) of a figure in brass, on a gravestone in Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire. The inscription and the legs of the man are torn away. X. Y. Z. (LXV. 806.) may perhaps, from the arms and crest, be able to give some account, of the family to which he belonged. The initials on the sword-hilt may help; and to him, or any other of your correspondents, I shall be obliged for any information farther on the subject. And as X. Y. Z. expresses his concern, that illustrations of Oxfordshire are not taken in hand, I may, perhaps, be able to afford him some amusement through the channel of your miscellany, by communications from other churches in Oxfordshire. H. D.

\*.\* This figure is thus illustrated in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. I. p. 201. EDIT.

"In the South aisle of Dorchester church, at the East end, lie two or three monuments, which Leland ascribes to the Draitons. "There lyē," says he, in the South isle of the quier, three of the Draitons, gentlemen, one hard by another, under plaine marble stones! there lyeth at the head of these Draitons one Gilbert Seagrave, a gentleman, under a flat marble. [Leland, It. II. 11.]

"On one of these remains a knight in a close-pointed helmet, a collar of SS on a strap buckled round his neck, and fastened by a trefoil fibula round shoulder pieces, etcallops at elbows, sword belt studded with trefoils split, mail fringe to armour, and two plates falling from the middle of it, sword and dagger, on the sword hilt (n a cypher) I. S. like the initials of John Slesford, priest at Balsham. Under his head a helmet surmounted by a Saracen's

head; his legs gone. His lady is also gone. Above them had been two shields, and between them remained one.

"Quarterly, 1. 4. G. a bend between 6 cross crosslets fitché, A. 2. 3. a fess Ermine; in chief a demi lion rampant impaling Cheque, in chief 3 rondeaux. These last are gone since I took them."

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb-Regis, Jan. 8.*

INCLOSED (fig. 2) is an exact delineation of the figure called *The White Horse*, as it appears at about a mile distance from the hill on which it is cut, supposed, by Wise\* and other Antiquaries, to be a monument of the West Saxons, made in memory of a great victory obtained over the Danes, at Ashdown, near it, by King Alfred, A. D. 871. Thus Mr. Pye, in his Poem of Farringdon Hill, describes it: "Carved rudely on the pendant sod, is seen [the green; The snow-white courser stretching o'er The antique figure scan with curious eye, The glorious monument of victory! There England rear'd her long-dejected head, [bled."

There Alfred triumph'd, and invasion After this manner our horse is formed, on the side of an high and steep hill facing the North West. His dimensions are extended over an acre of ground or thereabouts. His head, neck, body, and tail, consist of one white line; as does also each of his four legs. This is done by cutting a trench into the chalk, of about two or three feet deep, and about ten feet broad.

Fig. 3. is the top stone of the old Market cross at Wantage; but it has not been standing there for upwards of a century. It appears to be very ancient, though the date is uncertain: the townsmen have a tradition among them, that it was erected by King Alfred, who was born there. We read in Camden, that the market was obtained by Sir Fulk Fitzwarin, about the year 1316. It is octagonal, and is adorned all round with half-length figures of saints or apostles in *alto relievo*; it was lately presented to me by the town, and is at present erected on a mount in my garden. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan. 9.*

I Send you a coat of arms, which seems to be rather curious; and shall be glad to read any remarks which may be made upon it.

\* See Wise's Letter to Dr. Mead.



In the windows of Balliol college library are several coats of arms of the several benefactors, which had formerly inscriptions under them. The library has been lately repaired, and the inscriptions have been destroyed, though the coats of arms remain. In one of the windows on the North side are two shields; the one Arg. a gridiron of eight bars Sable. The other is as sketched in *pl. II. fig. 4.*

I learn from Balliofergus that the inscription, below these two coats of arms, was:

“Hanc socii quondam duo perfecere fenestram

Wombwelle Robertus, Thomas Barryque\*,  
vocat.” E. C.

\* \* In the tenth window, which was given by Rob. Wombweel and Tho. Barry; the former of whom was afterwards vicar of St. Lawrence in the Jewry, London; his arms here given are S. a saltire Or. between two cups covered, Or; and two wyverns Gules. These last our correspondent seems to have mistaken for letters. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 9.*

I Take the liberty to desire an explanation of a silver coin in my possession. The drawing (*fig. 5*) is exact as to size, shape, and impression.

I shall likewise be much obliged to you, to inform me what became of the Microcosm, carried about through most parts of Europe, and the English America, about 40 years past, by a Mr. Bridges? A. B.

\* \* This seems to resemble the silver coins of Side in Pamphilia in Dr. Hunter's *pl. XLX. 8*; but the inscription is wanting on the face, and that on the reverse is different, being on Dr. Hunter's coins AP and AO and E and ΔEINO. This last is on Pellerin's *LXXI. 20*. The figure over the letters EIX is a pomegranite. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Dec. 29.*

EVERY traveller along the high-road from London to Gloucester must regret the threatened demolition of the beautiful plantations on Farringdon hill, which henceforth is to live only in the poem which bears its name; whether such destruction be the effect of the necessity of the times, or the caprice or want of taste of the present possessor.

Are not the nuns settled at Ames-

\* Thomas Barry was fellow in 1395.

bury those from Bruges? Whatever their order be, they succeed the Benedictine monks settled in that spot by King Edgar's widow, A. D. 980; and others substituted to them by Henry II. 1177, from Fontevraud in Normandy, who at the dissolution had an income of between 4 and 500*l. per annum.* Tanner, *Not. Mon.* 789.

While we cannot but congratulate your correspondent Robert Uvedale, jun. on his close application to the study of Hebrew, in which Cambridge does not boast so many students as Oxford, and heartily wish we could put him into a “proper mode of proceeding for the security of such advantage, from the publication of his inventions and discoveries, as there may be a fair and reasonable claim to;” we cannot help entertaining apprehensions for his success. Perhaps the professors of Hebrew, or the proficients in the language, in one or both universities, might be a competent jury before whom to lay his claims.

I am very sorry I cannot subscribe to the sentiments of Clericus, (*p. 1089*). If it be seriously intended, as well might the boys of every school in the kingdom be permitted to go to the different places of religious worship in their neighbourhood, as the men-boys of the university to wander from their appropriate place of worship. If they are to be under any discipline at all (for it should not be called *restriction*), it should be on such an occasion. And if they are required to eat in common, or to attend lectures in common, why are they not to worship in the same way, and testify, in the most public manner, that they account religious worship of the highest importance to their future happiness?

The letters omitted after *Sylvester* in Judge Markham's epitaph at Markham, *p. 13*, are PAPÆ\*. P. P. LXV. *p. 1077*, col. a, l. 18, r. *Burwell*. LXVI. 33, a, 23, *Q borjes*. 93, a, 6, r. *six weeks*.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 2.*

IN the late edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in three volumes, a number of references made by Mr. Camden to ancient writers, which

\* This word at the Reformation was ordered to be blotted out of the Calendar, and erased out wherever found. J. H.

See farther on this head, *p. 120*. EDIT. could



could not be settled by the editor, were left unfilled up, in hopes some critical readers would have exercised their sagacity upon them, and communicated them to you. This request is now made to them, and the passages are here pointed out.

Mr. Camden's preface :

i *Pliny* advises to read over his title.

<sup>1</sup> A comic writer says, detraction is the treasure of fools, &c.

ii <sup>o</sup> *Orpheus* of Ceres in Britain.

iii <sup>s</sup> *Tzetzes* on Lycophron.

<sup>t</sup> *Robert Avesbury*.

vi <sup>1</sup> *Theophilus of Antioch*.

xi <sup>a</sup> *Cæsar* of the Gauls' battle array.

<sup>s</sup> *Strabo* of the Gauls' long hair, and xii of their different dialects.

xv. <sup>1</sup> *Jornandes* of the Gaulish Leuca.

xviii <sup>a</sup> *Aristides*'s epithet of Britain.

liv. <sup>1</sup> The author about the persecution under Dioclesius and Maxium.

lv <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> *Eusebius* of Constantine.

<sup>f</sup> *Optatianus Porphyrius*.

lxi <sup>u</sup> *Claudian*'s lines :

—— *Domito quod Saxone Thetis*

*Mitior, aut fracto secura Britannia*  
*Piælo.*

lxiv <sup>p</sup> The poet—of Rome :

*Quos domuit nexuque pio longinqua*  
*revinxit.*

lxxxviii <sup>s</sup> *Sidon. Apollinaris*'s character of the Britons.

lxxxix <sup>k</sup> *William* of Malmſbury's words about the Bretons.

xc <sup>a</sup> *Gervase* of Tilbury's mention of Vandalburgh.

<sup>y</sup> *Tacitus*'s account of *Agricola*'s driving out the Picts.

xc. <sup>1m</sup> The precise chapter or page where *Diodorus Sic. B. vi.* and *Strabo B. iv.* compare the Britains of Ireland to the Scythians.

civ. <sup>t</sup> *Salvian*'s character of the Alans, &c.

<sup>b</sup> *Bede* of Easter month.

cxxi. <sup>e</sup> *Gervase* of Canterbury, of the Danes.

cxxvii. <sup>o</sup> *Hoveden* of the Norman conquest.

190 <sup>m</sup> *Tho. Walsingham*'s description of Winchelsea.

219 <sup>y</sup> Where does *Mat. Paris* call Dover Castle the key and bar of England ?

220. <sup>bcd</sup> Where does *Solinus* call *St. George's Channel Fretum Gallicum* ? *Tacitus, Fretum Oceani* ? & *Americanus Marcellinus, Oceanus fretalis* ?

223 <sup>k</sup> Where does *Henry* of Huntingdon describe *Anderida* ?

261 <sup>m</sup> Where are *Leland*'s lines on Tewksbury and Malmſbury ?  
<sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> and *Bede*'s mention of Deerhurst ?

291 <sup>d</sup> Where does *Eunapius* call learned men *living libraries* ?

324 <sup>w</sup> Where does *Mat. Paris* describe *Pever's* palace at Tuddington ?

335 <sup>c</sup> The worship by the ancient Britons to mountains, rivers, &c. in *Gildas* ?

337 <sup>y</sup> *Constantine*'s account of the opening of *St. Alban*'s tomb ?

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

AMONGST the many mischiefs which owe their birth to the new philosophy, I hardly know one more disagreeable than the contempt which every upstart professor feels himself entitled to cast upon old-established opinions; I mean those, which, having passed through several generations unimpeached, claim a kind reception from mankind, till their credentials are fairly examined, and their pretensions proved upon very sound arguments to be inadmissible. We seem, Sir, at this moment, to be convinced that our predecessors were a set of poor wretches, perpetually groping in darkness and blunders, but that we are burst forth at once into the midst of light and truth. Now, I must confess, that, high as my opinion is of the virtues of the present generation, of their superior nobleness of spirit, disinterestedness of conduct, and manly strength of understanding, I cannot help thinking, that, in the consciousness of transcendent merit, they sometimes lay their claims too high, or at least spurn the pretensions of our ancestors with somewhat too much contempt. Sufficiently enlightened to discover the absurdity which formerly prevailed, of regarding the dictates of antiquity with a reverential awe, or as axioms from which they might reason, but which they dare not presume to doubt; with that degree of weakness which generally attends human vanity, they have run with violent precipitation to the opposite extreme, and now, to mention an opinion as supported by antiquity, is to render it discreditable.

I was thrown into this train of reflections by the perusal of a note in a modern



modern publication, called, "The Landscape," where Virgil is attacked in the grossest terms of censure. I have been so much in the habits of respecting the judgement of Virgil, that I will confess I was a little shocked to hear it so freely condemned, and astonished that one, who professes himself to be an admirer of the antients, should, without enquiry, without examination, without diffidence, at the very first suggestion of fancy, proceed to reprove one of their leaders with such intemperate language. The author, having occasion in his poem to allude to the group of the Laocoon, seizes the opportunity of inserting the following note: "The Group of Laocoon, and his sons, in the Cortile of the Belvidere, is the work of Agisander, Polidorus, and Athenodorus of Rhodes. Virgil has *evidently* taken his description of the death of Laocoon from this group; but he has *grossly misunderstood, and miserably debased*, the sublime ideas of the Greek Sculptors, in making the suffering *Hero* roar out when bitten by the serpent, as a bull roars when stricken by the sacrificer."

"Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit;

Qualis mugitus, fugit cum faucibus aram  
Taurus," &c. *Æn.* ii. 222.

"In the marble the breast is expanded, and the throat contracted, to shew that the agonies which convulse the frame are borne in silence." P. 8, 9.

Sir, the indignation excited by the harshness of this remark might justify our bringing the two poets to the standard of good sense and good taste, where the Roman, perhaps, will have no occasion to shrink from the competition, but hold his head as high upon the standard as ever, notwithstanding the tremendous blow aimed at it by his modern rival.

Mr. K. will be surprized to be informed, that there is some reason to doubt whether Virgil *evidently* copied his description from the sculptors' group; upon enquiry he will find that this has been a subject of *dispute* amongst the learned; and the result of their enquiries clearly evince, that neither the poet copied from the sculptors, or the sculptors from the poet; for, at the time when Virgil flourished, there were extant several descriptions of the Laocoon: it was a popular fable, variously related by different poets, treated at large by Euphorion, whose works,

it is known, were much admired by Virgil; and Sophocles expressly wrote a play upon the subject, intituled, "Laocoon." (See, in the last edition of Heyne's Virgil, an *excursus* upon this passage). When these circumstances are duly considered, and some of the principal features in the two performances found very dissimilar, there may be some reason to hesitate before we give our assent to the first part of the criticism; especially if it be true, what Vitruvius, I believe, mentions, that the sculptors flourished in a period posterior to Virgil.

I am aware that this apology only liberates the poet from the accusation of plagiarism, or imitation, which, like small arms in a sea-fight, may be silenced; without materially affecting the contest, as long as the thundering artillery, loaded with the tremendous charge of "grossly misunderstanding, and miserably debasing," remains levelled at the poet's judgement.

In order to form a fair opinion upon this part of the subject, we must consider what was the object of each performance; it certainly was the sculptors' aim to excite compassion by a representation of suffering fortitude, in which they have most wonderfully succeeded, and which is elegantly and judiciously criticised by Mr. K.; but Virgil's was of a very different nature; it was to facilitate the admission of the Grecian horse within the walls of Troy, by spreading such a degree of terror through the Trojan host as at once to subdue all suspicion by the impulse of superstition, or at least silence their objections by the menace of Heaven's vengeance.

Terror, therefore, was Virgil's object; and, with all due submission to Mr. K. I still continue to think the performance neither "grossly nor miserably" done. The picture of a hero, suffering with silent fortitude, might have raised a strong sympathy and admiration in the leaders, but would by no means have excited in the multitude that terrifying horror which suited the occasion; and I believe the poet studiously compares the shrieks of Laocoon to the roaring of a victim at the altar, in order to stir up, in the breast of a Roman reader, that awful thrilling fear which such an image was likely to excite.

I am not aware of any reason Mr. R. may have for supposing that Virgil intended



intended to describe Laocoon as a hero, unless casting a dart with great strength against the horse, or running to protect his children, may be construed into heroism. He was a priest of Apollo.

This subject might be explained farther; but I hope I have said enough to tempt Mr. K. to peruse the *Excursus*, and perhaps it may furnish him some amusement to reflect how precipitately he had proceeded to calumniate an author of the most distinguished character for taste and judgement, and may excite a small degree of diffidence, sufficient to prompt him to make some enquiry and reflection before he publishes the crude suggestions of his fancy.

If I have bestowed more indignation on this matter than it deserves, it has arisen from a repugnance I feel at a practice, creeping into our publications, of endeavouring, by oblique remarks, and sly insinuations (comprized in parentheses, or in the corners of a note), to sneer away our best-established opinions, and cast ridicule upon every thing which has been held sacred or respectable. It is a base and mischievous proceeding;—it is giving a sly kick, and running away; and many, who will notice the injury, will neither have the candour or the patience to examine the cause, or attend the explanation. It is a custom adopted from the French school, where that arch scooner Voltaire, and his confederates, Diderot, Alembert, and others, by inserting their little poisonous remarks and secret stabs in all their publications apparently written for other purposes, for mere pleasantry or amusement, effectually succeeded in destroying or banishing every principle of religion and virtue from that wretched country; and this too under the banners of an ostentatious philanthropy.

I am sorry to say it is a practice which has been countenanced by several writers amongst us, and is particularly to be traced in the publications of those who for a time were under suspicions of no friendly disposition to their country, but by a judicial decision in their favour are now purified, and delivered over to the world as patterns of innocence and true patriotism; and I heartily hope it may never meet with any degree of countenance but from such illustrious characters.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

*Absurdity of the new Opinion, that pure Air can be injurious to consumptive Patients.* (Continued from p. 12.)

Carlisle, June 7, 1795.

SINCE it is an undeniable fact that the blood acts in the same manner upon the air out of the lungs as it does in the lungs, if a part of the charcoal and inflammable air of the blood did, without leaving it, imbibe a part of the pure air, turning it into fixed air and water, that fixed air and water would, instead of turning the blood putrid, resist putridity. They will, I am sure, allow this uncontroverted fact, that acids are antiseptic. Mr. Henry found that putrid flesh-meat became sweet by being exposed to fixed air.

Our theorists have judged very superficially; not reflecting that, if the blood really possesses charcoal and inflammable air, these bodies must also form the principal part of the nutriment received from our food; yet, they maintain that the lungs, the most essential organ in the system, are destined by Nature for the evacuation of these same bodies, and that they are so very poisonous that death would ensue were they to be retained only five minutes.

Whatever way we look at the modern doctrine of respiration, we meet with difficulties and absurdities. Nature evidently exposes a large surface of blood and air to act upon each other in the lungs, a thin membrane or coat of vessel only intervening betwixt them. We are told, that a part of the air attracts inflammable air and charcoal from the blood through this intervening membrane or coat of vessel, and that fixed air and water are thus formed. But we are also told that there is another attraction, the reverse of this, going on at the same time, viz. that a part of the air (being more polite), instead of attracting these imaginary bodies, charcoal or carbone and inflammable air, through the thin membrane, or coats of the vessels, suffers itself to be attracted through them by the same imaginary charcoal and inflammable air already in the blood. Hence, undoubtedly, according to these doctrines, fixed air and water must thus be formed in the blood. I am sorry, Mr. Urban, to take up your time with the detail of such glaring absurdities and contradictions; but remember, good Sir, they are



are not *my* absurdities nor *my* contradictions; they are the absurdities and the contradictions of the most celebrated chemical philosophers of the present age—absurdities and contradictions which are adopted in lieu of my plain and simple truths.

If these gentlemen should argue thus, and say, that this polite part of the pure air enters the blood by the absorbent vessels, even then *they* must allow that, when it comes into contact with the blood, fixed air and water must be formed, since there is not so much as an intervening membrane to prevent the union. And here, according to Dr. Crawford, fire must be let loose, because he tells us that fire and those bodies repel each other; consequently, they cannot remain *quietly* in the blood together.

But, according to this unfortunate doctrine, which is ever at variance not only with common sense but with itself, it would follow that, instead of the *red* globules being formed in the lungs, they would be broken down there, and changed into *black* ones; for, the pure air must thus, according to their own doctrine, be formed into fixed air and water; and fixed air and water, if applied to red globules, will very soon change them into black ones; an experiment which may be easily made out of the body, by putting a little arterial blood into a vessel containing fixed air and water. So this pure air, which our modern philosophers inform us is received into the blood by respiration (though by the plainest experiments I have proved the contrary), instead of forming *red* globules, must, according to their own doctrine, form *black* ones. In short, Mr. Urban, there is nothing but universal inconsistency and absurdity thro' the whole of their boasted system.

Let us take it in a different point of view. Bread is the common food of man; which, being burnt, will turn the pure or atmospherical air to fixed air and water, a quantity of actual fire will be set loose, and a coal or charcoal remain. But, if this bread be eaten by man (suppose for instance that he live entirely upon it); it will form chyle, and that chyle blood; and, when it arrives at the lungs, where it is exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it turns the air into fixed air and water; but no fire is set loose, and the blood, instead of becoming

charcoal and water, is converted into florid red globules. The Greenlander lives upon whale-oil; and, if whale-oil be burnt, water is the *residuum*, a great quantity of fire is set loose, and the pure air is turned into fixed air and water. Nature seems to have destined this strong phlogistic food for the purpose of resisting the piercing sedative coldness of the Greenlander's climate. Yet, according to the doctrine of our sagacious theorists, respiration, which is inseparable from living creatures that are possessed of any considerable degree of animal heat, will turn this oil to water and a little acid and fixed air. Hence a Greenlander's blood must be formed of water and a sedative body, *viz.* an acid; and these two *warm bodies* are to resist the piercing cold of the polar regions.

If this oil be exposed to atmospherical air without passing through the animal system, the oil will become rancid, and the atmospherical air will be turned to fixed air and water. But if the atmospherical air, in undergoing this change, took from the oil charcoal or inflammable air, or gave it oxygen gas, or the acidifying principle, it ought to render the oil milder. If you expose oil to a strong heat in a close vessel, it will become rancid exactly in the same manner as when exposed to the air, though we are certain that in the latter process only it could receive fire\*. This simple experiment is not the less worthy of notice from wanting the display of a pompous apparatus and algebraical characters.

According to our modern theories, alcohol, which is one of the most combustible bodies we are acquainted with, instead of inflaming the blood, ought to turn it into a watery acid.

Were our theorists to confine their opinions to speculation only, little harm would ensue; but, when they attempt to reduce them to practice, and apply them to medicine, it makes one shudder for the consequences. A consumption is a very fatal disease, which may often be stopped in its commencement; but, if the new theory be reduced to practice, it will soon either confirm the disease, or bring it

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\* In one instance we see actual fire applied; in the other, the aërialized fire of the atmosphere, which is gradually attracted by the oil, escapes observation. EDIT.



on when it is only *supposed* to be present. I wish Dr. Beddoes would ask himself this plain question. If there subsists between pure air and the imaginary charcoal and inflammable air of the blood so great an affinity, that, upon their immediate exposure to each other, the air will attract the charcoal and inflammable air through the coats of the vessels, will it not follow, when a part of the pure air penetrates, as we are told, the coats of the vessels to enter the blood, that the same bodies must be formed in the blood as out of it, *viz.* a watery acid, or fixed air and water? But, if he argue against every rule of reason and common sense, which appear indeed to have very little to do with our present philosophy, that pure air enters the blood, and remains there in its entire aërial state, then highly rectified spirit of wine would be one of the best medicines for changing it into a watery acid, to neutralize this *poisonous* body, to counteract the bad effects of a *mortal enemy*; but give me leave, Mr. Urban, to ask, of what *mortal enemy*? of what *poisonous body*? Even, my good Sir, of PURE AIR! which the philosophy of the 18th century hath *discovered* to be the destruction of so many valuable members of the community when young; PURE AIR! Mr. Urban, which, according to the absurd notions of our ignorant forefathers, was supposed to give the first or vital principle to animal life, but which is now, by these LEARNED CHILDREN, *discovered* to be so deadly a poison, that an excess of it entering the blood is the cause of consumptions; for the cure of which, Mr. Urban (such is the contamination of the human intellect under the influence of fallacious theory), the breathing of a *putrid atmosphere* is recommended.

If Dr. Beddoes should think that the fixed air which spirit of wine is supposed to produce with pure air be too active in the blood, then let him administer the caustic volatile alkali, since that body may be formed almost entirely into inflammable air, and must consequently, upon his own principles, be capable of changing the blood into that mild bland body, water.

But, let us cease to pursue this foolish theory, and attend to reason. It is a fact that ulcers by being long exposed to the air, and those parts which Nature designed to be covered, being kept open by the wound, receive such a

quantity of fixed fire from the atmosphere as to produce a strong alkaline saturation. Cancers, for instance, the worst of ulcers, are well known to discharge an acrid fluid similar to the volatile alkali; and all ulcers more or less do the same, some being more virulent than others\*. Ulcers, therefore, producing an acrid liquor of an alkaline quality, it necessarily follows that, if an acid can be applied to the vessels of the lungs in consumptive cases, advantage may be expected; and hence it must be confessed that the aërial acid, from its mildness and aërial form, is particularly adapted for diseases of the lungs.

If our modern philosophers would condescend to throw away their selfish pride, if they would hail the promulgator of new and important truths, and cordially unite with me for the benefit of science, it would be well; for, I think I have yet many important discoveries to communicate. Can they, Mr. Urban, desire a more decisive experiment than the combustion of sulphur in close vessels? Yet this clear, this luminous experiment, when offered by their own countryman, is fastidiously rejected and despised; but, no sooner is it reflected in borrowed light from the Continent, than it is eagerly attended to, and universally received. The combustion of sulphur and the combustion of atmospherical air are similar processes; in one, the strong mineral acid, which neutralized the fire of the sulphur, is set free, and the acid remains; in the other, the fire, which neutralized the aërial acid and water into that great animating body called

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\* Believing, as we do, that this is the true theory of the injurious effects of the atmosphere when applied not only to external ulceration but to the surface of internal cavities, we cannot refrain from indulging a hope that, if the idea were properly pursued, some very great advantages might accrue to surgery. It is on this principle that we would explain the good effects of the aërial acid as applied in two cases of *reputed* cancerous ulceration in the breast by Dr. Ewart; we say *reputed*, because, from the detail of one at least of those cases, there is reason to apprehend that putrid abscess and sinus may have been mistaken for real cancer. And it is on the same principle, doubtless, that slices of limes produced so very salutary an effect on putrid ulcers when applied by the ingenious Mr. (now Dr.) Chisholm. EDIT.



atmospherical air, being also set loose from its combination, either by combustion or respiration, an acid and water, or, in other words, fixed air, will be the *residuum*.

Mr. Urban, I here boldly call again upon the chemical world to bring one experiment that militates against this plain and easy system; and I here farther declare, that all those brilliant experiments, which are considered as so strongly in favour of their own, can be *rationaly* explained only upon mine; the truth of which is at the same time demonstrated by those experiments which I have adduced in direct contradiction to their system. Would the enemies of mine only step boldly forward, and shew wherein its error lies, they would act an honest, an open, and a candid, part. But, no! they either will not, they cannot, or they dare not; but, in the most shameful and the most dastardly manner, assassinate in the dark. These, Mr. Urban, may be regarded as harsh expressions: I confess they are harsh; and to the candour of the world submit the feelings from which they originate.

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

P. 11, col. 2, l. 10, 15, for "animal *neal*" read "animal *beat*."

Ib. l. 25, for "theory *and* solid bodies," read "theory *of* solid bodies."

P. 12, col. 1, l. 4, for "Nydrogen" read "Hydrogen."

Ib. l. 57, for "come *from* fixed air" read "*form* fixed air."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18.

**T**HE increase of people within the last 25 years is visible to every observer; and it is to be accounted for on a principle irrefragably true. London and its environs are at least 300,000 more numerous than 30 years ago; to which the additional houses bear testimony.

Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham, and a great number of towns in the North of England, swarm; and all the provincial towns are completely full.

Inoculation is the mystic spell that has produced this wonder. Some time between 1738 and 1743 (I speak from memory), the small pox was so severe at St. Edmundsbury, that the assizes were twice, if not three times, held at Ipswich; which supposes a continuation of 18 months. During that term, it was said, that the town had been de-

prived of a sixth part of its inhabitants: there were no markets, and the town was avoided as the seat of death and terror.

This was no more than a common calamity at that time; for, in all the great towns of the kingdom, through which this scourge constantly made its tour in the course of 25 or 30 years, it was equally fatal, besides the hundreds always sick in London in that disorder. Bristol and other large cities were never entirely free; so that it may be safely asserted, that this malady, added to the general laws of nature, did at the least equipoize population; that is to say, to bring it to a point of history near at hand, there was no increase of people from the Revolution till 1765. Dr. Price insisted, in 1765, that there were not so many inhabitants then as in King William's reign.

It is now 30 years since the Suttons, and others under their instructions, had practised their skill in inoculation upon half the kingdom, and had reduced the risk of death to the chance of one in 2000. Hence the great increase of people; for, to the general source of population is to be added an eighth\* of the number usually born in 30 years, and the progeny of all those born from 1765, who used to be, as it were, consigned over to mortality in the degree I have mentioned.

The incidental advantage has been, that the present race is much handsomer than formerly: the beautiful lineaments of Nature, and her celestial texture of skin, are inviolated. That this has been in favour of chastity I dare not aver.

Rara est concordia formæ  
Atque pudicitæ.

JUV.

Yours, &c. CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

**T**HE modest and pleasing manner in which Nuncunensis, LXVI. p. 1091, proposed and requested the solution of a perplexity in Collins, induces me to offer, as soon as possible, what appears to me a full and satisfactory explanation, especially as some of your critical readers may not condescend to pay attention to it. I confess I had *formerly* some slight doubts on the passage quoted by N; but, put out

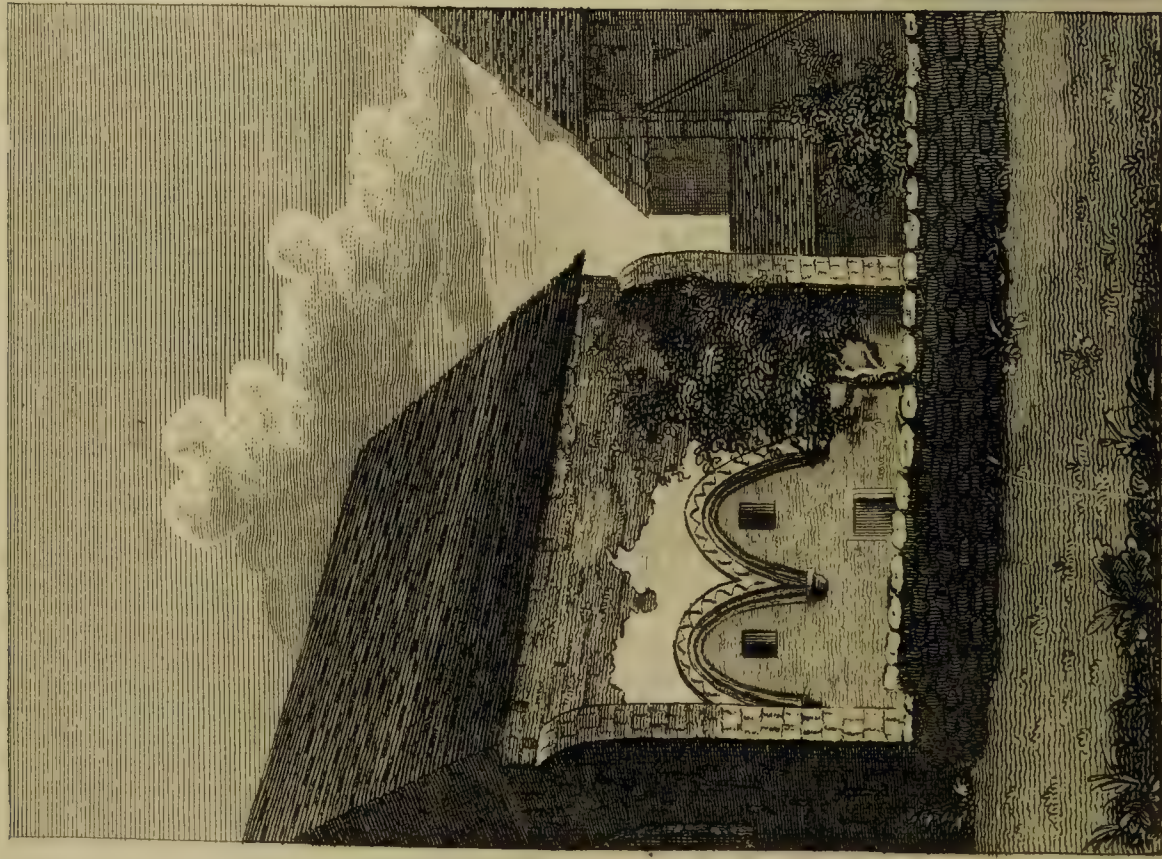
\* I call it an eighth, because the villages did not usually suffer from the small-pox proportionably with the towns.

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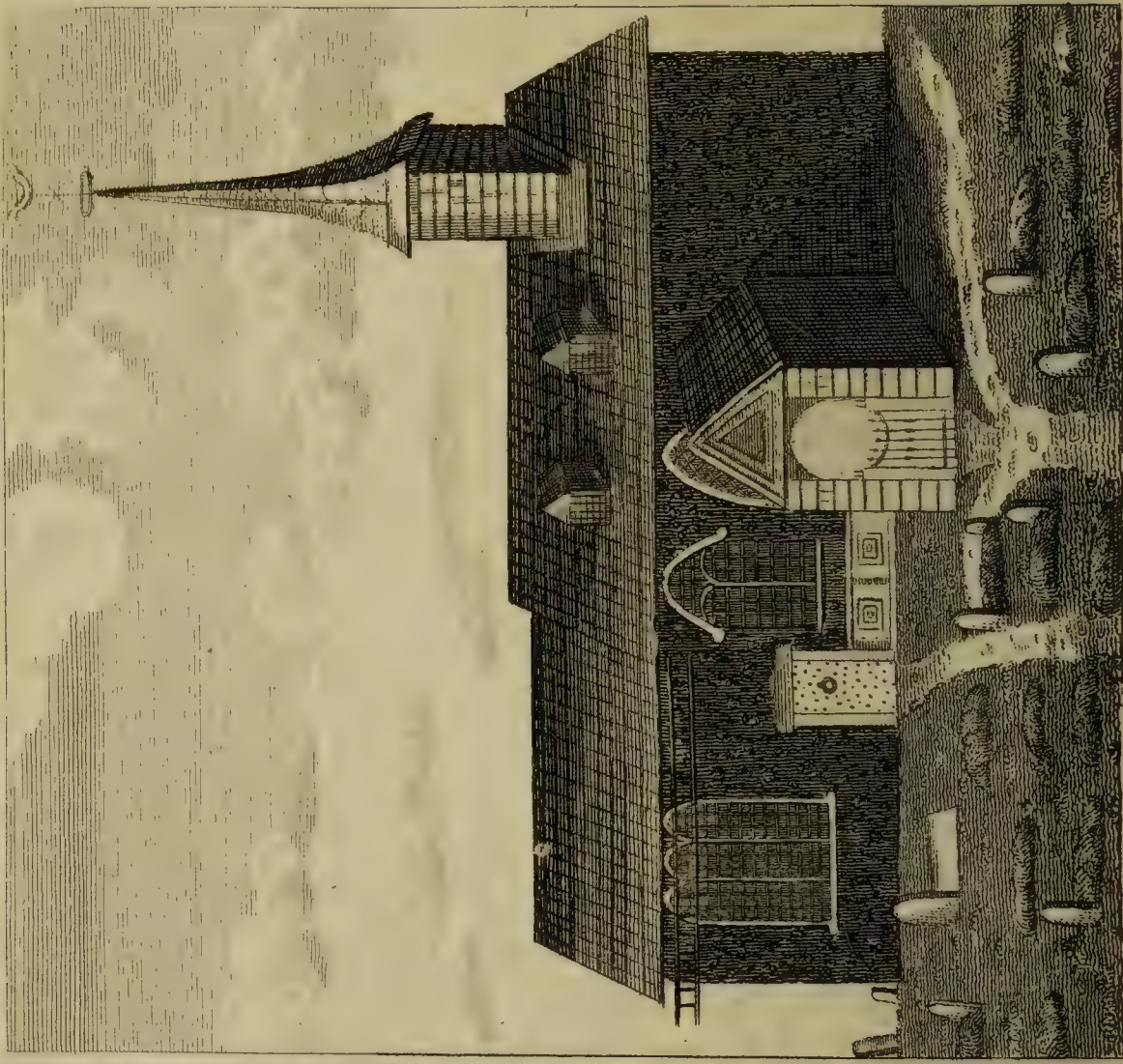








*HARDHAM PRIORY Sussex.*



*CHIPPING ONGAR Essex NW.*



the comma after fire, and the sense adapted to prose would be thus: "The lightnings that flashed from his eyes, inflamed with rage, betrayed the fury that flung and preyed upon his vitals."

*Lightning*, applied to eyes, every one must know, is extremely common.

One of your correspondents, Sciolus, p. 730, has made some excellent remarks on the authenticity of the Scriptures, and brought forth some arguments in my opinion indisputable. Yet, I confess, not one argument appears to be of equal weight with that which was urged by Lord Chesterfield on Lady F. Shirley. That noble lord, who, as is well known, was no *bigoted friend* to the Scriptures, in a serious private conversation with Lady F, told her, he thought the "*present state of the Jews*" a great proof of the authenticity of the Sacred Writings. This anecdote is related in Jones's Appendix to his Life of Horne. I have not the book within reach, my quotation is consequently from memory.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN, June 14, 1795.

HOPING a second view of Hardham priory, Suffex, may be acceptable, I send you a sketch (*pl. II*), taken from the North-west, as promised in my last. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3, 1795.

CHIPPING ONGAR, co. Essex, so called to distinguish it from one of its adjoining parishes, *viz.* High Ongar, is pleasantly situated, at the distance of 21 miles from the metropolis, in an hundred of its own name, in the high-road leading to Dunmow and the Rodings. It is a town of great antiquity, as the buildings in general throughout present some specimens of it more or less; but, there is one in particular so, situate near the church, which is called Ongar castle, it being moated, &c. &c. It is in the possession of R. H. A. Bennett, esq. Here is a weekly market, held on Saturday, which was much attended formerly, but has of latter years fallen off.

There is a free-school, founded by Mr. Joseph King, citizen and iron-monger, of London, for six boys and four girls. It is a large building, in the center of the town, the under part serving as a market-house, and the

GENT. MAG. February, 1796.

school is kept above, the present master of which is Mr. Edward Gardiner.

It is said there was a Roman station near this town, but at what part I never have been able to discover.

The church, of which a North-west view is annexed (*plate II.*), is an ancient structure.

It consists of a nave, or space, with a very small though neat chancel adjoining; there is an indifferent wooden spire steeple, containing two small bells with a clock. The living is a rectory, valued at 100*l.* *per annum*, great and small tithes, &c. included, in the gift of R. H. A. Bennett, esq. aforesaid, who is lord of the manor. The present rector is the Rev. Andrew Edwards, M. A. who also holds the living of Great Cressingham, co. Norfolk, and resides principally at the latter place; in consequence of which the curate who performs duty for him here is the Rev. Mr. Heringham, who also holds the rectory of Chadwell, near Grays, in this county. There are numerous residences of respectable families in the vicinity of this town, among whom are the following in particular: Myless\*, the property of F. Fane, esq. (related to the Right Hon. Earl of Westmorland), formerly belonging to John Luther, esq. who left it Mr. Fane at his decease; Greenstead hall, John Redman, esq.; Blake hall, formerly Sir N. Daeth's, bart. now lately sold to Capel Cure, esq. and Navestock, Earl Waldegrave, &c.

#### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the South-east side, leading to the chancel, is a neat plain white marble tablet, with this written:

"Hic subtus jacet  
NICHOLÆUS ALEXANDER, generosus,  
nuper de Marden Ash;  
vir probus, honestus, et pius,  
ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius  
observantissimus et cultor.  
Uxorem habuit unicam Johannam,  
piam, castam, et prudentem,  
filiam Stephani Smyth, armigeri,  
de Smyths Hall in parochiâ de  
Blakmore, in comitatu Essexiæ;  
cum quâ in connubio fidei et  
affectione maritali per spacium  
quingenta annorum et ultra vixit.  
Liberos reliquit superstites  
Gulielmum, Edwardum, Thomam,

\* The present inhabitant of Myless is Duncan Davidson, M. P.

Henricum,



Henricum, Annam, Margaretam,  
et Johannam.  
Obiit xxix Julii 1714,  
anno ætatis suæ 85."

Arms at top. Az. a chevron between three talbots heads eras'd Arg. collar'd Gules; impaling Arg. a cross Gules between 4 peacocks close Az.

Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head eras'd Arg. collar'd Gules.

Also, on the wall facing are two achievements, one for him, and the other for his widow.

On the South-east side of the entrance into the chancel is an extremely beautiful white marble monument, executed by Nollekens, consisting of an obelisk or vase, at the base of which are two angels, one sitting weeping, the other standing and decorating an urn [that stands between them] with a wreath of flowers. Under them, in a square compartment, is this inscription:

"Sacred  
to the memory of Mrs. SARAH MITFORD,  
the deservedly beloved wife of John Mitford  
(some time of this parish, esquire),  
who departed this life Dec. 8, 1776,  
aged 31 years."

Arms in a shield at top. Arg. a fess between 3 moles Sable, impaling Gu. a chevron between 3 combs Arg.

Crest, a dexter and sinister hand coup'd at the wrist, holding a sword, all proper, charged with a boar's head Sa. arm'd and langued of the first.

On the North-east side of the entrance into, and close adjoining, the chancel-door, is a large white marble tablet with this written:

"Heic sepulta jacet  
JANA,  
Gothofredi Jones, ludimagistri Ongariensis  
disideratissima conjux;  
mulier  
justa, proba, pia,  
amore erga Deum ferventissimo,  
fide erga virum inconcussa,  
charitate erga omnes propensissima;  
filiolum unicum  
(nisi forsan et adolescentulis  
sub marito bonis literis, operam navantibus  
quos pro suis semper habuit,  
vera mater habenda sit)  
patri inestissimo  
legavit moribunda.

Obiit Jan. 5<sup>o</sup>, MDCCXVII. ætatis 31.

Gothofredus supradictus,  
hujusque ecclesiæ rector,  
obiit 14<sup>o</sup> die mensis Augusti,  
annoque { ætatis 48,  
          { Domini 1733.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN p. 23, E. E. T. enquires whether the act, 31 Geo. II. chap. 12, respecting the tithe of madder, is in force. I find, upon looking into the Statute-book, the act in question was granted for 14 years only; and, by a subsequent act, 5 Geo. III. chap. 18, it is continued, from the expiration of the former act, for 14 years more, and to the end of the then next session of parliament; but I have not discovered any farther continuance of the act in question, therefore presume the purpose has been answered that was intended by the Legislature. I apprehend the tithe of madder is a small tithe. I should be happy if it was in my power to give your correspondent any general directions for cultivating madder. W. K.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Feb. 8.

IN answer to your correspondent's enquiry, p. 23, after directions for cultivating madder, I beg to inform him the following is transcribed for his use from Miller's Dictionary; who says, observing a great quantity of madder growing in Holland between Helvoetsluys and the Brill, he was induced to make the following enquiries respecting the culture, for the use of such as would attempt the culture in England.

"In autumn they plough the land where they intend to plant madder in the spring, and lay it in high ridges that the frost may mellow it. In March they plough it again; and at this season they work it very deep, laying it up in ridges 18 inches asunder, and about a foot deep. About the beginning of April, when the madder will begin to shoot out of the ground, they open the earth about their old roots, and take off all the side-shoots, which extend themselves horizontally just under the surface of the ground, preserving as much root to them as possible. These they transplant immediately upon the tops of the new ridges, at about a foot apart, observing always to do this when there are some showers, because then the plants will take root in a few days, and require no water. When the plants are growing, they carefully keep the ground hoed, to prevent the weeds from coming up between them; for, if they are smothered by weeds when young, it will either destroy, or weaken them so much that they seldom recover. In these ridges they let the plants remain two seasons, during which time they keep the ground very clean; and, at Michaelmas, when the tops of the plants are decayed, they take up the roots, and dry them for sale."

These



These are the result of his enquiries in Holland; to which he adds observations of his own, which he made since the first. He finds there is no necessity for laying the ground up in ridges in England (especially in dry land); as the Dutch reason for the same was their ground being very wet, and frequently inundated, which would rot the roots. Secondly, they should be planted at a greater distance in England, the rows at least 3 feet distance, and the plants 18 inches asunder in the rows; otherwise, as they spread under-ground, there will not be sufficient room for the roots to grow. And, thirdly, I find that, if all the horizontal roots are destroyed from time to time as they are produced, it will cause the large downright roots to be much larger (in which the goodness of this commodity consists), as he found by experiment they were double the weight.

Mrs. Parker is not the only female traveller who has made the circumnavigation of the globe, as observed in the review of her Voyage, LXV. 941. A female (in disguise) of the name of Barié, servant to Mons. Commerçon, in the celebrated voyage of M. de Bougainville, accompanied him thro' all the perils and dangers with heroic fortitude, and was discovered to be a female at the island of Taiti.

Mr. Urban need not travel so far as Yarmouth for a drawing of a *cioppino*, or lady's stilt, of Venice, as mentioned LXV. 1083; he will find a similar one, with a number of antique English shoes, in the wardrobe-room at the Leverian Museum, the Surrey side of Blackfriars bridge; where, as the stilt is very simple, a drawing may soon be taken for the amusement of his fair correspondent Maria, if he thinks proper.

J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

**Y**OUR Correspondents that have written on the migration of Swallows seem to make no distinction of species under the genus *Hirundo*. The only ones I am acquainted with are, the Swallow, the House and Sand Martins, and the Swift. If there are any others, I should be obliged to any of your Correspondents to acquaint me with them.

Upon examining the Swift, we find that the wings are much longer than the Swallow's; and so much out of proportion to its legs, that, if it be

placed on level ground, it is not in its power to ascend. When it has occasion to descend to the ground, to procure gravel for its nest (which in general is built in a chimney), or any other purpose, you may observe it run to some small precipice, whence it drops, and in the act of falling expands its wings to take its wonted flight.

I do not pretend to contradict what *Clericus Eboracensis*, p. 4, asserts as a fact so positive, that his friend saw these birds descend under the water, and bury themselves at the bottom of the lake; but I should be obliged to that gentleman if he would acquaint me with the manner in which they rise from that muddy habitation, and whether his friend observed the Swift to be among its companions when they immersed to their dismal abode.

Their migration appears to me very rational; for, it is contrary to our ideas of the Almighty to think he has formed any animal with more than a due proportion of strength for flight (as is the case with the Swift) without designing it for some greater exertion of that gift of nature than the mere circumvolutions that this species of birds are known to take in this country. The migration of the Swallow is mentioned in Scripture, Jer. viii. 7: "Yes, the stork in the Heaven knoweth its appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observeth the time of their coming; but my people, &c."

It is well known that, before these birds disappear, they take very lofty flights; and it is related by many sailors, that in crossing the Mediterranean they have seen very large flights of birds so high, that it was not in their power to discover what they were; I think it very likely that it must be *Hirundines* crossing from Europe to Africa. Quails are known to cross the Mediterranean; but they fly so slow as very often to rest on the masts of ships, and to be caught by the sailors. P.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Feb. 12.

**O**N the emigrating movement of the *hirundines*, I beg to make one among your numerous Correspondents, by simply stating the observations I made on a body of them congregating, in 1793, for their periodical flight to some unknown land, from whose bourn, some say, few, if any, return. It will be necessary to tell you these ob-

servations



servations were made in the house on which the swallows, in part, assembled; it is very lofty, and situated on the New Bridge at Exeter, its front facing the river Exe, who glides her streams at the distance of a few yards; its upper story commands a view of the sea at about ten miles distance, and a fine view of that noble eminence, Halldown, in front. I thought it the more necessary to define the situation of my house, as rivers, seas, and dreary commons, seem to have been grand objects for founding conjecture. To proceed. On Sunday the 22d September, 1793, at about seven o'clock in the morning, the atmosphere very heavy, with a drizzling cold rain, and wind Easterly, I observed a vast number of the *Hirundo rustica*, swallows, congregating about my house (and those adjoining) on the weather-board: they stood in rows three deep throughout the length; the roof and chimney, together with the chimneys of the other houses, were entirely covered with them, together with the front of the house. About nine o'clock I began to pay them particular attention, minutely observing occasionally; the first was six birds perched on the elevated situation of a chimney-top, these remained entirely to themselves, which was the means of my taking that particular notice. During the time they were situated, I noticed one that never quitted the chimney, nor his situation. At intervals large flocks, or, if I may be allowed the expression, large colonies, joined the main body; on the arrival of each colony, an unusual chirping commenced, and the companions of the bird which I singled out flew towards them, then returned to their old situation, making use of a chirp different from any of the rest. The appearance of the whole body was very lethargic and moped up, and so very tame, that I found it an easy matter to take as many as I pleased from the dorn of the windows. For experiment-sake, I put my hand and arm out of the attic story window, and found, within a few minutes, a swallow had pitched on my hand; I expected, on withdrawing it, the bird would have decamped, but finding him continue in his situation without the least fear, I had an opportunity of investigating his appearance more narrowly: his eyes appeared nearly shut, his wings and tail drooping, a flaccidity in all his feathers, and an universal torpidity per-

vaded his whole frame. Finding some force necessary to take him from my hand, I had the curiosity to whirl him round several times, but to no purpose; the only exertion the bird using being a languid expansion of the wings for preserving his seat, which he did by grasping his claws, so firm as to draw blood from my hand. In the course of the day I took 20, confining them at large in my room; on their first introduction they perched themselves on various parts of the room, and appeared as moped up as their neighbours without doors. A small fire being in the chimney, I observed a bird that had perched on the mantle-piece to appear more lively than its fellow-prisoners, moving its head with a deal of animation, and seeming to enjoy the beneficent warmth of the fire; on this I heightened it, and brought the air of the room into a very warm state, which recovered my prisoners from their moped condition, and they winged their flight backwards and forwards with the same apparent velocity as when skimming the humid air on a Summer evening. About 38 minutes after 8 o'clock, they took a flight, leaving a very few behind, and were wanting nearly two hours, when they returned in seeming greater numbers; the six birds occupying their old station, and all things remained without as before the flight for the remainder of the day. I observed on the bodies of my birds a great number of small greenish acari, quite unlike the fly inhabiting the nest of the swallow. On opening the stomach of four of them, I found a crude substance, the stomach being quite full: on infusing it in water, I found it consisted of gnats, flies, and other small insects, with the elytras of small scarabeous insects, &c. one in particular had in his stomach the *aranea diadema*, or white cross spider, as near as I could guess, the specimen being in some degree mutilated by the active corrosion of the stomach. Early the next morning, being Monday the 23d, I paid particular attention to them, but found nothing farther remarkable in their appearance till about 30 minutes after 9 o'clock, when there appeared a great commotion among them, with loud piercing chirps, and within a few minutes the whole body took their flight in a direct South East direction. Their flight was so very sudden and unexpected, that I had not time to observe whether



whether the singular birds as before mentioned were their leaders or not. From the torpid state they seemed to revive, and took their flight with as much animation as can be conceived. To return to my inmates; at half an hour after the flight of the main body, I gave two of them their liberty, observing their flight, which I found to be in a retrograde motion for about half a minute, seemingly bewildered; then darting off with the greatest velocity, in the same direction as the main body. I continued to let go the others at intervals, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, and found them uniformly take the same flight. I forgot to mention above, that the main body flew at a great height, to which they rose by several circumvolutions, and, as long as my eye could command them, seemed to rise in the atmosphere.

The peasantry of Devon and Cornwall, as far as I have had connexion with them, believe the cuckoo feeds on the eggs of other birds; and that the little bird, as they call it, accompanying them (the *Inex Torquilla*, or summer bird), searches for them for that purpose, and feeds him.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.  
YOU may assure Mr. Dickinson, p. 4, the notion of the Cuckoo, *in part*, subsisting by sucking the eggs of other birds, does universally prevail; and, though it is not noticed by authors of notoriety, there is a humble production, entituled, "Songs for Children," which has inculcated it for many years, if not for many generations, in the following stanzas:

"The cuckoo's a pretty bird,  
Sings as she flies;  
She brings us good tidings,  
And tells us no lies:  
*She sucks little birds eggs*  
To make her sing clear,  
And never cries cuckoo  
Till summer draws near."

From my own observation, I can inform him, that she frequently despoils the nest of some smaller birds of their eggs (and that most probably by sucking them, as the remains of the broken empty shells are generally found in them), and then deposits one, and sometimes, though but seldom, two, of her own; where she leaves them to be hatched by a foster-mother: this fact

is also proved by your succeeding correspondent *Clericus Eboracensis*; but whether this is the universal method of increasing her species, I am not competent to determine; though I have never heard of her eggs, nor nestlings, being found in any other situation.

HZ. SNEZOE.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 12.  
RECORD'S arithmetick, or the Ground of Art, teaching the perfect work and practice of Arithmetick, &c. was published in 1540, and dedicated by him to King Edward VI. This Treatise was reprinted in 1590, and 1655, augmented by M. John Dee; and from this last edition I have copied the following paragraph, that is in the Author's Preface to the loving readers.

"And if any man object, that other books have been written of arithmetick already so sufficiently that I needed not now to put pen to the book, except I will condemn other men's writings; to them I answer, that as I condemn no man's diligence, so I know that no one man can satisfy every man; and therefore like as many doe esteeme greatly other bookes, so I doubt not but some will like this my booke above any other English Arithmetick hitherto written; and namely such as shall lack instructors, for whose sake I have so plainly set forth the examples, as no booke that I have seen hath done hitherto, which thing shall be great ease to the rude readers."

Information is desired concerning the books written in arithmetick, which Record may be supposed to have had in his view; and in particular, whether the books were printed, or only circulated in manuscript.

As the successor to Tobias Henshaw, in the Archdeaconry of Lewes, was installed Dec. 8, 1681, it may be presumed, as observed p. 60, that he died in the latter end of that year; and the Treasurership of Chichester was vacant at the same time by his decease. It appears likewise, by the register of Bishop Bradeoak, that Tobias Henshaw was collated to the rectory of Slinfold, in Sussex, July 26, 1675; and, if he were interred in that church, there may be a sepulchral monument, with some biographical information concerning him and his parents. The enquirer is doubtless apprized that there was a Thomas Henshaw installed Dean of Chichester, Nov. 29, 1660, and promoted to the see of Peterborough in



1663. A. Wood has particularly noticed this Prelate; and in Kennet's Register and Chronicle it is mentioned, that Tobias Henshaw was admitted B. D. at Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1660, by Royal Mandate. That these two Divines were nearly related is very probable.

Was there not antiently a family of consequence in France of the name of Renaud? Query, the etymology of this appellation, and their armorial bearings in the middle of the sixteenth century? W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

IN the article (vol. LVIII. p. 199) concerning the three rivers which take their rise in the parish of Knaptoft, what is affirmed of the river *Soar* may all be true for any thing I know to the contrary, except the town of Parington, which, I suppose, is put for Patrington, a market-town in Holderness, near the Spurnhead.

The next article, concerning the *Swift*, may be a very just account of it. But the article concerning the *Welland* is not exact. The Welland and the Nen never unite. The Welland, after passing Stamford, Deeping, and Spalding, discharges itself into the sea by Foldsike Wash, in Lincolnshire. The Nen, or at least the northern stream of it (for at Peterborough it divides into two), flows to Wisbech, and goes out thence to sea, to Cross-Keys Wash, dividing Lincolnshire from Norfolk.

W. MAUGHAM,

*An Inhabitant of the Banks of  
the Welland, near Foldsike.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

THE present deservedly-popular air of "*God save the King*" is supposed to have been composed by Anthony Jones, musician, contemporary with Purcell, and grand-father of the late Mrs. Arne, Miss Lampe, and Mrs. Jones, all stage-fingers, while spinsters, by the name of Young. When this tune was revived in 1745, tradition said, that the words of "*God save the King*" were written, and the tune composed, for King James the Second, at the time that the Prince of Orange was expected to land in England. During the Rebellion of 1745, Dr. Burney, author of the "*General History of Music*," composed parts to the old melody, at the desire of Mrs. Cibber, for Drury-Lane Theatre, where it was sung in a slow and solemn manner, in three parts, by Mrs. Cibber, Mr. Beard, and

Mr. Reinhold, the father of the present singer of that name, and repeated in chorus, augmented in force, usually, by the whole audience. It was called for at this theatre for near two years after the suppression of the Rebellion.

About three years ago, being curious to know some farther particulars respecting this majestic song, I waited on Dr. Cook, late organist at the Abbey, who corroborated this account, and told me, that, when he was a boy, he remembered to have heard the tune sung, to the words of "*God save great James our King*." E. I.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

THE Gentleman's Magazine, from the earliest period of its institution, has been the friend of humanity. A subscription is set on foot for the relief of the widows (some with large families) and the orphans of the poor sufferers in the late dreadful catastrophe near Hounslow-heath. If the circulation of the following address, delivered at a neighbouring church on Sunday the 31st of January, will be of the smallest use in inducing some of your humane Correspondents to send their contributions to Messrs. Rivingtons in St. Paul's Church-yard, or to Mr. Pridden, No. 100, Fleet-street, I shall be very happy; and I am well assured, Messrs. R. and P. will open a benevolent account for that purpose, and I will be their faithful Almoner. R. H.

DEARLY BELOVED,

In pursuance of the notice already circulated through this parish, a collection will be made this morning, after Divine Service, for the unhappy Widows and Orphans of the poor sufferers who were killed by the explosion of the powder-mills, near Hounslow, on the 24th Inst.

As I shall on this day have the advantage of receiving instruction from the pulpit, (instead of endeavouring, as usual, to impart it,) I take this method of recommending the persons in question to your charitable attention. I shall say but a very few words. It is not necessary to awaken either terror or pity on this occasion. The dreadful sound is yet, as it were, in our ears, which to four, at least, of our fellow-christians was the sound of death. As yet we seem to feel that convulsive shock, which filled us with temporary consternation, as if the general doom was at hand. To the objects for whom I solicit your bounty, it was attended with little less horror, than if that awful event had actually taken place. It was the wreck of all their hopes, and all their happiness, and all their comforts. In that one terrible moment they were deprived,



deprived, not of life, but of all that rendered life desirable. Weep not then for the dead, neither bemoan them—but lament, pity, and relieve, the destitute, heart-broken, survivors.

Contributions of this kind have been set on foot in other places. I need say no more. I doubt not that the inhabitants of \*\*\*\*\* will always, according to their ability, stand forward in support of whatever is laudable, lovely, generous, and of good report. We request no large donations from any individual. A small general contribution, bestowed, not as of necessity, but willingly, will accomplish our purpose—that of relieving these poor sufferers from the pressure of immediate distress—of procuring them a short respite from the miseries of extreme poverty, in addition to their other woes—of giving them the only comfort their melancholy situation admits—the comfort of experiencing, that there are kind and sympathizing hearts, who can feel for their severe misfortunes.

One more remark, and I have done. You must consider the unhappy men, for whose widows and orphans I am pleading, as forming a part, however mean and apparently inconsiderable, of that order of men, who in these times of danger and anxiety, contribute to the preservation of our country. “Those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary.” In constant jeopardy of their lives—with but a step—nay not so much—between them and death—excluded from the duties, and from the comforts of the Sabbath-day, they laboured in an employment, which the system of modern warfare renders but too important—in furnishing us with means of defence against the common adversaries of mankind; of whose restless, inveterate fury every day gives fresh and undeniable proof—who look on this country with eyes of the deepest malignity, and who, if uncontrolled, would soon make us the victims of their jealousy and hatred. We revere the memory of the soldier who dies in the field of honour—the unhappy men in question may, without impropriety, be considered as martyrs in the same just and necessary cause—a cause which should never cease to animate each individual in his respective sphere; that, in the vocation to which he is called, he may, to the latest hour of his life, promote the public welfare.

Such is the object we have in view. It is needless, I trust, to add, that your benefactions shall be faithfully applied. If, from the nature of the calamity, it was impossible that “the blessing of him that was ready to perish” should come upon you, you can still cause “the widow’s heart to sing for joy”—and you remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, “It is more blessed to give than to receive.”

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE disquisitions on the marriage-ring, Vol. LXV. pp. 578, 1078, recal to my mind a curious passage in a very curious old book, entitled, “King Charles his Funeral; who was beheaded by base and barbarous Hands, January 30, 1648, and interred at Windsor, Feb. 9, 1648, with his Anniversaries, continued till 1659. By Thomas Swadlin, D. D. Qui orat et exorat, Vivat Veniat, Vineat Carolus secundus, et sit Carolo Magno Major. Amen.” The volume consists of twelve Anniversary Sermons, stated to have been preached between the death of Cha. I. and the Restoration of Cha. II. on the following whimsically selected texts; 2 Sam. i. 14. Acts iii. 15. Psalm cxii. 7. 1 Sam. x. 27. 1 Kings xxi. 19. 1 Cor. ix. 16. Rev. xiv. 13. Psal. cvi. 29. Acts xiii. 28. Rom. i. 32. Some of your correspondents, skilled in the biography of the last century, may perhaps, be able to oblige me with a few anecdotes of this intrepid Royalist; who, after all, may, perhaps, have uttered his zealous effusions on the other side of the Channel during the interregnum, as I think he obliquely hints, P. 152.

“Blame not my holy zeal,” says he, (speaking of the Liturgy) “if I do vindicate that saving book against the schismatick’s greatest exceptions—and that is in the office of marriage. That office consists of substance and ceremony—the substance, prayers; the ceremony A RING.—Look you upon both, and first, the first prayer in that office.—It beseeches Almighty God to bless the couple to be married, as Isaac and Rebecca—whence I argue thus:

This prayer was dictated by the Holy Ghost to the composers of the Common Prayers, or made by those composers without the dictate of the Holy Ghost—but not by them without his dictate; therefore, by his dictate to them.

If by them without him, then they would have made it according to human reason, and would have said, “Bless them O Lord, as thou didst bless Abraham and Sarah, or as thou didst bless Jacob and Rachel;” and they had human reason for it—for, Abraham was God’s first friend; Jacob was God’s great favourite: but says the Holy Ghost, “Not so, not so; but let it be, bless them as Isaac and Rebecca: and there is no human reason for this; but a divine



divine reason there is, and that is this : Abraham had his Hagar in Sarah's time, Keturah afterwards : Jacob had his Leah, his Zilpah, and his Bilhah ; but Isaac had none but his Rebekah ; and therefore, (says the Holy Ghost,) let it not be, bless them as Abraham and Sarah ; bless them as Jacob and Rachel ; for then people may be apt to think they may have many wives at once, if not some concubines—but let it be,—Bless them as thou didst bless Isaac and Rebecca.—Let them know *one man should have but one wife*, especially at one time.

Then secondly, **LOOK UPON THE RING.** This ring must be round without end, and the ring must be of gold without mixture : so must the husband's love be to his wife perpetual, and to be terminated only by death ; and withal his love must be pure, and not given or imparted to any other, but to his wife only."

I leave it to wiser heads than mine, Mr. Urban, to determine what reference this passage can have to the decollation of the Royal Martyr—but it is strictly on point in the subject discussed by your above quoted Correspondents.

Before I take leave of Dr. Swadlin, I shall venture to transcribe the dedication to his curious work :

"To the King's most excellent Majesty Charles II.

"Great Sir,

"That your Majesty may vouchsafe to give these Anniversaries a gracious reception is the petition *to*,

"That your Majesty may be blest with a long life, with a quiet reign, with a Faithfull Council, with a Pious Clergie, with a Valiant Souldiery, with a Loyal People, and be preserved from a new rivalry of Presbytery and Independency, is the petition *for*,

"Your Majesty,

"By

"Your Majesty's Loyal Subject,

"Thomas Swadlin, D. D."

The volume from which these extracts are taken is a small quarto, printed for the author, by John Clewes, London, 1661. I believe it is at present very difficult to be met with.

Yours, &c.

G.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.

**T**HE supplying the word wanting, p. 13, l. 1, is so obvious and certain, viz. *Papa*, or *Pape*, i. e. Dec.

31, in Latin calendars, Sylvester Papa; and in old English ones, Sylvester Pope (XXXIV. A.D. 314), that you need hardly have been troubled with this, but for the sake of reforming a passage in Mr. Barrington's pleasing *Observations on the Statutes*, 4th edit. 1775, p. 509 :

"The Compilers of the Parliamentary History mention the having seen an edition of Fabian's Chronicle in which the word *Pope* is erased throughout, and thence suppose a proclamation to have issued this year in which it was forbid to use that odious name. It should, perhaps, be rather attributed to the indiscreet zeal of some enthusiastic reformer."

But that these Compilers supposed well is manifest from Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.* p. 382, under the year 1535. 15 June stands in the margin. The king by proclamation enjoined, that the Pope's name should be razed out of all books. And, accordingly, among the few books I have is a copy of the *Legenda Aurea*, Lugd. 1509, 4to, in which *Papa*, that occurs so very often, is carefully scratched out (no easy matter in such a small black-letter print), or a line is drawn through it, both in the Contents and body of this work. Chap. XIII. is "De Sancto Sylvestro," which is probably ours from the order he stands in between St. Thomas of Canterbury and the Circumcision of our Lord, but without the addition of Pope, which, I believe, is seldom omitted; yet it is said, "mortuo Melchiade episcopo urbis Romæ Sylvester ab omni plebe plurimum renitens in summum pontificem est electus." From the curious instance of the inscription you give, it should seem that the terrified subjects of that bloody despot thought that the order extended farther than to books, and that the name of *Pope* was to be defaced in inscriptions, &c. as was practised by the Romans for their bad emperors. PEED.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Feb. 8.

**I**N answer to your correspondent's enquiry, p. 12, concerning the imperfection of Markham's monument, I have no doubt that it should be supplied by the word *ep'i*, the abbreviation of *episcopi*, which, not improbably, might be wantonly defaced by some antiepiscolpal fanatick; for, to *Sylvester* is ityled in the calendars prefixed to ancient missals about the age of Markham's



Markham's inscription. I suspect, however, the date 1409 to be erroneous; and that, if E. C. were more carefully to examine the stone, he would find he has omitted in his copy the word *sexagesimo*, which being inserted, the inscription will be thus:

"Orate pro anima JOH'IS MARKHAM, justiciarii, qui obiit in festo S'cti Silvestri ep'i, anno D'ni mill'mo cccc sexagesimo nono. Cujus anima propi'et. Deus. Amen."

This very time corresponds to that in which Markham ceased to be chief justice of the King's Bench, wherein he was succeeded by Thomas Billing, 23 Jan. following.

Probably it will be expected, by some of your readers, that E. C. will favour them with the result of his enquiry, through the medium of your literary vehicle, after a more attentive examination of the monument. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 21.

A FULLER account of Sir Henry Unton than appears in p. 13, with a portrait, said to be original, and the same copy of his challenge sent to the Duke of Guse, is given in the "Antiquarian Repertory, vol. III. p. 213.

Mr. Caley has been misinformed with respect to the marriage of Adolphus Meetkerke, Esq. p. 15. He married Barbara, third and youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Chapman, an eminent and respectable wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, by his wife who was sister and heiress of Antony Walburge, Esq. formerly Treasurer of Thomas's hospital. The idea that Mrs. Meetkerke's name was Skinner may have originated very naturally from the circumstance, that a very considerable legacy was bequeathed to her several years since by Mrs. Skinner, of Tottenham, in Middlesex, widow. I have some knowledge of all the three families of Opie, Skinner, and Chapman, but not enough to inform the writer of this paper whether

they were anywise allied, by consanguinity or affinity. Probably Upton Grey was a part of M<sup>s</sup>. Skinner's bequest. Farther particulars may be learnt of Mr. Meetkerke's grandfather in "Salmon's Hertfordshire," article Bradfield and Risden, or Rushden; and of his father in your Magazine for January, 1784.

In p. 40, col. i. in one Article are two mistakes, the former a very easy one: for *Rye* in *Suffex*, read *Eye* in *Suffolk*; and for *Gen. Clarke*, read *Lieut. Gen. Peter Bathurst*. E.

Vol. LXV. p. 1091, l. 1, col. 2. after *the* read *most*.

Vol. LXVI. p. 61. col. 1, l. 10. for *ונוט*, read *ונוט*.

Ibid. l. 13. for *ונוט* read *ונוט*.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

THE MONUMENT FOR MR. HOWARD, in ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, being now opened to the publick; an elegant engraving of it, by BASIRE, shall be given in our next.

In the letter from Dr. Griffiths, in our last, p. 5, l. 10, for *expenditure*, r. *existence*.

If the writer of a letter signed J. P. (LXV. 901.) has no objection to favour us with his real name, we should esteem it an obligation; the suggestion of P. Q. (LXV. 1068.) being wholly erroneous.

T. L. (of Marlow) will be much obliged to any of our correspondents, to inform him where the Marquis of Wharton, who died in 1715, was buried.

We commiserate the case of the young man pointed out by AN AFFLICTED FRIEND; but cannot possibly state it.

We cannot possibly admit marriages, births, &c. on *anonymous* authority.

A list of the Masters, Stewards, and Preachers, at the school-feast of Bishop-Stortford school, with some farther particulars of that seminary, may be expected from B. D.

The continuation of O's RUTLANDSHIRE Notes is unavoidably postponed till next month; when they shall appear, with the Pedigree of the RUDING Family, &c.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF COMMONS.

November 2.

LORD Sherard took the oaths and his seat for Rutlandshire; as did J. M. Grant, Esq. for Banff.

The Speaker informed the House, that the House had been on Saturday last to wait on his Majesty with the GENT. MAG. February, 1796.

Address, in consequence of his Majesty's Speech; and that his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer, in which he thanked the Commons for their dutiful and loyal Address; had the fullest reliance on their fidelity and attachment; and promised that he would concur in any measure



measure which they might adopt towards the attainment of peace on terms consistent with the dignity of the country. His Majesty also thanked them for the Address, in which they expressed their abhorrence of the late daring attack on his person, by which the Constitution of the country was endangered; and assured them he would use his utmost endeavours to have the persons who were guilty of that outrage brought to condign punishment.

Mr. Dundas rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to make a motion, which he did not conceive it necessary to preface by any observations whatever. Every Gentleman must agree, that there were the most memorable and distinguished proofs that no period ever occurred, when the ardour, the skill, and success, of our naval forces were greater than at present. And this was particularly the case with the noble personage, and the other brave officers, who were the objects of his motion. He would therefore move, "That the thanks of this House be given to Admiral Lord Bridport, for his able and gallant conduct on the 23d of June last, when his Lordship obtained an important and brilliant victory over the enemy's fleet, with a detachment of his Majesty's ships then under his Lordship's command. And that the thanks of the House be given to Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Gardner, Rear Admiral Harvey, and Rear Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, for their able and gallant conduct on the same day. And that the thanks of the House be also given to the Captains of the ships which were in the above fleet, and the officers under their command, for their able and gallant conduct on the above occasion: and that the same be signified to them by Admiral Lord Bridport. And that the House do highly approve and acknowledge the service of the sailors and marines serving on-board the above fleet on the same day: and that the same be signified to them by the Captains of their respective ships."

All the resolutions were passed *nem. con.* after which the House adjourned.

Nov. 3.

The *Speaker* acquainted the House that he had received from Admiral Hotham an answer to the Vote of Thanks that had been passed to him by

that House, in which he expressed how highly he was honoured by the same.

The *Speaker* informed Admiral Lord Bridport, that he was authorized to communicate to him the thanks of that House for the bravery displayed in a most peculiar manner, in maintaining our maritime glory on the 23d of June last.

His Lordship returned thanks to the House for the honour.

The *Speaker* then communicated the same to Vice Admiral Gardner, and Lord Hugh Seymour; to which they severally returned answers.

The Order of the Day being read, for going farther into the subject of the high price of corn; the House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Ryder in the Chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the subject which he had to lay before the House for their enquiry was one of the most important that could come before them; they must therefore apply any remedy that seemed best to them to remove the distress, which it was the intention of their present deliberation to alleviate. He proposed that this business should be referred to a select Committee, which would make every enquiry, as well respecting the causes of the scarcity, as the best mode of obviating such a scarcity; and that their business should be facilitated, as much as possible, by every information that could be afforded them by the Executive Government. There was a law, he said, relating to the Assize of Bread, which ought to be laid before his Majesty's Privy Council, that means might be adopted of regulating the proportion in price, between bread made of all sorts of grain, and that of wheat only, in order that imposition might be guarded against. The most certain mode of relieving the present want would be to adopt, in common use, bread, not only mixed with all kinds of grain produced in this country, but also with Indian corn and potatoes; bread of this kind, he was sure, would be as wholesome and palatable as that made of all flour: First, then, as to the laws relating to the Assize of Bread, he did not think them sufficiently explicit, whence their might arise a very great grievance to the purchaser; there was another circumstance, though not so extensive, *viz.* that a considerable quantity



quantity of wheat was consumed in making starch; starch might have been imported, but some time since was prevented, as it was supposed we had a sufficient quantity of wheat on hand, which, being superfluous, might be used for that purpose. He could wish that those articles which were not necessary for the food of man might be used for this purpose; for these reasons he would move, that a Bill might be brought in to prohibit making starch of wheat for a limited period, and for lightening the duty on the importation of that article; he would also move for a Bill to prevent the obstruction to removing grain and other articles of provision from one part of the kingdom to another. He concluded by moving, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for a Select Committee to enquire into the high price of corn.

Mr. Fox was far from objecting to any means of supplying the deficiency which had been started by the right honourable gentleman opposite; as to the affize of bread, no doubt but some regulations were necessary; materials were never dearer than this summer, and he was sure that the bakers gained very little; he had eaten very good bread made of various grains; but the question was, whether, when gentlemen wished to make experiments, those would answer their expectations, or whether, if a mixture of one fourth was used, it would save one fourth. The scarcity did not arise from the smallness of the crop, but from an increasing consumption; meat, as well as corn, was scarce, which arose from a scarcity of food for animals; the produce of dairies had not failed, yet butter was at an enormous high price. The war particularly was the chief cause, as it increased the general consumption; and nothing would make matters worse than if those who sat in the committee would attribute the scarcity to any one cause, but to a complication of various causes. He came now to another point, which was the distilleries. He had heard, that a total stoppage of the distilleries would injure the revenue; if this was the only loss, he conceived it well paid, not only in money, but in any thing else; and, on the contrary, if the people continue to use foreign spirits, this would, by the duty, increase the revenue considerably.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed the great satisfaction he had in the concurrence of the right hon. gentleman; one of the misfortunes of last year was, that the winter was severe, and the spring late; consequently cattle were brought to market lean, and more of them destroyed, which accounted for the high price of meat at present; the war no doubt had contributed to the scarcity, as the most fertile countries were engaged in it. If distilleries were stopped, the revenue would be weakened, and smuggling increased; but, even under all these inconveniences, he would readily consent to stop the distilleries for a year, should it have the desired effect.

Several other members spoke; after which, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the affize of bread, and to prevent making starch of wheat, and to permit the importation of starch, and other articles used therein, duty free;

A Bill for prohibiting distilleries for a limited time; and

A Bill to prevent any obstruction in the transportation of grain and other articles of provision from one part of the kingdom to another.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*Nov. 4.*

Earl *Mansfield* said, he had it in command from his Majesty to present to the House copies of two proclamations which had been issued, the one on Saturday last, offering a reward for the apprehension of the persons who had so grossly insulted his Majesty on his way to and from Parliament; and the other this day, addressed to all sheriffs, mayors, justices, constables, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to aid in suppressing those assemblies which were held for seditious purposes. These proclamations were read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Earl *Spencer*, after a very short introduction, moved the thanks of the House to lord Bridport, admirals Harvey and lord Hugh Seymour, the officers, marines, and sailors, serving under them, for their conduct in the engagement on the 23d of June; all of which passed unanimously.

Lord *Romney* wished to know if the noble lord intended to pass over in silence the eminent services of admiral Cornwallis on the 18th of June; in his



his opinion they were as brilliant, and as much to the honour of the British navy, as any our history can boast of.

Earl *Spencer* admitted, that he had not intended to have moved for the thanks of the House to that gallant officer, not from a want of a due sense and proper estimation of that service, but because he understood that honour had not hitherto been called for but when some great success had followed the exertion; nevertheless, as the noble lord had suggested it, he would do himself the honour to propose the motions as he had drawn them up. His lordship then moved the thanks of the House to admiral Cornwallis, the officers, and men, for their conduct on the 18th of June; which being put and carried, the House adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; it was moved, that 110,000 seamen, including 18,000 marines, with the sum of 4*l.* per month per man, including the ordinaries for the sea service, be granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1796; which was carried.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*Nov. 6.*

The proclamations of the 31st ult. and 4th inst. being read;

Lord *Grenville* stated to their lordships the necessity there was for making an Act for the farther security of his Majesty's person, the more urgent on account of seditious meetings, and the late attempt on his Majesty's person. His lordship said, however noble lords might differ with respect to reform, on this point there could, in his opinion, be no difference, as it was not whether his thing should be, or that done away, but whether we should have any constitution at all—the monarchy was in danger, and every thing dear to us was at stake; but at this moment he should only move, that the Bill be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Bill was then read, intituled, “An Act for the farther security of his Majesty's person, &c.”

The purport of it, making it high treason to kill, wound, assault, &c. the king's person; a high misdemeanour, to utter any seditious expression tending to excite disaffection in his Majesty's subjects; and lawful for the

magistrates to stop any public meetings, likely to breed discontent in the public mind.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* expressed, in the warmest and most unqualified language, his utter reprobation of the measure; he considered it as an attempt to deprive Englishmen of the only valuable right they still possessed, that of assembling and declaring their sentiments on political questions; such a proceeding militated against all the ministerial declarations of the loyalty of the people; if they were so, why was such a measure necessary? He ridiculed the idea of appealing to the precedents of unenlightened and tyrannical reigns; they were then supposed to enjoy the constitution asserted at the Revolution. The present Bill seems to go to deprive every description of men of the power of assembling, by its making an express exception in favour of both houses of parliament. On the whole, he considered the measure as one of the most unwarranted, arbitrary, and unconstitutional proceedings of any that had ever been attempted by any set of ministers since the institution of the English monarchy.

Lord *Grenville* said a few words in explanation; after which, his motion for printing the Bill, and fixing its second reading for Tuesday next, were put and carried.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, viz. that 110,000 men, including 18,000 marines, be voted for the year 1796. Read a first and second time, and agreed to.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*November 10.*

The ordinary business being gone through, the Duke of *Portland* presented a petition, signed by a number of persons, praying that some measure, similar to the bill which stood as the order of the day, might be adopted for the suppression of Seditious Assemblies.

Lord *Grenville* then rose to move for its second reading. He shortly went through the clauses of the bill, and maintained that the existing circumstances of the times rendered its adoption necessary; should it, however, so far meet their Lordships approbation as to be sent to a Committee, he should move in that Committee to have the



words "advised speaking" omitted, because it might be thought by some as extending the penalties of the bill too far. He adverted to what had been said in opposition to this bill on its first introduction, and felt himself at a loss to conceive, if the opposition should be continued, upon what grounds the high tones then made use of were to be supported, any more than he could imagine how it was possible that the plea of its necessity should be denied. The daring and outrageous insult upon his Majesty, in coming to and going from that House, was a notorious fact; and in what a situation must the country be supposed to be in, when the Sovereign could not come to Parliament in safety? This proved there were disaffected persons; and it was equally notorious that meetings were held in the vicinity of the metropolis, for the very purpose of disseminating sedition, and misleading the people, one of which had taken place almost upon the eve of the outrage being committed, and which he defied any man to say, was not connected with the infamous act. Writings also, of an inflammatory tendency, were industriously circulated, and every appearance daily increased to threaten the Constitution. To check these, and preserve the person of his Majesty, was the object of the bill, which had been framed upon a similar bill passed by our ancestors in the best of times. To those times his Majesty's Ministers had referred in the present exigency of the State; and, unless some arguments to shew its impropriety should be adduced, he hoped it would meet the approbation of that House.

The Duke of Bedford declared, that he still considered it as the most objectionable measure that ever was brought forward, and that it would be the forerunner of the loss of British freedom. The provisions of the bill, he insisted, were not calculated to enforce the principle, even provided such a bill was wanting; nor did it contain one security for his Majesty's person that was not better defined in the Act which passed for that purpose in the reign of Edward III. Considering it, therefore, as unnecessary as to the end it was proposed for, and injurious to the liberty this country had so long enjoyed, he was determined to give it his negative.

The Earl of Lauderdale was of the same opinion, and took a view of the

bill at some length, as to its enactments of high treason, which he strongly condemned.

Earl Mansfield followed in support of the bill, and spoke in a high strain of panegyric of the many great and good qualities of his Majesty.

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that an argument used by a noble lord (Grenville) in behalf of the bill, namely, that it would prevent nothing which was not punishable by the present laws, seemed to him to be an argument against the necessity for it. As to that necessity, he however thought, that whatever tended to prevent interruption in the intercourse between his Majesty and the Parliament was desirable: and no man could be more ready than himself to shelter the Sovereign from every sort of outrage. The late insult had proceeded much beyond the groans which had been the usual, and almost the only, mode for the people to express their grievances; yet it should be recollected, that an hundred thousand could rarely be assembled any where, amongst whom a banditti of thirty or forty desperate miscreants might not be found; and that there were such among the populace on the late occasion should not be urged as a proof that their outrage had been planned by any political set of men. The noble Duke, though he approved, in some degree, of the first clause of the bill, that relative to treason, objected therefore to the remainder; and thought that, as to the whole, the proceeding should have been by the appointment of a Committee, as in a former year, to examine into the circumstances which were said to make the bill necessary. Not being able to approve the bill in its present state, his Grace said, that he must refuse his vote to the second reading.

The Duke of Bedford expressed, with much energy, his resolution to oppose it in every stage, and by every legal means.

Marquis Townsend defended the Bill.

The question being loudly called for, the House divided. For the second reading, 77, proxies, 23—100; against it, 7, proxy, 1—8; majority, 72.

The Bill was then read a second time, committed for to-morrow, and the lords ordered to be summoned.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Dundas moved the thanks of the House



House to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis for the great abilities and determined courage which he displayed on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June. Agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered that the thanks of the House be also given to the officers and men under the Admiral's command.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the two Proclamations be read, namely, the first, which was issued on the 31st of October last, and the second, which was issued on the 4th of November, in consequence of the outrageous attack on his Majesty; after which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the circumstances which had given rise to the Proclamations were so well known, and had made so strong an impression on the minds of all the Members of that House, that he would not detain them by dwelling upon facts with which every person must be acquainted. After the daring and atrocious attempts which had been made upon the sacred person of the Sovereign, and that at a time when he had been exercising one of the most important parts of his kingly office; after an outrage which not only threatened the destruction of the Monarch, but of the whole Constitution of the country; every man must feel, and the first impression on his mind must be, that some corrections ought to be given to the law, in order to redress the extraordinary effects of such licentiousness. The first impression should be that of adopting measures for the safety of Members of Parliament. By a sense of their safety, they were called upon to support the dignity of their body, the existence of which was threatened, as well as the other branch of the Constitution. The House was to look back at those principles which had an effect in producing the outrages that lately happened. The first sentiments Gentlemen must feel would be those of horror and indignation at the insult offered to the Sovereign: the second sentiment, that of the necessity of putting a stop to all seditious assemblies and disloyal meetings, which were constantly inflaming the minds of uninformed persons. The House was never more ardently called upon by the country than on this occasion, to adopt measures that might prevent the causes of such acts as had lately taken place. This would be the object of the motion which he had to make. He was so convinced of the necessity of it,

that he should feel a distrust of the cause if he dwelt on it any longer. He should therefore conclude by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies."

Mr. Fox said, he trusted it was perfectly unnecessary for him to make any declaration as to the indignation which he felt at the attack on the sacred person of his Majesty. This bill was held out as an additional security to the personal safety of the Sovereign, by which the personal esteem and veneration of the Monarch was mixed with the deliberations of that night; but he was convinced it would not prove an additional security. The constitution had stood many hundred years. Were not the laws now in being sufficient to protect it? They had protected it in the worst of times. It was his intention to resist this Bill in every stage; and, that it might have the fullest and fairest discussion, he determined to move a call of the House for that purpose, that every member might be responsible to his country for the consequence of it.

After a long debate, the House divided; for the motion 214, against it 42.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 30.

NO mention having been made of my late worthy and ingenious friend Mr. J. F. Hill, except what is contained in the very just character of him inserted in your Obituary, vol. LXV, pp. 704, 789, I am induced to transmit you the following *memorabilia* of a man, whose loss will ever be to me the theme of deep regret; and whose qualifications deserve to be recorded by a pen vigorous and fertile as his own. I had hoped and expected that such a tribute would have been offered by some amongst his numerous friends better calculated than myself to do justice to the subject; but, in default of a more able biographer, you may perhaps not refuse insertion to the humble attempt of  
VIATOR A.

Mr. Hill and the late Mrs. Walker, of Arno's Grove, were the only children of a considerable glove manufacturer at Worcester, where that branch of trade is carried on to a great extent, and is chiefly in the hands of several opulent Quakers; to which sect Mr. Hill's family belonged. I am ignorant of the place and mode of his education; though, from various circumstances, and especially from his original



nal destination for commerce, I am inclined to think that he was not so educated as to derive those advantages of which a mind like his was capable, and which would more speedily have brought his talents to maturity and notice. Being intended for the linen trade, I believe he served an apprenticeship at Pontefract, and was afterwards taken into the house of Messrs. Dawson and Walker, in Cornhill, London, the latter of whom, also of the sect of Quakers, had previously married Mr. Hill's sister; and, his father being dead, I think he lived with his mother, who had quitted Worcester, and taken a house in Ely-place. But, a mind like Mr. Hill's was too intent upon science, and too eager after knowledge, to be able to bestow much attention upon trade; and he escaped as often and as early as possible, from its calculations and combinations, to the more interesting study of poetry, antiquities, and the classic authors of this and other ages; and I have been told that, during this period, he was concerned in a translation, which was afterwards published, of the *Basia* of Secundus. I am uncertain whether his tour through Scotland, in the summer of 1780 (during which he made the ingenious observations upon *Osian*, published first in detached pieces in your Magazines in 1782 and 1783, and afterwards in a pamphlet), was performed whilst he was yet engaged in business; but, it appears that he was wholly emancipated in 1784, when he first visited the Continent with his friend Mr. Parsons, with whom he travelled through France to Geneva, where they afterwards separated, and where Mr. Hill studied the French language with unremitting and well-rewarded assiduity. He was one of the party on an excursion to the Glaciers of Savoy, when M. de Coint, a young banker of Geneva, lost his life by his temerity in scrambling amongst the steepest and most dangerous rocks, as is well known to all who have since visited that country; and Mr. Hill has often told me, that he accompanied the unfortunate young man as far as prudence would permit, and repeatedly and urgently requested him to return with him to the safe path he had chosen for his descent. The catastrophe was rendered most melancholy by the anxiety and sorrows of the aged mother of M. de

Coint, and by those of a young lady to whom he was betrothed, who were both of the party to the Glaciers, and whose distress Mr. Hill has frequently mentioned to me as the most tragic scene that he had ever witnessed. After rambling through various parts of France, Switzerland, and the Grisons, Mr. Hill crossed the Alps into Italy, where I first heard of him at Turin, in June 1786, as of an Englishman, whose unbounded curiosity and great activity had induced him to explore the most unfrequented parts of Piedmont, and particularly that mountainous tract, which the Vaudois, once "writhing in flames, and quivering at the approach of Rome's impending knife," have rendered for ever interesting to humanity. I again heard of Mr. Hill in an excursion I made from Geneva, in September 1786, through the delightful valley of Montmelian, the no less charming Tarentaise, and, across the petit St. Bernard, to the baths of Cormajeur, in the duchy of Aoste, where he was spoken of as the gay and enterprising Englishman, who had climbed most of the surrounding mountains, and had even attempted to ascend Mont Blanc, which he thought much more accessible from Cormajeur than from the valley of Chamouny; and he afterwards told me, that his attempt had been frustrated only by the timidity of his companion. But it was not until early in February 1787, and on the very day of his arrival at Rome, that I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hill, with whom I dined at Mr. Jenkins's, the banker, in company with Lord and Lady Clive, Sir Cecil and Lady Bishop, Mr. (now Sir) Richard Hoare, and some other Englishmen, when his conversation was to me peculiarly interesting, and replete with variety of information relative to several of the antient cities of Tuscany, as Volterra and Chiusi, the island of Elba, and other places situated on either side of the common line of travellers. Upon the following morning we accidentally met at the Capitol, where I found Mr. Hill busied in writing down his observations upon the equestrian statue of M. Aurelius; which naturally became the subject of our conversation. We finished the day by a visit to the Capitoline Museum; and all our subsequent mornings, during more than two months, were passed together either in the study and investigation of the



the splendid wrecks of antient Roman grandeur, or in the admiration of the brilliant specimens of antique sculpture, and of the collections of those paintings which have immortalized the 16th century. To Mr. Hill's taste and judgement, as well as to the lively remembrance of his remarks and conversation, I was greatly indebted during the whole of this *giro* around the antient capital of the world; and his merriment and good-humour, always ready to display themselves in facetious remarks upon a variety of occurrences, were ingredients of too essential a nature in such a pursuit not to dwell upon as greatly contributory to my entertainment. For the traveller, and even the enthusiastic traveller, will, I think, candidly allow that, although the mind can never be cloyed, nor the appetite be palled by the enjoyment of such beauties and rarities as are contained within the walls of Rome; yet, from various causes, both physical and moral, incident to human-nature, the attention may sometimes be jaded, and the chords of application and enjoyment be unstrung, so as to require some little mixture of merriment and pleasantry in order to restore them to their proper tone, and give a fresh relish to the pursuit; nor did I ever see a party attending Mr. Byres, or any other Cicerone, upon whose faces, at some time or other, were not portrayed the strong indications of wearisomeness and relaxed attention, and to whom a rencontre with another party, with which they could converse upon common topics, was not a cordial that gave immediate relief to the mind, and consequently a cheerful turn to the countenance. In April 1787, I left Mr. Hill at Rome, where, and in the neighbourhood, he remained until the commencement of the hot weather induced him to repair to Naples; whence he, in the following winter, made an excursion to Sicily, and, I believe, to Malta. He was again at Rome in 1788, and lived there in great intimacy with Cardinal Borgia and his Danish friend Zoega; two men of the most amiable and virtuous character, of very distinguished rank in the republic of letters, and deeply versed in Oriental learning. From Rome Mr. Hill traversed the Appennines to Loretto; and thence went, along the shores of the Adriatic, to the antient and little-visited city of Ravenna, whose interest-

ing remains he attentively studied during six weeks, and where, as at other places, he made drawings of many unedited monuments of antiquity, and collected every thing of note relative to the history of the city and its district. From Ravenna he travelled by way of Venice to Vienna, where he passed several weeks much esteemed and caressed by that eminent judge of merit the late Prince Kaunitz, who was singularly pleased with his frank and open manners, and with that innocent gaiety of heart, which disdained the mask of studied refinement, and shewed him as genuine as Nature formed him. Leaving Vienna in the cold Spring of 1789, he took the usual route by Prague and Dresden to the capital of Brandenburg, whence he passed through Brunswick and Cassel to Frankfort on the Mayn; and then, by the picturesque channel of the Rhine, Holland, and the Low Countries, terminated this his first continental trip of five years in the following autumn. In November 1790, I found him in the midst of books, maps, prints, fossils, and other specimens of the love of Science and the Arts, in a house which he had hired in Charlotte-street, Portland-place; and I frequently walked with him in the skirts of London, accompanied by some Italian greyhounds, whose odd tricks, with the appendages of jingling bells around their necks, usually drew upon us the attention and remarks of such persons as we chanced to meet. I left him in London in the Spring of 1791, in the summer of which year he joined me at Spa, the waters of which place, he thought, would be serviceable to him as a tonic; for, he had been very much indisposed during the winter, and had a nervous affection in the throat, which was peculiarly distressing to him. A circumstance occurred at this place, which I cannot help relating as highly characteristic of my departed friend, and as redounding to his honour as a man of spirit, feeling, and humanity. A report was one morning current at Vauxhall, that there had been a riot at Paris, in which some lives had been lost; and, upon the Duke de Laval coming in with letters from that capital, a groupe was formed around him to enquire how far the report was to be credited; when the Duke said, that there had indeed been a riot at Paris, and that one man had lost his life,  
 "mais



"mais que ce n'étoit qu'un avocat de Paris." To this haughty and unfeeling observation Mr. Hill, with proper indignation and emphasis, replied, "Mais, M. le Duc, il faut se souvenir qu'un avocat de Paris est toujours un *homme!*" a retort which brought conviction home with so much force, even to the heart of the Duke (who probably, under the old system, had reckoned a plebeian life of no account), that he, as it were involuntarily, though coldly, answered, "C'est vrai."

During Mr. Hill's residence at Spa, he gave the following signal proof of his activity and strength, as well as of his superiority and indifference to the reflexions which might be cast upon him by men of politeness and refinement. Our conversation turning one day, after dinner, in company with Mr. Charles Talbot, upon Mr. Hill's great powers in walking, which, though I knew to be considerable, I thought he rather over-rated, I ventured to bet him ten crowns to one that he could not walk from Spa to Theux, a distance of five computed miles, within the limits of an hour. He performed it, however, in 55 minutes, under the disadvantages of a full stomach, a wet and slippery road, a heavy shower in his face, and the salutations and remarks of much of the Spa company who were returning from the place of his destination, and who did not suffer him to pass without calling upon him, though in vain, for an explanation of his rapidity. After a short repose at Theux, he leisurely walked back to Spa. It is not unworthy of remark, that, although he was surrounded at Spa by gaming-tables of every description, and by various other inducements and allurements to vice and dissipation, he still held his course of moderation and abstinence unflinching, and frequently retired from society to the study of Egyptian antiquities, and to the completion of a set of hieroglyphicks which he was copying for Cardinal Borgia. As he always endeavoured to lodge in the most elevated and airy part of the place in which he resided, he inhabited at Spa a decent apartment, commanding the whole town and much of its picturesque environs; of which he took a view so accurate, that I hope the possessors of his papers will cause it to be preserved, by requesting you, Mr. Urban, to give it

a place in your Magazine. Towards the close of September we commenced an interesting expedition up the Meuse to Mezieres, and across part of Champagne by Sedan and Montmedy to Metz and Treves, where we passed three days in examining some undescribed and very curious remains of ancient Roman grandeur; and then, embarking upon the winding Moselle, were conveyed to Coblenz, whence we swam down the magnificent stream of the Rhine to Dusseldorf, and terminated at Liege this very satisfactory expedition, which my ingenious friend has mentioned in his "Observations upon the Politicks of France," published in the ensuing Spring. He soon afterwards repaired to Paris, where I found him in the December following, loftily lodged in the Rue Mirabeau, and occupied partly in literary researches at the noble public libraries which that metropolis then afforded, and partly in collecting intelligence for the abovementioned publication. And here it is but just to say, in answer to what has been insinuated in the review of his pamphlet, that although, like most Englishmen, he was a warm partizan of the French revolution, which at its outset promised so much advantage to all Europe as well as to the country in which it originated, he afterwards strongly reprobated the mad, impolitic, and sanguinary, conduct of the French zealots, and frequently deprecated the evils which might arise to England and other countries from the introduction, and apparently studied cultivation, of such of their principles as evidently tended to the destruction of all order, and of the various systems of government established and respected in the different states of Europe. At the close of the year 1791 Mr. Hill returned to England; but again visited Spa in July, 1792; whence he wrote to me that he was more than ever buried in mysteries and hieroglyphicks, and covered with the rust of Egyptian antiquity, being desired by his friend Zoega at Rome, who was engaged in publishing upon the obelisks erected by the reigning Pope, to answer a variety of queries, and that he had consequently transferred his ideas from kings and national assemblies to basilisks, asps, and horned vipers, and from Gallic revolutions to the eternal stability of Egypt, upon which



which subjects he had written five folio sheets, and had brought with him materials for three more. Upon his joining me at Heidelberg early in September, we made a great variety of excursions in the picturesque environs of the Neckar, and terminated them by ascending the Melibocus, a lofty mountain in the landgraviate of Hesse D'Armstadt, commanding a most extensive view of the Palatinate, and upon whose summit the late landgrave erected a white pillar, conspicuous from afar, with an inscription in honour of the Catti, the antient inhabitants of that part of the country, which in German geography is still called Catzenellenbogen. I now also had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Hill to his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of England, who honoured me with a visit on his passage through Heidelberg towards Italy, and who was much pleased with that gentleman's cheerfulness and information. Upon leaving the Palatinate in October, Mr. Hill walked along the banks of the Neckar until they ceased to present any picturesque scenery, and then travelled, in what the Germans very improperly call a *diligence*, to Hall and Anspach, where he was surprized to find the Gallic panick had communicated itself so as to induce some of the inhabitants to quit the place (the French under Custine were then spreading terror along the banks of the Rhine), and where much ridicule was thrown upon the margrave for his late marriage with Lady Craven. At Nuremberg, a city still important and commercial, though greatly declined since the period when it distributed the productions of the East through Northern Europe, he passed ten days, amusing himself with literary pursuits, for which it affords a very extensive field. After journeying through a part of the widely-extended territories of the Duke of Bavaria to Ratisbon, he travelled along the banks of the Danube to Ulm, in his way to Stuttgart, where I had recommended him to an ingenious and worthy friend; who, finding him intent upon close application to the German language (of which he then knew but little), fixed him at the neighbouring university of Tübingen, as a place where he would find much literary society, and have but little opportunity of breaking-in upon his plan by French and English conversation. In

December he wrote to me that he had made some progress in German, which he found very harsh, and which he began to suspect was not so rich as was usually asserted. "It has indeed," says he, "a multitude of minced syllables, which are cut to pieces, and put together again as neatly as may be; but, after all, it is nothing but mutton, however it may be served upon table." One afternoon in the ensuing January, I was greatly surprized by the sudden appearance of Mr. Hill, who told me that, having been elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, he had thought proper to return immediately to England to attend the meetings. He was now a passenger in the Stuttgardt diligence, but had quitted it many miles from Heidelberg, and had waded through bad roads in dreadful weather in order to give me two or three hours of his company. He accordingly departed about midnight; and, to my infinite regret, this was my last interview with a man whom I so truly valued, and with whom I had hoped to pass many years of friendly intercourse. In March, 1793, he wrote to me, that he had narrowly escaped being taken by the French on his passage from Holland; that the delightful scenery around Heidelberg, the pleasant hours he had passed there, our daily walks, and the evening of the French appearing at Spire, all remained vividly impressed upon the sensorium of his imagination in colours whose gratefulness would ensure their duration; and that he saw, as a passing vision, the last evening he had passed with me on his road to England.

In another letter, written upon the 6th of August, he says, "though my principles strongly tend towards peace, I am fully convinced that the war has been essentially beneficial to England, by preventing the absurd and extravagant doctrines of Gallic republicanism from becoming articles of free importation into Britain." And this I notice as another proof how very highly he disapproved the conduct of the French, and how averse he was to the introduction of systems so opposite to our established form of government. Upon my return to England in October, 1794, I found that he had just quitted London, and taken his flight to the Continent by the way of Harwich and Helvoetsluys; and, in March, 1794, he wrote to me from Rome, that



the English then resident in that antient capital exceeded all former example; that he was vexed and astonished at the great lack of taste which his countrymen evinced by the frivolous employment of their time amidst the splendid monuments of antient and modern art; and that their prejudices against the natives of Italy were equally ill-founded, uncandid, and unbecoming. He again notices with abhorrence the atrocities committed by the French, and deprecates, as the greatest of all possible evils, the introduction of any of their vile principles into England. The last letter I received from him was dated Naples, Dec. 30, 1794, and informed me, that he had passed a pleasant and instructive week in May at the villa of his learned friend Cardinal Borgia, at Velettri, whence he had repaired to Tivoli, which he had made his head-quarters about three months, during which time he had made various excursions in the vicinity of Tivoli to the Fucine lake (now called Lago di Celano), Avezano, Aquila, and other places in the kingdom of Naples, had gained the summit of San Gennaro, the loftiest point of the neighbouring Appenines, and had visited Marcellino, one of the many places in the neighbourhood of Tivoli retaining the great names of antient Rome, and which probably had once belonged to the Marcelli. Leaving Tivoli in August, he went to Naples by the way of Monte Cassino, the great Benedictine convent, and, in October, crossed the bay of Naples to Sorrento, where he passed three weeks; and it appears that he had then in contemplation the expedition into Calabria, which terminated so fatally, and which he seems indeed to have undertaken without due regard to the noxious influence of the climate at particular seasons of the year. After regretting that he was not present at the great eruption of Vesuvius, he says, in answer to my enquiries as to the then relative heights of Vesuvius and Somma, "The point of the volcano now certainly appeared to the eye very little higher than Somma, but is in reality several hundred feet higher; and it is calculated that Vesuvius has on one side lost 100 feet; and nearly 300 on another side. The lava first burst out of the mountain about a third of the way down, but was increased during its course by the opening of several

lower mouths, whose combined impulse directed the torrent to Torre del Greco, where at first it had not been expected. It destroyed about two-thirds of that town, which is said to have contained from 14,000 to 16,000 inhabitants; but, as the people were all out to watch the progress of the lava long before it advanced towards them, very few persons lost their lives. The point of Vesuvius fell in soon after the eruption took place."

During his first visit to Rome, Mr. Hill had his portrait painted there by Mr. Gavin Hamilton; a masterly performance: a noble head, and a striking likeness of my friend; which I hope the present possessor may be prevailed upon to multiply by the hand of some capital engraver.

Mr. Hill's insatiable thirst after knowledge, activity of mind, and locomotive habit and disposition, seem to have prevented him from steadily adhering to the reduction of his thoughts into that form and garb in which they would best have served mankind, and, at the same time, have contributed to his own more general reputation; so that I cannot help regretting that, before he last quitted England, he did not favour the publick with the result of his observations during his various continental tours; for, as he was sure to seize every prominent feature, and to spy out every minute characteristic of the countries through which he passed, as he often saw things through a new, but just, medium, and as he never failed to note down his thoughts at the close of each day's journey, his remarks, when delivered in the nervous style for which he was distinguished, would have afforded a variety of useful and entertaining information, and would certainly have placed him amongst the chief of literary travellers. I lament also that his late attention to Egyptian learning should have checked the cultivation of his poetical talents, which would have entitled him to no mean rank amongst the poets of our days, as some lines he wrote upon a view of fallen and decaying Versailles do in particular most abundantly testify. But these regrets are all superseeded by that, however unavailing! for his sudden and early summons from society. He died lamented by all who knew him both at home and abroad—but, verily, I believe, "*nulli flebilior quam*"

VIATORI A.



25. *A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cumberland. By a Rambler. Second Edition.*

WE are happy to find that our lively correspondent has taken in good part the hints thrown out to him in our vol. LXII. p. 1114; and has had the discretion to lop off the excrescences there noted.

The present edition is inscribed "To Mr. William Noble, of London" (of whom a good portrait is now given) in the following manly terms:

"Were there a man on earth whom I esteem more than I do you, to him should this book have been dedicated. You expressed a wish to visit your native country. Most willingly I accompanied you. A better guide I could not have had. Your approval of my descriptions made me write with energy and fleetness, and drew me before the publick. To make known the many obligations I am under to you would hurt your feelings; and I could not do justice to the subject. One amongst the least I venture to speak of. You ordered a captain of a ship, during hard times at Gibraltar, to supply me with whatever I wanted, either in meat, liquors, or apparel. I will say no more; but in this little I mean every thing that is grateful; and am, with real esteem, my dear friend, your very obliged and faithful servant, JOS. BUDWORTH."

The Preface adds,

"I have now the good fortune to acknowledge obligations to the Rev. Mr. Holme, vicar of Shap, in Westmorland, who has not only corrected many errors so volatile a writer is liable to, but hath favoured me with interesting notes. Although unknown to this clergyman, I have reason to think, with those who speak of him, that he is a man of eminent abilities; and it is probably a loss to the learned world that so good a scholar has been so long concealed under so small a living—

"To all the country dear,

"And passing rich on forty pounds a-year." By such assistance I with more confidence meet "the wrinkled brow."

Among the many additions interspersed throughout the volume, we recognise the "Village Wedding," which appeared originally in our vol. LXIII. p. 300.

From the other parts we select some extracts.

"Verses on the Trent's being violently flooded July 22, 1792.

"Oft does the Trent, like Egypt's sacred Nile,  
Rush o'er its banks, and fertilize the soil;

Nurse of the Vales! she fattens as she flows,  
And, where she spreads, the richest herbage grows.

But, when the desolating torrents pour,  
The branching streams, the farmer's hopes devour;

[sheep,  
Friend of the Vales! she steals the luckless  
And whirls them in the eddies of the deep;  
The new-cut hay, so late with pleasure  
view'd,

On the wild bosom of the streams is strew'd;  
Trees, that till now the elements withstood,  
Promiscuous roll amidst the frantic flood.  
Triumphant Trent! indignant in her course,  
What can withstand her fury-swelling force!  
In this the Rambler, that so tim'rous ran,  
Gave drink to cattle, and delight to man;  
Clos'd the proud officers in her amorous fold,  
And varied songs—through various windings told.—

But now, like France, a vast confusion reigns,  
Fouls her rough course, and desolates the plains;

[fed,  
Destroys those flowers her former bounty  
And tears the humble from their lowly bed;  
Nought is secure, and friends and foes give way

To the impetuous tyrants of the day."

"Haversham, a village upon a hill, is famous for a school that has produced some great scholars, and recently unfortunate by two youths being drowned near Levens. This accident, which near town would only occasion the general gloom of a minute, seemed to throw sorrow over the face of the sexton whilst he shewed us the grave, and marked the strong lines of his furrowed countenance with a look of sensibility (I thought) that made an impression in his favour we have often since spoken of.—The present Bishop of Landaff's father taught this school for many years, with the greatest credit and honour; and at this place that learned and truly respectable Prelate received the first rudiments of his education."

Several interesting particulars are given of the Bellinghams; and a quaint epitaph on Lady Dorothy Bellingham, who died in 1626.

"We had here an opportunity of observing that the hospitality of Levens must have been in the good old English style; for, the kitchen-grate is large enough to roast an ox; and I dare say good eating and morocco\* were plentifully distributed.

"When

\* "A liquor made in no other place in the kingdom. It has been peculiar to this house time out of mind; is of a high colour, and is made from malt and hops; has an acid taste, and does not ferment; for, if it were to be left in a glass for a week, they say, it would be equally good as at



"When the great Allan\* 'rul'd this large  
 'domain, [vain;  
 'The voice of Sorrow never mourn'd in  
 'South'd by his pity—by his bounty fed,  
 'The rich found comfort, and the aged—  
 'bread; [board,  
 The jovial tenants fill'd the length'ned  
 With roasted ox and good morocco stor'd.  
 But now, though witchcraft in the woods  
 is seen,  
 And salmon still enrich the winding Ken,  
 The name of Bellingham resounds no more,  
 And Hospitality has left the door."

The effect on the Lake upon a calm  
 day is pleasingly described:

"No playful Zephyrs the rich foliage  
 shake,  
 Or curl the quiet bosom of the lake;  
 The trees, the crags, and the high-tufted  
 steep,  
 Reflect their beauties on the mirror deep;  
 The azure softness of a cloudless sky  
 Tints on the surface—a celestial dye,  
 And, when through openings of wild ver-  
 dure seen,  
 Adorns the shade of Nature's liberal green;  
 The little cot, that on the margin stands,  
 An equal thatch in the bright lake com-  
 mands; [shade,  
 The sheep, in clusters, underneath the  
 In the dun umbrage of the deep are laid,  
 Or, as they stray upon the daisied grass,  
 The stragglers glide along the liquid glass.  
 Scenes such as these the veteran walkers  
 cheer,  
 Toil is forgot—Contentment dwelleth near.  
 The busy hay-folks†, earlier than the sun,  
 Quit not their labour when his course is  
 done;  
 And many a time, on such a cloudless day,  
 At morn 'twas herbage what at night is  
 hay,  
 Stor'd in their household granaries away. }  
 Oh! what delight, where rural quiet reigns!  
 'Tis peace to man, and plenty to the plains,  
 Bloom to the fair, gives candour to the  
 young,  
 Health to the old, and mildness to the strong.  
 Be wise, ye villagers! quit not your homes;  
 He ne'er gains comfort that for lucre roams.  
 Envy and Pride attend the road to wealth;  
 Labour and Peace, to innocence and health."

In the chapter intitled "Observa-  
 tions" we find many singular customs,  
 which our Rambler quotes from the  
 communications of Mr. Holme.

at the moment it was poured out. I con-  
 fess I relished it; *perhaps* because there is  
 none of the same sort any where else."

\* The death of a Mr. Allan Bellingham,  
 at an advanced age, is recorded in our Obitu-  
 ary of the present month. EDIT.

† "The grass is so fine, that, in a day  
 like this, what was cut in the morning is  
 often housed in the evening."

"The question you ask, respecting the  
 blacksmiths, was almost universal within  
 my memory. The neighbours, on an ap-  
 pointed day, went with their horses and  
 carts, and conveyed as many coals, *gratis*,  
 as were sufficient for one year's consump-  
 tion. This was generally done in the  
 Spring, previous to the commencement of  
 their tillage, that poor Vulcan might have  
 no excuse for idleness or neglect from want  
 of fuel, and that every inhabitant might  
 have his ploughshare and coulter properly  
 sharpened against the exigent time: thus  
 you will observe that accommodation was  
 mixed with charity. It gives me pain to  
 remark, that this laudable custom is *ba-*  
*nished* from what we esteem our more  
*polished places*. At the same time I am  
 happy to observe, the custom is still pre-  
 served in the more sequestered parts, where  
 primitive poverty and unaffected manners  
 prevail over modern refinement.

"The custom of presenting donations at  
 the marriages of all ranks and degrees in  
 the North is still in use, but more so among  
 the lower order. Every neighbour, and all  
 the kinsfolk, present something, according  
 to their ability—half a dozen pewter-  
 plates, half a dozen knives and forks, can-  
 dlesticks, tea-kettle, bedding, and various  
 other articles of furniture; so that a poor  
 bride, upon the day of her nuptials, has a  
 house comfortably furnished. Pity but such  
 a custom should become universal.

"A servant-girl, who has continued in  
 the same servitude seven years, is entitled,  
 upon her marriage, to a copper kettle, ge-  
 nerally containing from four to six gallons;  
 this is always presented, except the bride  
 chuses some other equivalent in lieu of it.

"Another remarkable custom at chris-  
 tenings still prevails in the dales of the  
 North. Upon the day of celebrating the  
 ceremony, all the matrons in the neigh-  
 bourhood assemble at the joyful house; and  
 each brings, as a present to the good wo-  
 man in the straw, either a pound of sugar,  
 a pound of butter, or six pennyworth of  
 wheaten bread. The bread is cut in thin  
 slices, and placed in rows one above an-  
 other, in a large kettle of twenty or thirty  
 gallons. The butter and sugar are dissolved  
 in a separate one, and then poured upon  
 the bread, where it continues until it has  
 boiled for some space, and the bread is  
 perfectly saturated with the mixture; it is  
 then taken out, and served up by way of  
 desert. This curious dish is called buttered  
 fops."

The volume concludes with the fol-  
 lowing verses, originally written in  
 1784, at the request of, and at the  
 bungalow of, Lieut. S. W. Nangreave,  
 a residence near a Pagan ruin in  
 Bengal,

"It



"It is not good for man to be alone ;"  
Come, Napgreave ! let us make the world  
our own ;

In soft retirement taste the learned page,  
And live amidst the great of ev'ry age.

Immortal Shakspeare ! must unequal'd  
stand, [land ;

The "sweetest, wildest," greatest, in the  
Father of thoughts ! that never had been  
known, [his own.

If Shakspeare had not made such thoughts  
Old Drayton tells whence springs and towns  
arose, [grows ;

Where best the oak, where most the poplar,  
His vigorous mind, and scrutinizing eye,  
No hill, no vale, no custom, passes by.

Though his rough verse suits not the mo-  
dern day, [way.

Knowledge explains, and Fancy strews the  
From Spenser's fairy verses learn to scan

The various passions in the mind of man ;  
Midst flowers and breaks the great Pro-  
tector leads,

Hope flits aloft, and sacred Truth succeeds :  
As he will teach the true poetic strain,

Take pensive Shenstone, and with him  
complain, [thought

Or Hagley's Lord, who never penn'd a  
"A dying man could ever wish to blot."

Descriptive Thomson and kind Nature  
view, [too.

With love-lorn Hammond, and wild Cowley  
Soft-flowing Waller richly wrote to please ;  
And pointed Swift, with laughter-loving  
ease.

Informing Pope, in varied greatness drest,  
By sweetest numbers sooths the glowing  
breast. [Young,

Take heaven-taught Milton !—meditative  
And fly with Dryden in his rapid song.

More from correctness than poetic flame,  
Prier stands high in the great roll of fame.

Take melting Mason—elegiac Gray ; [Gay.

And "catch the manners" from the gentle  
Read roving Lee, tumultuously refin'd,

Who wrote with such strong energy of mind.  
Emphatic Otway ! whom the great disown,

The Muse's favourite (but the Muse alone !)  
For Savage mourn, and with his writings  
glow ; [woe.

His birth, his life, his death, were full of  
"Rich-minded Camoens, Lusitania's boast,

Tells all the dangers of the Cape's rough  
coast,

Of toils he shar'd—of Eastern battles won,  
Mickle translates, and makes the theme his  
own. [said,

In one grand scene—thus the great Vasco\*  
'Why stand appall'd, of what are ye afraid ?

'Do not ye see the agitated main  
'Trembles beneath the world's dread So-

'vereign ?'  
Th' affrighted sailors, by their leader cheer'd,

Hold taut the ropes, the helmsman truly  
steer'd ;

The flutt'ring vessel felt the saving sails,  
And rode triumphant midst the roughest  
gales.

More able seamen Ocean never knew  
(Britons aside) than Gama\* and his crew.

With luckless Falconer too scud o'er the deep,  
Weep o'er the tale, and for his memory  
weep.

In numbers equal, though not in design,  
Translating Broome with careless Fenton join.

Take Hudibras, the lasher of his time,  
Whose sterling verse appears in doggrel  
rhime. [great,

Laugh with gay Sterne, in genuine language  
Thoughtless, yet blest with sentiment and  
wit. [smil'd,

Budgell, on whom the Nine with pleasure  
In life's young stage—the fleeting hours  
begull'd :

But, older grown, the Being rashly dar'd  
To rush from scenes that made him un-  
prepar'd.

Who more than Addison the age improv'd ?  
Who more respected, or who more belov'd ?

Midst stings from criticks, true to Virtue's  
cause, [applause.

Blackmore wrote well, but seldom with  
And Philips too, who left so small a store,

We taste his cider, and then wish for more.  
Mild mistred Hurd, high station'd midst the  
best,

With every virtue that adorns a breast.  
Take modern Cowley, crown'd with living  
bays,

The first of Fancy's children in our days.  
Maternal Smith so turns the poet's part,

Her matchless sonnets trill the feeling heart,  
(Not like the vot'ries of a sigh and tear,  
That in soft numbers play about the ear).

And with a Muse of mind a Seward writes,  
At once instructing, and at once delights.

Barbauld, though last, not least that tune  
the lyre,

With strength of judgement and poetic fire.  
With such—and more, of whom the sex  
may boast, [them most.

Love them, aye love them, and applaud  
In sweet retirement make all these your  
own ;

'Tis thus, my friend, man never is alone."

"ON RETIREMENT.

"Hail, sweet Retirement ! Meditation, hail !  
On mountain high, or in responsive vale ;

Where no rude voice o'erpowers the va-  
ried song,

While Echo trembles to the tuneful throng ;  
Or by a rivulet's pellucid side, [glide ;

Where the calm hours in peaceful lon'gings  
Or near some monument of Pagan fame,

Like yon in ruins, tho' unknown the name ;  
Where the cloath'd walls in mould'ring  
fragments lie,

And strike with grandeur the attentive eye ;  
Hail, sweet Retirement !

\* "See the Lusiad. The effects of an  
earthquake off the Cape of Good Hope."

\* "See the Lusiad."

"When



“ When early songsters, on melodious  
 spray,  
 Salute the op’ning splendor of the day ;  
 When the bright Sun bepurples the rich East,  
 Or sets majestic in the golden West ;  
 And when protected from the noontide heat,  
 Beneath the umbrage of some dun retreat ;  
 Or, when the moon expels the womb of  
 night,  
 Or shine the stars innumerable bright ;  
 Frankly our inmost thoughts we would un-  
 bend, [friend,  
 With thee, my first companion, and my  
 In sweet Retirement !

“ Oh ! that the waning years of life could  
 be  
 Near the fam’d town that blest our infancy ;  
 Where first a soldier’s life our fancy caught,  
 And fill’d the breast with manliness of  
 thought !  
 Yet, if not there, on Britain’s envy’d shore,  
 How we would talk our martial stories o’er !  
 And, if each had a lov’d and loving wife,  
 Those dear solacers of declining life,  
 How pleasa it to retrace past periods o’er,  
 And retrospect what well we knew before,  
 In sweet Retirement !”

26. *Official Letters to the Honourable American Congress. Written during the War between the United Colonies and Great Britain, by his Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Forces, now President of the United States. Copied, by special Permission, from the original Papers preserved in the Office of the Secretary of State, Philadelphia. 2 Vols.*

THIS collection of papers, undoubtedly genuine, the production of an eminent person, and illustrative of the transactions of a most important period, in which he bore a distinguished share, cannot fail to be highly interesting. They become more so when considered (as we are told, by the editor, in his advertisement, they ought to be) as part only of a much more extensive publication, comprehending almost all the documents which can be wanting to throw light “on many important transactions which have hitherto been involved in total darkness, or at best but obscurely perceived, and imperfectly understood.” It will be rendered still farther valuable, as setting the characters of several distinguished men in a clearer point of view ; many of the interesting pieces which it is said to contain having been penned by the leaders and principal agents in the American Revolution. We trust that the hopes held out to us will, at no distant period, be accomplished ; and that the various information which the

editor has had the good fortune to obtain from such authentic sources will be given to us unmutated, that we may be enabled to pursue, with some just expectation of success, an object so interesting, and so profoundly instructive, as the knowledge of the secret springs of that extraordinary political convulsion. A people, not only resisting, but throwing off, with an almost unanimous consent, their ancient government, under which they had been prosperous to a great degree ; who not only had suffered no actual oppression, but had been protected and favoured ; and doing this upon a view only of remote and possible consequences, expected to arise from a claim of powers not precisely defined nor checked, in their opinion, by sufficient constitutional limitations ; this is undoubtedly a curious subject of speculation.

Considered in an historical light, the letters are almost exclusively confined to the details of military operations. Of many of the most important the publick has been long in possession. Many curious particulars, however, respecting the distress of the American armies at certain periods, and the means of supplying their wants, and recruiting their numbers, will here be found, which have hitherto been sought in vain, and which could not be expected from any other source.

We find, according to the editor’s advertisement, that some material inclosures are wanting. As they are promised in an appendix, the disappointment is softened. It is not the same with respect to entire letters which appear to be wanting, and which, we are told, are not extant. As to the omissions distinguished by asterisks, it is proper to observe, that there is no reason to suppose, from the context, that they are of such a nature as to make them a subject for regret. Delicacy towards individuals seems to have occasioned the greater number of these chasms, and will probably prevent their being ever supplied. In some places virulent and abusive epithets appear to have been omitted, which neither good manners nor good policy can wish to have restored.

The declaration of independence took place in July, 1776. It was proclaimed by General Washington, at the head of his army, with great promptitude and alacrity ; and the manner of its reception, which he describes in, p. 185 of  
 vol.



vol. I. shews that the public mind was then fully prepared for the event. They who are most persuaded of the ambition of the American leaders will yet probably be of opinion, in conformity to common experience, that the idea of erecting an independent state rose out of successive events; and can with as little reason be imputed to the Colonies in the beginning of their resistance, as a systematic design of overturning the constitution of America, and establishing an absolute government there, to the British Ministry or Parliament, when the scheme of taxing that country was first embraced, or at any period of the war.

In the course of the letters before us several topicks of general and particular policy are discussed with great elegance and force of language, and with liberality of sentiment, as well as prudence, sagacity, and judgement. Among these may be enumerated the policy of imposing oaths of allegiance; retaliation in war; the treatment of prisoners; the policy of enlisting prisoners and deserters; the duty of Government to restrain, in times of public distress, the engrossing of necessary articles to enhance their price.

A proposition for invading Canada, in conjunction with the French, is examined in a masterly manner. It is a finished piece of reasoning, and deserves to be studied, not merely for the style, but for the important and interesting matter it contains, by all who aspire to conduct or to understand public affairs. It ought to be read entire, and is too long for insertion. We therefore refer our readers to vol. II. p. 342. Its effect upon the decisions of Congress will probably remain unknown till the whole of that great collection of state-papers, promised by the editor, shall issue from the press.

These letters must give an high opinion of General Washington's abilities. It is but justice to observe, that, in the advice he offers to Congress, he always leans to the side of moderation and humanity. He comments upon their measures with decent and respectful expressions, but with manly freedom; and shews himself worthy of the confidence they reposed in him. The letters are mostly written under the pressure of a great variety of urgent, important, and complicated business, in critical circumstances, and at times of imminent danger, difficulty, and distress;

yet, in point of style and composition, they are entitled to no ordinary praise. They are remarkable for precision, force, and correctness; great accuracy of detail, and great perspicuity of arrangement; and may be received, upon the whole, as excellent models in their kind.

We cannot, however, but take notice, in derogation from our general praise for correctness of style, that some few Gallicisms occur; such as *derange* for *disarrange*, *grade* for *step*, *debark* for *disembark*, &c.; which we do the more scrupulously, because it is a vice of the times, to corrupt the language by introducing foreign terms, without regard to the just analogy of formation, and without any rational ground of preference for melody, or force, to genuine English words of similar import.

27. *Advice to a Student in the University, concerning the Qualifications and Duties of a Minister of the Gospel in the Church of England.* By John Napleton, D. D. Canon Residentiary of Hereford, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

CHAP. I. treats of the importance and responsibility of the pastoral office; II. preparation for deacon's orders; III. for priest's; IV. discharge of pastoral duties, and administration of public services; V. VI. VII. VIII. composition of sermons; style; matter; evidences; doctrines; precepts of religion; IX. private instruction and admonition; X. personal conduct; XI. residence; XII. conclusion.

Chap. II. is full of excellent rules; but the THREE years to be spent in a particular preparation for orders, after the four of academical education, is, we fear, liable to many objections, particularly that of bringing forward the course of education, and the expence ill compensated by the present distribution of benefices.

The following caution, on reading the Scriptures in the church, is unquestionably just, and deserves the particular attention of young divines:

"In the application of these principles one circumstance is always to be remembered. You are not speaking in your own person, nor representing, as on a theatre, any other; you are only reciting the words of a writer, or the speeches of other persons by him recorded. Though, therefore, it be convenient so far to vary your voice as to convey to your hearers, and even to impress upon them, the sentiment of the writer



writer or speaker, it is perfectly incongruous to attempt to present his tone or manner. Considering, moreover, that the writer is a sacred historian, a prophet, or an apostle, and that the speaker introduced by him is generally a prophet, or an apostle, or an angel, or our blessed Lord upon earth, or the Almighty from heaven, this dramatic imitation approaches to irreverence, and equally offends the piety, and the good sense or taste, of the audience. It has, besides, an appearance of elaborateness and ostentation, in no performance surely so ungraceful as in the administration of the offices of religion" (p. 49).

The subject of chap. XI. (*residence*) might have been enlarged upon. Should, however, proper attention be paid to this publication, by students in divinity and the younger clergy, the Church of England, and the Cause of Religion in general, will be under considerable obligations to the learned author.

28. *An Essay on the Progress of the Human Understanding.* By J. A. O'Keeffe, M. D. A. M.

A VIRULENT attack on Religion and Morality in general, and on Christianity in particular, with an imperfect view of profane history, and a new system of moral philosophy. "The present sketch represents some of the errors, vices, and inhumanity, of our predecessors, in order to convince man of his advancement to perfection, and give him some notions of the rapid growth of his understanding. Bigotry, vice, ecclesiastical superstition, and sectical hatred, are severely attacked, because they gave origin to all the cruelties, persecutions, and calamities, under which mankind has groaned for ages, and because real happiness can never be obtained while they exist. This history of politicks points out the glaring errors both of former and present systems, and shews the true and proper source of reform. The method of cultivating our understandings is laid open before our eyes; and the best books for acquiring a knowledge of ourselves and the world are quoted in their proper places. Two or three letters which I wrote from the university of Leipsick to a friend in this city gave rise to the present publication; and, as philosophy and physiology are the sciences which give us a true knowledge of the mental and corporal faculties of man, I did not think the present subject beyond the

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limits of my studies. It has been insinuated by my friends, that the present Ministry might be apt to take offence at any publication that tended to enlighten or instruct mankind; but, thinking this to be the consequence of some vague or calumnious report, I do not hesitate to put my name to this pamphlet." If the Ministry understand Mr. O'K. no better than he does himself, he is perfectly safe in his own obscurity. Mr. O'K. is of opinion, that Christianity has corrupted and debased mankind; and he has given a list of the best writers on moral philosophy, including Hobbes, Spinoza, Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, Hume, Forster, Fordyce, Ferguson, Paley, Godwin, and memoirs of Planetes, in England, and a long list of others in France and Germany: to the writers in the philosophical and medical departments in which latter country he gives a decided preference.

A brief account of the religious, civil, and political, intrigues that gave rise to prejudice, and formed the principal impediments to the progress of the human understanding and social happiness, compose the following pages, which terminate with a sketch of the literature of new philosophy, especially that of Professor KANT in Prussia. Mr. O'Keeffe is one of those scribblers who shew their teeth without being able to bite; for, we will venture to pronounce that the Kantian system is almost as unintelligible as that of Jacob Behmen. All we learn from it is, that, like the French, all first principles are to be done away, and we are to begin with a new set.

29. *Sermons delivered at the Sunday Evening Lecture for the Winter Season at the Old Jewry.* By Joseph Fawcett. In Two Volumes.

THOSE who recollect the lectures and discourses delivered at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, by former preachers, will not, perhaps, relish these sermons. But, as fashion predominates even in religion, they may be calculated for the hearers who sat under them when it was the fashion to attend Mr. Fawcett as it was once to follow Dr. Fordyce. The sentiments are set off in flowery language, bordering, perhaps not unfrequently, on bombast.

30. *A liberal Version of the Psalms into modern Language, according to the Liturgy Translation;*



lation; with copious Notes and Illustrations, partly original, and partly selected from the best Commentators: calculated to render the Book of Psalms intelligible to every Capacity. By Robert-William Wake, Vicar of Backwell, Somerset, and Curate of St. Michael's, Bath. 2 vols.

THE following specimens may suffice to shew the liberality of this new version. The first two verses of Psalm i. are thus rendered:

"Happy is the man who has ever studiously avoided all converse and association with the irreligious, the impious, and the profane; but whose delight is in the divine law, and in an incessant conformity to its precepts."

The hundredth Psalm thus:

"O glory in the omnipotent sovereign, all ye Pagan countries! adopt his worship with cheerfulness, and approach his presence with sacred hymns!

"2. Be assured that the Lord is the supreme and only God; he it is, and not ourselves, who created us: we are his chosen people, and peculiar race.

"3. O proceed into his sanctuary with gratitude, and into his courts with praise! be thankful to him, and adore his name!

"4. For, the Lord is gracious, his mercy is eternal: and his veracity will operate to the remotest posterity."

Who would not prefer, to the modern elegance of this last clause, the simple words "and his truth endureth from generation to generation?"

The notes, for which the author acknowledges himself chiefly indebted to

"2. Here the phrases, *people*, and *sheep of his pasture*, occur in their true order: Psalm xciv. note on verse 7."

"3. The portions which form each clause of this verse are merely duplicates of each other. To go into his gates with thanksgiving means the same as to enter his courts with praise; gates being a term synonymous here with courts; and to be thankful to him is equivalent to speaking good of his name. Courts of justice were, amongst the Jews, situated in the gates of their cities; of which custom the reason assigned is, that the people, who were chiefly employed in agriculture and rural affairs, might settle their differences without losing time and incurring expence by entering the city. The Psalmist assimilates the gates in which the mortal judge presides to the divine courts which were the residence of the Deity."

"4. The Psalmist, as usual, celebrates the mercy and veracity of God with relation to his promise of never withholding his merciful protection from David, his family, and kingdom: Psalm lxxxix. 25, 29, 30, 34, &c."

former commentators, particularly Patrick, Mudge, Nichols, Calmet, Dodd, Home, are judiciously selected, and may be very useful to the unlearned reader; but the learned must not expect much new light from this work, with respect to the true reading or rendering of the original text.

31. *A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Worcester; occasioned by his Strictures on Archbishop Secker and Bishop Lowth, in his Life of Bishop Warburton, now prefixed to his Quarto Edition of that Prelate's Works. By a Member of the University of Oxford.*

THIS is an animated defence of two very eminent characters of the present century, whom Bishop Warburton's Biographer seems to have sacrificed, with too little feeling, to the manes of his friend, whose opinions they did not implicitly follow. The writer dwells more on the Archbishop, as he has "some reason to suspect the defence of Bp. Lowth will be undertaken by a much abler pen" (p. 7); and, in his defence of Dr. Secker, he interweaves a judicious defence of Hebrew learning, with all the requisites it involves for the study of the Scriptures. This letter is couched in modest though warm terms, and does no discredit to the Academick or his Alma Mater. We have heard it ascribed to a learned commentator on one of the most intricate of the prophetic books.

32. *Shakspeare's MSS, in the Possession of Mr. Ireland, examined, respecting the internal and external Evidences of their Authenticity. By Philalethes.*

33. *A Letter to George Steevens, Esq. containing a critical Examination of the Papers of Shakspeare published by Samuel Ireland. To which are added, Extracts from Vortigern. By James Roden, Esq. Author of Fontainville Forest, &c.*

MR. URBAN's Reviewers have not the fear of Mr. Samuel Ireland before their eyes so much as to be prevented from saying that the latter of these first publications on the subject contains much stronger arguments on the negative, than the anonymous publication on the affirmative, side. For the rest, we must all wait for the decision of the great Shakspearean champions, when they are prepared to enter the lists.

34. *An Account of the Life of Sieyes, Member of the first National Assembly, and of the Convention.*

WHAT, may it be asked, do we learn from the life of this extraordinary man—



man—but that he was neither so consistent nor so extraordinary as he has been represented? He was born at Frejus, in 1748, was the fifth of seven children, and, from the delicacy of his constitution, educated for the church, where, however, he held the revenues without performing the duties, and opposed the seizure of its possessions from interest. He was reputed to have been the concealed spring of all the movements of the different parties, yet conducted himself with so much dexterity that, if they did not look up to him for instruction, he did not excite their jealousy or mistrust. The secret of his preservation, in the successive convulsions, must be reserved for time to develop. Though a staunch friend to the people, a note in this piece says, "they who talk of a mere crude Democracy ruling a great empire confound that which is essentially the basis of every good republican constitution with that which ought to be the machine, or spring." Having drawn up a plan of public education, which was rejected, and the author excluded from the committee of public instruction, where he had been placed by the Convention, here closes the public life of Sieyes, who lives at present on an income of about 168l. per annum, besides his pay as member of the Convention. This work is a defence of Sieyes, probably by his own pen; but of his sincerity and disinterestedness we throughout want proofs.

35. *Coup d'œil politique sur l'Avenir de la France.—A political View of the future Situation of France.* By Gen. Dumouriez.

SINCERELY attached to his country, though proscribed by her, the General writes like a scholar, while he thinks like a statesman. He begins with saying, that the French Revolution is a shocking tragedy, directed by monsters, and supported by heroes: taken in a military point of view, it commands admiration; in a political light, it excites nothing but horror. He states the political errors of the combined Courts, and vindicates his countrymen from the charge of being aggressors. We learn, with pleasure, that the odious decree which Robespierre obtained by his vile instrument Barrere, to give no quarter to the English and Hanoverians, was never exercised. "Would to God," says the writer, "the same generosity had been shewn towards their

missed countrymen taken in arms! The decree against the English is cowardly; that against the Emigrants tyrannical. The French have shewn that the Genius of Liberty, misled by sanguinary tyrants, is capable of depriving the most humane and polite among nations of every sentiment of nature." He speaks plainly, that it is the interest of France that Holland should continue to be a maritime power of the second order, with her colonies in both Indies under a solid government; and that France should practise the most generous conduct towards their new allies; that she should renounce the idea of retaining conquests, and should evacuate the German part of the Austrian Netherlands, leaving them a full month to make choice of a government or terms with their former sovereigns. Retaining such conquests would make the Emperor desperate, and the exertions of the Germanic Body would be very different from what they have hitherto been, and, in reality, alarmingly great. In his chapters on government he observes, that the Convention has done little more than pull down, and that Democracy is not fit nor desirable for the government of even a village. Its natural character is turbulence, and hostile to every idea of settled tranquillity. He declares himself decidedly for monarchy, which, when moderated by a senate, he hesitates not to pronounce the most perfect form of human government. He recommends the weakening Great Britain, as the rival from which France has most to fear; and, instead of invading herself, attacking her in India, where she is most vulnerable.

36. *The Royal Tour, or Weymouth Amusements; A solemn and reprimanding Epistle to the Laureat; Pitt's Flight to Wimbledon, an Ode; An Ode to the French; Ode to the Charity-mill in Windsor Park; A Hint to a poor Democrat; Ode to the Queen's Elephant; The Sorrows of Sunday, an Elegy.* By Peter Pindar, Esq.

THAT Peter Pindar hungereth and thirsteth is not to be doubted—whether after righteousness may be doubted. Yet, as the age will not bear over-righteousness, we cannot help giving the last of these poems as a specimen of the whole.

"The intended Annihilation of Sunday's harmless Amusements, by Three or Four most outrageously-zealous Members



bers of Parliament, gave Birth to the following Elegy. The Hint is borrowed from a small Composition intitled "The Tears of Old May-Day."

"Mild was the breath of Morn: the blushing sky [hair,

Receiv'd the lusty youth with golden Rejoicing in his race, to run, to fly;

As Scripture says, "a bridegroom débonnaire;"

"When, full of tears, the decent Sunday rose, [green:

And wander'd sad on Kensington's fair Down in a chair she sunk with all her woes, [scene.

And touch'd, with tenderest sympathy, the

"O hard Sir Richard Hill!" exclaim'd the dame; [the;

"Sir William Dolben, cruel man!" quoth

"And Mister Wilberforce, for shame! for shame!

To spoil my little weekly jubilee.

"Ah! pleas'd am I the humble folk to view; [jest;

Enjoying harmless talk, and sport, and Amid these walks their footsteps to pursue, To see them smiling, and so trimly drest.

"Since the Lord rested on the *seventh day*, Which sheweth that Omnipotence was *tir'd*;

As Moses, in old times, was pleas'd to sav, (And Moses was most certainly *inspir'd*);

"Why should not man too rest?" "No!" cries Sir Dick: [his knees,

'At brother Rowland's let him knock Pray, sweat, and groan; of this damn'd world be sick;

Of mangy morals crack the lice and fleas;

"Break Sin's vile bones—pull Satan by the nose; [the foul;

Scrub, with the soap and sand of Grace, Give, Unbelief, the wretch, a rat's-bane dose; [each hole:

And stop, with malkins of rich Faith,

"Spit in foul Drunkenness's beastly mug;

Kill, with sharp prayers, each offspring of the Devil;

Give to black Blasphemy a Cornish hug;

And box, with bats of Grace, the ears of Evil."

"Susan, the constant slave to mop and broom;

And Marian, to the spit's and kettle's art;

Ah! shall not *they* desert the house's gloom, Breathe the fresh air one moment, and look smart?

"Meet, in some rural scene, a Colin's smile; With Love's lost stories wing the happy hour;

Drop in his dear embraces from the stile, And share his kisses in the shady bower?

"No!" roars the Huntingtonian Priest—  
"No, no!

Lovers are liars—Love's a damned trade; Kissing is damnable—to hell they go—

The Devil's claws await the rogue and jade.

"My chapel is the purifying place:

There let them go to wash their sins away: There, from my hand, to pick the crumbs of Grace, [pray."—

Smite their poor sinful craws, and howl, and

"How hard, the lab'ring hands no rest should know,

But toil *six days* beneath the galling load, Poor souls! and then, the *seventh* be forc'd to go

And box the Devil in Blackfriars road \*!

"Heaven glorieth not in phizzes of dismay; Heaven takes no pleasure in perpetual sobbing;

Consenting freely, that my fav'rite day May have her tea and rolls, and hob and nobbing.

"In sooth, the Lord is pleas'd when man is blest;

And wisheth not his blisses to blockade: 'Gainst tea and coffee ne'er did he protest, Enjoy'd, in gardens, by the men of trade.

"Sweet is White Conduit-house, and Bag-nigge-wells, [forth her smile;

Chalk-farm, where Primrose-hill puts And Don Saltero's, where much wonder dwells,

Expelling work-day's matrimonial bile.

"Life with the down of cygnets may be clad! [track?

Ah! why not make her path a pleasant "No!" cries the Pulpit Terrorist (how mad!) [hog's back."

"No! let the world be one huge hedge-

"Vice (did his rigid mummery succeed) Too soon would smile amid the *sacred walls*;

Venus, in tabernacles, make her bed; And Paphos find herself amid St. Paul's.

"Avaunt, Hypocrisy, the solemn jade, Who, wilful, into ditches leads the blind;

Makes, of her canting art, a thriving trade, And fattens on the follies of mankind!

"Look at Archbishops, Bishops, on a Fast, Denying hackney-coachmen e'en their

beer; [repast;

Yet, lo! their butchers knock, with *flesh* With *turbots*, lo! the fishmongers appear!

"The pot-boys howl with porter for their bellies; [and pies;

The bakers knock, with custards, tarts, Confectioners, with rare ice-creams and

jellies; [plies;

The fruiterer, lo, with richest pine sup-

\* "The place of Mr. Rowland Hill's chapel."

"In



"In *secret*, thus, they eat, and booze, and nod;

In *public*, call indulgence a *damn'd evil*;  
Order their simple flocks to *walk with God*,  
And *ride themselves* an airing with the *Devil*."

37. *Thoughts concerning the Methodists and the Established Church*. By George Croft, D. D. late Fellow of University College, Vicar of Arncliffe, in Yorkshire, Lecturer of St. Martin's in Birmingham, and Chaplain to the Earl of Elgin.

DR. CROFT, who preached the Bampton lecture sermons, 1786, in defence of the Church of England, in this short tract ably pleads the cause of its ministers against the Methodists, whose pretensions, doctrines, and conduct, he discusses with a comprehensive accuracy deserving of attention.

38. *Essay, historical and critical, on English Church Musick*. By William Mason, M. A., Precentor of York.

THIS essay was originally prefixed to a Collection of the Words of Anthems, &c. in the year 1782. "Had Dr. Burney's elaborate work been published before the first edition, I should have made it somewhat more worthy of the public attention; considered merely for what it was designed, an historical summary of the progress of church-musick in this country, with such critical reflections as might occur to me in an account of that progress. Short and superficial as it is, it may go some way towards abating an ill-grounded deference to antiquity, merely because it is antiquity" (p. 158). "The partiality which Dr. B. has shewn to it has induced me, in this edition, to revise it with more care than otherwise I might have done: and, though I cannot withdraw the strictures I made on many of our composers in point of vocal intelligibility, I entirely submit to his superior judgement in all that respects scientific harmony" (p. 159). Essay III. is on Psalmody; every purpose of which, Mr. M. is of opinion, would be answered, if the part in which the melody lies, be it either treble or tenor, were accompanied by a bass voice (p. 210). Essay IV. is on the causes of the present imperfect alliance between Musick and Poetry. He dates the independence of the former on the latter from the invention of musical notation or punctuation, or *canto firmo*, in the close of the 6th century.

39. *Speculations on the Establishment of an uniform Tenure of Land, and an Equalization of the Territorial Taxes, including the Tithe and Poor Rates; with Hints towards a Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt*.

"AN equalization of the land-tax has long been a favourite object with every class of the people but that most interested in it; the landholder, considering how small the chance is of a diminution of his burthens from any alteration, has ever held up the expence of the survey in refutation of every thing advanced on the subject. To the landholder the following plan offers some indemnification; but a more active opposition will arise from those who would prefer the grasp of a barren privilege to real good, as well as from that numerous body whose wealth is intricacy and confusion." (*Preface*.) It is proposed to take a survey of landed property like the Domesday survey, by commissioners authorized to hold a kind of court-baron, in which all changes of property should be recorded; and that mode of tenure called copy of court-roll be invariably established, but freed from all feudal incumbrances. The present proprietors to be admitted; the certificate of which act to be the future legal title, and, as well as the record, contain an accurate description of the premisses, and the annual value at which the different assessments were to be made while in the hands of the persons thus admitted: upon any future change, if the value was doubted, a more actual survey to be made. Conveyancing and law-suits would be abolished; and the only distinctions would be those of landlord and tenant. The obstacles arising from a double title might be removed by restricting the present copyholders, on each new admission, to an indorsement on their copies at the next hundred court. By this regulation of tenure, on the proprietor should be assessed a duty in lieu of land-tax; and on the tenant, or actual occupier, an equal assessment, in lieu of the many impositions now laid on him. An equal rate on land and houses would be more equitable than the present different taxes, whose variety produces multiplied vexations and expences. The duties on houses might be consolidated, or others added to them. The charge of collecting might be reduced; and to the new mode of collecting proposed might be added that of a general rate for the maintenance



nance of the clergy, calculated on the amount of the present produce, and extending to every species of property subject to an assessment to the poor, who should be relieved on the spot by an equal rate assessed on every species of property; and the collection of all these several rates should be under the management and controul of the same officers: the commissioners of these taxes, or the justices of the peace, having approved of the parochial disbursements, should be empowered to issue a debenture, payable to the overseers, upon the receiver-general, for the amount: hospitals should be provided for the insane and idiots, deaf, dumb, and blind children: schools for orphans of both sexes, and a house of correction and hard labour for the disorderly and idle: boys to be exclusively brought up to the navy. The land-revenue of the Crown, if not disposed of, might be collected by the same officers who receive the national taxes of the several districts.

By the proposed regulations would be established a certain criterion whereby to apportion the burthen of any extraordinary pressure in times of emergency; but the pecuniary benefits are said not to be small. The reduction of official charge, a tax on tithes, on transfers of landed and funded property, with the probable decrease of the poor-rates, form, together, a total of no despicable amount. The management of the poor becoming a national, instead of a local, concern, the various donations of lands, tenements, and moneys, would devolve to the publick; and a sale of them, and of crown and waste lands, would go towards discharging the national debt, by the emission of paper currency to a large amount, bearing no interest; the whole being previously reduced to one species of stock, and the circulation of private paper should be checked. A militia, different from the present, might be formed, by attaching a species of military service to the tenure of land, each individual to bear his own expences, to be attached to their respective districts, and their duties be as mild as possible, consistent with good discipline; and this plan contains the stamina of a reform in parliament. The landholders and householders at large, by their tenure, would form the militia, and to them would be confided the election of the national representation. The land

and house taxes consolidated and equalized on unerring principles, and, together with the poor-rates and tithe, united in one collection, an extensive and immediate reduction of the public debt would take place, and a foundation be laid, by the duties on the alienation of landed and funded property, for a farther diminution. A simple and uniform tenure of land would be established throughout the kingdom.

These form the principal outlines of the scheme, but are independent of each other. Whether, or when, any of them can or may be carried into execution, time alone must shew.

40. *Considerations on Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt's Bills concerning treasonable and seditious Practices and unlawful Assemblies. By a Lover of Order.*

IF it be allowable to argue on pending laws, this writer (who is supposed to be Mr. Godwin, author of the well-known work on Political Justice) professes to estimate the merits of these bills with the strictest impartiality. He allows that speculative enquirers are to be consulted with soberness; that the London Corresponding Society ought to be carefully watched in their operations, as a formidable machine, and the system of political lecturing as a hot-bed, perhaps too well adapted to purposes more or less similar to those of the Jacobin Society of Paris; that political lecturers are dangerous; that the liberty of the press is to be approached with awe, if any thing is; that provisions against seditious writings should be constructed with caution. But he pronounces Lord Grenville's bill the consecrated engine of tyranny, the open and avowed enactment of an arbitrary power, a protection, under Government, of an army of spies and informers; and that it puts a violent termination on the boundless progress of science, of that *science in particular which is most immediately and professedly interesting to the whole human race*. "A doctrine opposite to the maxims of the existing government may be dangerous in the hands of agitators, but it cannot produce very fatal consequences in the hands of philosophers" (p. 38). This is begging the question; for, who will stop the progress of one man's reasoning to another and perhaps a worse man's acting, upon such occasions? The author, not content with dissecting and condemning these



these bills, Lord Grenville's as having an immediate relation to the most important of human affairs, the liberty of the press; and Mr. Pitt's as touching on the fundamental provision of the bill of rights, the right of the subject to consult respecting grievances, and to demand redress; attacks the riot-act, which every impartial man must see the high utility and expediency of for the preservation of property and life itself: yet, with affected candour and conciliation, he blames the London Corresponding Society for proceeding too precipitately; though he is of opinion his Majesty's Ministers have been far more precipitate. Whether he cherishes the conciliating spirit he professes, will be best judged by his readers; for, his pamphlet deserves to be read—and to be answered.

41. *Varieties of Literature, from foreign Literary Journals, and original MSS now first published.* 2 vols.

ALTHOUGH this work contains a great variety of elegant and entertaining pieces, we cannot but suggest that, if the collector has no other view than to "put the publick in possession of the state and progress of literature on the Continent," we doubt whether his purpose will be materially answered to himself, his readers, or the continental writers.

*Mezzoranean tales, Esthonian poetry, metaphysical disquisitions, by German divines, on miracles, the laws of Nature, the existence of God, criticisms on engravings and statues, excursions to the realms below in quest of equal rights, and Olympic dialogues against monarchy, disquisitions on the philosopher's stone as a means of prolonging the life of man, extracts from a traveller's and a literary gentleman's journal, continued in vol. II. and of a French officer in Corsica; cure for disordered eyes (continued in the next volume); letters on Paris (continued in vol. II.) and Herculaneum; authentic historical narrative of the war between the Porte and the Egyptian Beys, 1785, in a letter from Trieste; historical anecdotes of the devotions to the heart of Jesus, from Wieland, with his remarks; the German play at Venice; German satire; the rise of Colbert, and the song of a Madagascar girl going to be sold by her mother, compose the first volume.*

In the second volume the names of authors are more frequently mention-

ed: the voyage of Shelekoff, a Russian, from Okhotsk, on the Eastern ocean, to America, 1783 to 1786, and his return, from his own journal; on the liberty of reasoning in matters of belief, by Mr. Wieland; letters from a traveller at Berlin; origin and progress of Monachism (why not *Monkery*?), by Dr. Zimmermann; Olympic dialogues, by Mr. Wieland, who, we presume, is author of those in the former volume; on the liberty of the press, by the same; on the transmigration of souls; abstract of the life of Madame Geoffrin, a virtuous character in middling life; contribution towards the history of the learned; of the Esthonian baths; the famous historian, Petro Giannone, who died, 1745, a martyr to his freedom of writing in his voluminous history, and other works, notwithstanding he recanted; on the speech of brutes, read to a literary society; restoration by John-Henry Voss of a verse in Sophocles' *Œdipus Coloneus*, where, between lines 1643 and 1645, a verse was supposed wanting, which he fills up by measuring the others properly; remarks on the genuineness of some Pythagorean writings, by Professor Tiedeman; [prose] epistle in imitation of Horace's *Tyrrhena regum progenies*; a scrap concerning the Chinese; on the restoration of the art of sculpture; the young Persian, a dialogue by Meissner. A few historical anecdotes fill up the interstices of this structure.

With regret we observe that this miscellany is, in some parts of it, a vehicle for the most pernicious opinions. What call there is for reasonings against miracles, or sarcastic dialogues against the Trinity, or even for Wieland's political dialogues, in a publication generally calculated to supply a liberal amusement, it is not easy to say. But so it is; and considerable pains are taken to disjoin the evidence of miracles from Christianity, and to give new force and currency to the sophistry of Hume, Rousseau, and T. Paine, on that subject.

It would be uncandid, however, not to add, that many of the essays are wholly unexceptionable. One of these shall be given in our next.

42. *Thoughts on the English Government, addressed to the good Sense of the People of England; in a Series of Letters. Letter the First, National Character of Englishmen; the Nature of the English Government;*



ment; the Corruptions caused in both by the Introduction of French Principles; the Effects produced by the Reformation and the Revolution, upon political Principles; the Conduct of the Whig Party; the Character of the modern Democrats.

WHILE the principles of this writer have been so canvassed in the senate, and his person is still a subject of enquiry, it would ill become literary Reviewers to pass a judgement on either. Thus much, however, we may hazard: that he has given a good view of the progress of party and opposition in this country, from the Reformation to the Revolution, and to the present time; and observes, that "the finishing blow to all party-distinctions, and to the credit of all political principles that have no reference but to party-distinctions, seems to have been struck in the latter end of 1792. At that time an alarm for the safety of the Constitution as established by law, which seemed to be threatened by a republican party from within, assisted by the French Republick from abroad, roused the nation as one man; all party considerations immediately vanished before that of the common interest of us all. From that time the attention of all sober men has been fixed on the preservation of the government and laws; all former distinctions of party are thrown aside, and the illusion of their principles is forgotten. There are now no divisions in the nation but that of the friends to the Constitution as established by law and that of the Republican, who are lying-by for an opportunity to level every thing to the equality of a French democracy; and there are no political opinions by which men are distinguished, but those that are in favour of the Constitution as established by law, and those that are against it."

We do not see prefixed to this the letter to Mr. Reeves, mentioned in the debate on it in the House of Commons, Nov. 26.

43. *A Proposal for a perpetual Equalization of the Pay of the labouring Poor.*

AFTER premising, that, when wheat was 6s. a bushel, the labourer was contented with 1s. a day, a gratuity, besides his pay, is proposed, in the proportion given in the following table:

Bushels of wheat.		Gratuity over the pay.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
6	0	0	0
6	6	0	1

7	0	0	2
7	6	0	3
8	0	0	4
8	6	0	5
9	0	0	6
9	6	0	7
10	0	0	8
10	6	0	9
11	0	0	10
11	6	0	11
12	0	0	12

This table to be printed and distributed among the labourers. For the application of it let the current price of wheat in the nearest market-town be ascertained, as nearly as it can be, in the last week of every month; and let that be taken and declared as the rate which is to regulate the gratuity for the next month. Twelve more tables are added, shewing the aggregate of the pay and gratuity, and their amount for the week. Objections to this reasonable plan are satisfactorily done away; and the example of a clergyman recommended, who has built ovens and supplied fuel to the poor, who make their own bread.

44. *The Life of the Just exemplified; in the Character of the late William Romaine, M. A. &c; preached August 23, 1795, by C. E. De Coetlogon, M. A.*

THIS is the third sermon on the subject. Mr. C, thinking "there may be a melancholy departure from the purity of the Christian doctrine where it may be least of all suspected, and under such a specious pretence as renders it the more insinuating, and therefore the more dangerous," humbly attempts to exhibit a concise view, an outline of the official character, of a late venerable preacher in our establishment. The text is Romans i. 17; and there are subjoined, by way of appendix, some short maxims on the excellency of faith.

45. *National Calamities the Consequences of National Guilt; a Sermon, preached at the Parish-Church of Chertsey on Sunday, February 25, 1795, being the Day appointed for a public Fast. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury. Published at the Request of the Parishioners, for the Benefit of the Sunday Schools.*

MR. Whitaker, from Isaiah x. 4, improves the fate of nations, from the earliest antiquity to France in the present day, as warnings to the world at large, whose present sufferings are but throes,



throes, indicating the near approach of the day of the Lord, and, consequently, of the controversy which the Lord holds with the nations for their disobedience to his gospel.

46. *Considerations on the Scarcity and high Prices of Bread Corn and Bread at the Market, suggesting the Remedies. In a Series of Letters, first published in the Cambridge Chronicle, and supposed to be written by Governor Pownall.*

THIS is perhaps an extraordinary mode of publishing a work whose reputed author is living, and has never been backward to set his name to any of his publications, but in this instance has permitted a Cambridge bookseller to do it for him. While a higher advance of the price of wheat is threatened, free and fair importation is strongly recommended to counteract an undue if not illegal export; also a reduction of the establishment in house-keeping and education by the gentry, and of the gains of farmers, who are known to have made *six rents at least*, if not more, from the prices of last year. Such is the object of these 10 letters.

47. *A Sermon preached at the Meeting house in Prince's street, Westminster, Oct. 18, 1795, on Occasion of the much-lamented Death of the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. who departed this Life the 8th of the same Month, in the 71st Year of his Age. To which is added, the Address delivered at the Interment of the deceased [in Bunhill-fields]. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S.*

FROM Psalm xxxvii. 37, Dr. Rees takes occasion to illustrate the character of the perfect man, and the happiness connected with it, and to shew for what purposes persons of this description should be objects of peculiar attention and regard. The particulars of Dr. Kippis's life agree with those in our Obituary, vol. LXV. p. 882, with very little addition, except his character, which is ably and affectionately drawn.

48. *Narrative of Earl Macartney's Embassy to China. (See Vol. LXV. p. 318.)*

WE notice this third edition, that we may copy the following preface:

"Two large impressions, in quarto and octavo, of this Narrative having experienced a very rapid sale, I am called upon to publish a third edition; nor can I re-

frain from expressing, as I trust, a justifiable satisfaction in having obtained a complete triumph over many illebrical but fruitless attempts to depreciate my work. When the spirit of rivalry exceeds the bounds of liberality and truth, it deserves the mortification which it seldom fails to experience; and my rivals, while they have taken every opportunity to misrepresent me, and have condescended to implore, if not to purchase, the severity of venal criticism on my Narrative, have not, however, been able to shake its authenticity, nor to lessen the distinguished favour which it has received, and is still receiving, from the patronage of the publick. But, while I express my sense of the general favour of my country at large, it would betray a criminal insensibility if I did not avail myself of this occasion to make my most particular acknowledgements to the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, not only for a very large portion of personal kindness, but for their zealous encouragement of this work, which I now make a record of my regard and gratitude."

49. *Medical Facts and Observations. Vol. IV. (Concluded from p. 57.)*

XIII. *Case of Pblegmonic Inflammation, with Reflections on certain Effects of Heat and Cold on the living System. By Thomas Beddoes, M.D.*

"I know not," says the ingenious author of the paper before us, "whether it has been observed that the inflammations, particularly those of the eyes, which are so frequent in hot climates where it is the custom to sleep during the summer in the open air, are to be referred to the succession of heat to cold. Travellers, especially those into Egypt, have variously attempted to account for this phenomenon. Hæsselquist imputes it to certain miasmata arising from the almost empty reservoirs in which the water of the Nile is preserved from foundation to inundation. This is, however, a mere hypothesis, unconfirmed by any strict analogy; nor is the supposed cause in any way brought home to the effect. As little, in my opinion, can the inflammation of the eyes be ascribed to the influence of the nocturnal light of the heavens upon the eye, the eyelids being more or less closed during sleep. The cause seems inadequate. It is common in this country to sleep in chambers not less strongly illuminated (if not more so) than in Egypt, during the night, without any inconvenience to our sight. Besides, I think, if we could suppose the eye to be so dazzled by the light of the night as to be injured, the injury ought to fall upon the nerve, and not upon the eyelids and external parts. The nitrous particles with



with which Alpinus imagines the atmosphere of Egypt to be impregnated, will not, I suppose, be considered as a cause more probable than any of the preceding : but the following passage may serve to give an idea of the nature of the complaint in question, and its frequency at Cairo. "Plurimasque (oculorum lippitudines) Cayri easdemque per omnia anni tempora homines invadere ob nitrosum pulverem, qui continuè oculos habitantium mordicat, & calefacit, observatur, longè maximèque in æstatis primâ parte, quo tempore calor ambientis summè calidi oculos inflamat, talumque morborum numerum auger. *Sparsim* vero per urbem toto anno hæ oculorum inflammationes vagantur; atque *epidemicæ plurimæ* in primâ æstatis parte calidissimâ inæqualissimâque ob vehementissimam \* meridionalium ventorum calorem, atque inflammatarum arenarum copiam, quæ ab iisdem ventis asportantur. Eo enim anni tempore è centum hominibus quinquaginta solum lippientes observantur." (De Medicin. Ægypt. p. 24.)

The flying sand must be troublesome, and probably, in many cases, supports and increases the inflammation, and in some may give rise to it; but the following fact, which seems to me to render the induction complete, shews that the true and general cause is the great inequality between the temperature of the night and day; to which cause signal effect has been given by the practice of sleeping *sub die*. Mr. Clarkson (in his essay on the impolicy of the African slave trade) informs us (p. 71) that, "when the slaves are brought on-board, the seamen, to make room for them, are turned out of their apartments between decks, and sleep, for the most part, either on the deck or in the tops of the vessel during the whole of the middle passage; or from the time of their leaving the coast of Africa (where the days are excessively hot, and the dews are excessively cold and heavy, *ibid.* p. 68), to that of their arrival at the West India islands." "From this bad lodging," he proceeds, "and this continual exposure to colds and damps, and suddenly afterwards to a burning sun, fevers originate which carry many of them off. Nor is this the only effect which this continual vicissitude from heat to extreme dampness and cold has upon the surviving crew: inflammatory fevers necessarily attack them. This fever attacks the whole frame; the eye feels the inflammation most. This inflammation terminates either in dispersion or suppuration: in the first instance the eyes are saved; in the latter they are lost."

The inflammation of the eye is not the only disease produced in Egypt by the suc-

cession of hot days to cool nights any more than on-board our slave-ships; in both situations causes and effects run parallel, as the reader will find upon recurring to Alpinus and the later travellers. The well-known danger of exposure to dews in hot climates, and indeed in all climates, in certain cases, seems to depend upon the same principle. It is also probable that the heat of the preceding day enables the dews of the night to prepare the system for the stimulating effects of the heat of the succeeding day; so that, of two persons who should expose themselves without precaution to the cold of night and the heat of the following day, he who, should have been most exhausted the day before by the heat, would, if other circumstances could be rendered alike equal, be most injured by the next alternation.

"Several circumstances, such as the redness and swelling of the parts exposed to cold, together with the frequent occurrence of inflammatory disorders not long after exposure to cold, were calculated to mislead observers into a belief that these disorders were the direct effect of cold. Yet the great difference in the state of a part during inflammation, and under the influence of cold, might have induced them to suspect that so slight an analogy might be illusive: and, after taking into the account other well-ascertained facts, they ought to have concluded that the theory was false. Linnæus, in a paper in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, expresses his astonishment at the impunity with which the heated Laplander rubs himself with snow, or even rolls in the snow, and drinks the cold snow-water. We every day see horses in a state of the most profuse perspiration freely washed with cold water, and always without injury. I have several times within these two years caused horses, accustomed to be stabled, to be turned out for a single night in winter: and no cough, catarrh, or other disorder, has ever been the consequence. It appears, therefore, to me, that, within certain limits, and those not very narrow, the transition from a higher to a lower temperature is attended with no danger to animals in a state of tolerable health; and a person, I conceive, might suddenly pass from a higher to a lower temperature without inconvenience, even where the difference is so great as to be capable of producing considerable inflammation, if the change should be made with equal celerity in a contrary direction. On this, though an interesting subject for observations on man, and experiments on animals, we want precise facts; and I state the principle in order to induce observers to compare it with the facts that fall in their way.

"Besides the succession of heat to cold, and

\* See Niebuhr's Thermometrical Tables in the first volume of his Travels.



and *vice versa*, there is a third case well worthy of consideration; and this where part of the body is exposed to one of these powers, and the remaining part to the other; as, for instance, where a stream of comparatively cold air flows upon part of the body of a person sitting in a warm room, and perhaps also drinking stimulating liquors. In making chemical experiments it often happens that a cold (catarrh) is taken, if the hands be much immersed in cold water, when the laboratory is much heated; by adding warm water, to raise the temperature of that in the trough, this danger is easily avoided. In these cases the effect seems to be the same as that of the succession of heat to cold. In persons whose bowels are extremely liable to be affected, it sometimes happens, as I have myself known it to happen, that the removal of a foot into a cold part of the bed, after the body has become warm in bed, shall bring on acute pain in the bowels; and yet no pain is produced in getting into bed, though the temperature be the same, and perhaps lower, than that of the part into which the foot is removed; and, probably, total immersion into cold water would not produce any pain in the bowels. The laws of such phenomena, however deserving of investigation, have, as yet, scarcely been an object of attention with pathologists. It is probable that the phenomena, in any given case, are regulated by two circumstances: first, by the excess of the heat (or the strength of the stimulus, whatever it be,) to which the greater part of the body is exposed, above that to which the smaller is exposed. The second circumstance is the difference between the extent of the heated and cooled surfaces. When the latter is not extremely minute, and yet confined within moderate limits, the inflammatory effect seems to be considerable. Should the circumstances be reversed, and a stream of air, so warm as to convey heat to the body, instead of carrying it away, play upon a small part of its surface, the rest being exposed to a moderate or a low temperature, it is probable the result would be the same as when moderate cold succeeds to warmth, *i. e.* no bad effect would follow.

**XIV. *Observations on the good Effect of Caustics in Cases of White Swellings of the Joints.* By Mr. Bryan Crowther, Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.**

The great success that has generally attended the late Mr. Pott's method of applying caustics in curvatures of the spine, induced our author to extend its use to white swellings of the joints. Three satisfactory cases are related, with much apparent candour, in support of the efficacy of this treatment.

The XVth and XVIth articles of the volume (*viz. On the Cure of the Elephantiasis, by Arthur Ali Khan, of Delhi; and On the Spikenard of the Antients, by Sir William Jones, Knt.*) are extracted from the second volume of Asiatic researches. The XVIIth and last article is *An Account (from the Philosophical Transactions) of some chemical Experiments on Tobacco, by James Lewis Macie, Esq. F.R.S.*

**LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.**

A plan of a concise review of original German books, in shilling numbers, to be published every three months, is announced. We recollect something of this sort a few years ago, which did not meet with encouragement. Whether among the 27,372 books, published in Germany in the space of 6 years, from 1785 to 1790, there may not be some few worth importing or translating remains to be seen, and is perhaps worth investigating. We startle at the Catalogue, arranged according to the plan of the celebrated literary review of Jene, established and conducted by professor Schutz.

1 General Literature	68
2 Philology	1527
3 Divinity	4863
4 Jurisprudence	2158
5 Medicine and Surgery	1898
6 Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy	965
7 Education	506
8 Politics and Finance	1885
9 Military Sciences	154
10 Physics and Natural History	1729
11 Arts and Manufactures	1100
12 Mathematics	581
13 Geography and History	4779
14 Belles Lettres	3798
15 History of Literature	762
16 Miscellaneous	689

27372

The motto to such a catalogue should be,

*Scribimus indocti doctique passim.*

The Art of War seems on the decline, and Divinity is getting the better of Geography and History, which form the next largest article, unless they call in Belles Lettres to their aid. Medicine and Surgery are but 13 a-head of Politics and Finance, which outstrip Physics and Natural History, as they again out-run Arts and Manufactures. How much to be pitied are the rising generation, who want 500 systems of education!!!

*Verſes*



*Verses written in the Gardens of the Monastery of the Necessidades, near Lisbon. By the Rev. JAMES BANNISTER.*

HERE let me waste these sultry hours  
away, [gay;  
And view each scene with Nature's beauty  
While the glad Zephyr bears upon its wing,  
From almond flow'rs, the fragrance of the  
spring;

And lucid fountains pour salubrious streams,  
To cool the scorching sun's meridian beams;  
Here laurel shades in arches wide extend,  
And vivid myrtles their light branches blend;  
In groves not fairer, Petrarch tun'd his lyre  
To notes inspiring elegant desire;

In walks like these, the fond Eliza strove  
To soothe her sorrows with Sicheus' love;  
But Superstition comes, with horrid mien,  
Blasphemes ev'ry flow'r, and withers ev'ry green.  
Behold yon walls, along the garden's side,  
Rear high their heads, elate with barbarous  
pride;

Where monks, condemn'd to lead a life of  
Lament their Founder's cruel laws in vain;  
Forbid by him, no heart-alluring maid  
Must e'er approach this consecrated shade,  
Though her bright eyes might cheer the  
fullen gloom, [bloom.

And bid each flow'r with fresher colours  
Cruel restraint by terrors to controul  
The gentlest best emotions of the soul,  
Dissolve of Nature the endearing ties,  
Of wife and children all the charities!  
To bend before some saint's respected  
shrine,

And pay to sinful mortals rites divine;  
Whole nights a long and painful vigil keep,  
And spend the day in indolence and sleep;  
Or else some legendary story read,  
With aching eyes, and half-distracted head;  
While the rapt spirits strange chime as raise,  
By false devotion kindled to a blaze.  
Pleasures like these on cloister'd monks a-  
wait:

A sad exchange for all that's good and great,  
For all that's fair, that's amiable and kind,  
For all that blesses and exalts mankind.  
And ye, fair Nymphs, whose soul subduing  
smiles [isses,

Proclaim ye sprung from Britain's happy  
Mourn not the savage and austere command,  
For, vengeance due afflicts the guilty land!  
Th' Aonian maids whose spirit wing'd the  
flight [height,

Of Camæns, tow'ring from Almada's  
Mov'd by your wrongs, with just resent-  
ment fir'd, [inspired;

Now check those raptures which they once  
And, as we rove these fragrant shades among,  
No bard records the heart enchanting song;  
Proud Tagus rolls his waters to the main,  
No more ennobled by poetic strain;  
In vain the sun the face of Nature warms,  
In vain the shrubs unfold their vernal charms,  
For men who, now deserted by the Muse,  
Behold with listless eyes the richest views;

Untaught to feel those pleasures pure and  
chaste,  
Which flow from fancy, elegance, and taste.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.

THE following Ode is the production of  
Lieutenant-colonel Thomas, late of  
the 9th regiment of foot. It was written  
on occasion of his receiving benefit from  
the use of a sulphureous water in the pa-  
rish of Llanwyrtyd, Brecknockshire, and  
addressed to the Nymph of the spring. I  
procured it from Mrs Bevan, of Neath,  
Glamorganshire, the Colonel's niece.

W. D.

*Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium.* HOR.

NYMPHA, muscoso latitans in antro,  
Quæ sacras servas latices, salubrem,  
Temperans fontem, saturosque vivo  
Sulphure rivos;

Tē mero gratus violisque dono,  
O potens ægrum relevare pectus,  
Callida atque imæ implicitum medullæ  
Pellere virus.

Dives undarum, tibi cedit Hermus  
Sit licet multo pretiosus auro,  
Ire nec supra celebres timebis  
Nomine Baias.

Perge solari miseros medendo,  
Sic tuas parcat violare lymphas  
Imber hybernus, nec iniqua fontes  
Hauriat æstas.

LEWIS THOMAS.

#### TRANSLATION.

Sweet Nymph! thou Goddess of the  
mossy cave, [wave,  
With sulphur temp'ring the soft-flowing  
Whose streams (to bless mankind first bid  
to flow) [flow,  
Ease from dire pain and roseate health be-  
With off'rings meet I hail thy sylvan shrine,  
With purple violets, and with sacred wine.  
Thy springs salubrious matchless pow'r  
contain

To cleanse and purify each tainted vein;  
Hence golden Hermus, once the poet's  
theme, [firearm;  
Shall yield the palm to thy more precious  
And Bæ's baths, though rais'd by Fame  
so high, [shall vie.  
The Muse foretels, no more with thee  
Continue still t' exert thy healing pow'r;  
So may no summer's sun, nor winter's  
show'r,  
With beams unkind thy gentle waters drain,  
Or with foul floods thy chrysal current stain!

#### FROM THE FRENCH.

THE glitt'ring piles which art or riches  
raise  
Claim but the tribute of a short-liv'd praise;  
Tir'd with admiring, soon the fancy cloy,  
And seeks in nature more congenial joys.

Who



Who but with raptures for a while must  
hear, [ear!  
When Fox or Mansfield charms the list'ning  
Their well-ton'd eloquence has pow'r to  
draw

The gazing multitude with silent awe;  
Strike the full courts, and list'ning senates  
please;

But, in the gayer hours of social ease,  
No more their glowing figures we admire,  
(The heart grows cold with artificial fire,)  
The well-wrought period no more com-  
mend.

But quit the Orator, to seek the Friend,  
Whose artless speech, to simple truth con-  
fin'd,

Reflects the feelings of an honest mind.  
So Art and Nature have their various end,  
Hers be my praise, but Nature be my  
friend! [fair,  
Come to my call, come, Nature, free and  
And, sweetly smiling, wave thy golden  
hair!

The bloom of youth, the pride of liberty,  
Glow on thy cheek, and sparkles in thine  
eye; [flow,  
The charms that from unconscious beauty  
Th' unfading joys proud Art can ne'er be-  
flow, [fair,  
Are all thine own. Come, Nature, free and  
And, sweetly smiling, wave thy golden  
hair!

In Eden's garden, by divine command,  
Thou shedd'st thy graces o'er a happy land:  
'Twas there fair Eve betray'd her fond de-  
fire,

With eyes responsive to her lover's fire;  
And, as she gave her trembling hand away,  
Blush'd like Aurora at the gates of day;  
All Nature at their nuptials seem'd to vie  
In songs of love and sympathetic joy;  
The bounding earth, the sky serenely fair,  
And murmur'ing water, hail'd the joyful  
pair; [grove,  
Zephyrs alone, soft-stealing through the  
Hung o'er their couch, and fann'd their  
happy love, [around,  
Caught their soft sighs, and to the rocks  
And rustling woods, convey'd the dying  
sound;

While rosy bow'rs, by Nature's hand ar-  
ray'd, [bed.  
Dropp'd all their fragrance on the nuptial  
O for some soft-ey'd Fair, whose chaste  
desires

No int'rest warps, but love alone inspires!  
Foe to false pride, and form'd for rural  
ease,

With no ambition but to love and please!  
In some sweet scene of Nature's calm re-  
treat,

Far from the troubles of the rich and great;  
With me to wander, and with me to prove  
The charms of innocence, and joys of love!  
Then would kind Heav'n my fondest wishes  
crown,

And Eden's happy garden be my own!

*Simplex Munditiis, on the Sans Culottes.*

I.

GALLUS in arma ruit sine braccis, po-  
dice nudo:  
Hoc est simplicitas, ast ubi munditiæ?

II.

Nec soleas nec habet braccas *Διποδῆας* olim,  
Insignis chlamyde, et versicolore togâ.  
In promptu causa est; ut, si det terga Bri-  
tannis,  
Impediat celerem sarcina nulla fugam.

III.

Postillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum:  
Dic mihi quid, nudo podice, Gallus olet?

IV.

Nec panem, nec habes aurum, nisi charta  
sit aurum,  
Nec tibi religio est, nec tibi, Galle, fides.  
Quorsum igitur nostras invadere pertinet  
oras?  
Non sunt illa tuis surripienda dolis.

V.

In cute curandâ plus æquo operata juvenus,  
Negligit, occiso principe, sæda cutem.  
Quæque prius mitis mansuetaque, rege per-  
empto,  
Moribus incultis, ingenioque truci est.  
Non animum aut mores mutavit; fordida  
semper,  
Efferâ semper erat Gallia, semper erit.

VI.

Menses atque dies mutâsti, Gallia; muta,  
Si licet, et mores, sanguinolenta, tuos.

FROM THE MORISCO.

THE ROCK OF THE TWO LOVERS.

*A legendary Tale.*

A CAPTIVE held in Moorish chains,  
Fernando lov'd the royal maid;  
Elvira, who beheld his pains,  
With sympathy his love repaid.  
For, ah! though pomp and love are foes,  
A princess has a heart to lose.  
Looks only told their secret aim;  
(But what can be for love too hard?)  
His eyes announc'd a constant flame,  
Hers promis'd the deserv'd reward:  
Thus with a glance the match was made,  
And, without speaking, all was said.  
This tender pair, one fatal day,  
Had wander'd to the barren shore,  
Where rocks above obstruct the way,  
And far below the billows roar.  
Dire scene of horror and despair;  
But love can make a desert fair!  
There, by some cruel foe betray'd,  
While their eternal vows they chang'd,  
They heard her father in the glade,  
His savage troops around them rang'd;  
No hopes of pity to be mov'd,  
The Moorish king had never lov'd.  
High on the rock's o'erhanging brow  
The faithful lovers take their stand;  
The king comes on; Elvira now  
Bends o'er th' abyss and waves her hand.

Death



Death and his terrors meet her eye;  
But what true lover fears to die?

"Retire, retire, or you have slain  
Your darling child!" the princess cry'd,  
"If you approach, we seek the main,  
And plunge together in the tide!  
United by love's sacred tie  
'Tis joy, 'tis ecstasy to die!"

He paus'd, he shrunk, his foot withdrew;  
A cruel soldier forward sprang;  
From the high crag the lovers flew,  
The hollow shore with echoes rang.  
The bitter draught of death they taste,  
And sink embracing and embrac'd.

TO JULIA.

**A**H me! with what ardour I lov'd the  
delusion [lov'd;  
Where Fancy midst scenes of futurity  
And the falter of language and blush of  
confusion [lov'd.  
Betray'd the kind wishes of her whom I  
At length I possess'd the vain fugitive hour,  
So wish'd for to close my pursuit and my  
care; [of pow'r,  
Smiles of favour secede to the stern frown  
She listen'd, disdain'd, and condemn'd to  
despair.

Farewel the sweet hope that still whisper'd  
to-morrow, [and fears;  
To-morrow shall silence these doubtings  
With the winds thou shalt mingle the breath  
of thy sorrow, [tears!  
And lose in the stream of oblivion thy

Farewel the sweet int'rest, enhancing our  
pleasure, [to know!  
And soft'ning the cares we are destin'd  
Farewel ye gay revels—ah! dear beyond  
measure, [brance and woe!  
Though nought ye have left but remem-

Unheeded the seasons distribute their pow'r,  
A stranger to life I exist but to mourn;  
I feel not the biting of winter's sharp hour,  
And vainly the beauties of nature return!

S.

OD' ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE  
LAP DOG.

*Written at the Request of its Mistress.*

*Venit summa dies — VIRGIL.*

*—Heav'n has doom'd that Shock must fall. POPE.*

**S**EE, life is flown! the closing eye  
Sinks into everlasting rest!  
Ah, who shall check the rising sigh,  
The tear that will not be suppress'd!  
Hence, fordid Wit and senseless Mirth;  
I love the breast that melts at woe:  
Heav'n gave that fount of feeling birth;  
'Tis Heav'n commands the tear to flow.  
What though not one of human kind  
Invites the simple Muse to sing,  
But one whose unenlighten'd mind  
Ne'er plumb'd for Heav'n its daring wing;

Yet Fancy loves, in tender guise,  
To wake the mem'ry of the dead;  
And bid th' ideal phantom rise  
From the cold earth's oblivious bed.  
Nor you, fair Prompters of the lay,  
Your praise to humble Frisk deny;  
Oh happy could the Muse display  
In man such firm fidelity!

Revenge, that haunts the guilty soul,  
Ne'er found an entrance in his heart;  
He bow'd submissive to controul,  
And lick'd the hand that gave the smart.  
His eye, the index of his breast,  
With sparkling joy its mistress view'd;  
But, ah! that eye is sunk to rest;  
That grateful heart hath Death subdu'd!

Immur'd beneath yon willow-tree,  
In peace his mould'ring relics lie;  
And nought avail'd, from malice free,  
His grateful breast, his sparkling eye.

Yet Pity's dew-distilling wing  
Shall ever kindly hover near;  
And to the sick'ning herbage bring  
Timely the sweet reviving tear.  
Yet Recollection oft shall stray,  
Pensive, beneath the hallow'd shade;  
And (may it please) the Muse's lay  
Point out the turf where Frisk is laid.

THE CHILDREN'S BALL:

OR, A VISIT FROM THE GRACES.

**I**T chanc'd as of late, on a festival night  
Of all the Celestials, on Pindus' fam'd  
height,

When their Godships assembled, blithe,  
brisk, debonaire, [tell where;  
The Graces were absent—and none could  
Enquiry was eagerly made for the cause,  
And 'twas hinted, in jest, they had made  
some *faux pas*.

At length Master Hermes, to save their fair  
credit [spread it),  
(For, scandal once breath'd, even Goddesses  
Declar'd he that morning conducted the  
Graces [places;

To Bath, the most polish'd of all earthly  
For they often had heard of the fame of two  
Ladies, [trade is.

To form rival Graces whose whole and sole  
When to earth the sweet Three were  
thus enviously driven,

They smil'd that the Ball-room was rented  
by—Heav'n! [to know

And, having peep'd in, they were puzzled  
If they'd really descended to regions below,  
For such beauty angelic was seen in the  
throng [among;

They thought they were still the Celestials  
And, like Venus herself in the kingdom  
of stars, [Mars\*.

All attention was paid to the bride of young

\* Her Royal Highness the Duchess of  
York did the Miss Flemings the honour of  
attending their late Ball, and was pleased  
to express great satisfaction at the charm-  
ing assemblage.

But



But when the fair Nymphs, whom the  
Flemings had led  
With such grandeur and ease the boards  
lightly to tread, [deck'd row,  
Began to move on through the splendour—  
With joy in each heart, and with smiles on  
each brow, [at for ever;  
Sweet R—— and Ma—— they could look  
Little P——'s a sylph, and R—— clever;  
There was B. and many a figure and face  
That look'd like a Cherub, and mov'd like  
a Grace;  
In C——'s feet there was magical spring,  
And W. C. P. danc'd a fairy-like ring!—  
Each Grace was astonish'd that infants  
should here [sphere!  
In elegance rival grown Nymphs of their  
And, just as they wish'd their best thanks  
to return [could learn,  
To the *Mesdames* who thus their fair pupils  
Hermes enter'd the room—the M. C. of old  
Jove— [bove;  
And said, "You are urgently wanted a-  
I entreat you this instant return to your  
places, [Graces."  
For Heav'n is not Heav'n when absent the  
Then, soaring aloft, they enter'd Jove's  
portals, [mortals.  
And delighted the Gods by dancing like

VERSES TO A LADY WHO ASKED THE  
AUTHOR TO TELL HER AN AN-  
TIDOTE TO LOVE.

**D**OES Julia ask what charm may prove  
The surest antidote to Love?  
In my opinion there is none:  
At least there only can be one;  
And doubtless here you'll think with me  
If I but name Stupidity.  
But yet the flint, apply'd to steel,  
Can spark of latent flame reveal,  
Although the spark appears in vain,  
For soon it vanishes again.  
Then what avails the blooming cheek,  
Or lips where Beauty's roses speak,  
If partial Heav'n will not dispense  
A beam of its intelligence?  
A source of passion it may prove,  
But, trust me, Julia, not of love.  
Why then should you this question ask,  
Why give to me so strange a task,  
When he to whom your eyes are kind,  
Who knows the graces of your mind,  
Must soon to his conviction prove  
You have no antidote for Love?

W. B.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

**T**HE following composition, there is  
every reason to believe, was written  
by the celebrated Mr. Sterne. It is suffi-  
cient to observe, that he is supposed to have  
written it on re-visiting, at an advanced  
period of his life, the house of a gentleman  
to whose daughter, in his early days, he  
had paid his addresses. Yours, &c.

O CAROLINE! thy form recalls  
(As do thy honour'd father's walls,  
Thy matron-mother's look serene,  
And all this lov'd enchanting scene)  
Those happy days—too sweet to last—  
From me, alas! for ever past,  
When my young heart, then gay and free,  
Its early homage paid to thee;  
On thee its first regard bestow'd,  
And first with pure affection glow'd.

Ah! happy days of early youth,  
All peace, all innocence, and truth;  
Swift flew the blithesome hours away,  
Unvex'd by cares, serene, and gay.  
Ah me! full many a pang has press'd,  
Since those dear days, this anxious breast;  
Full many a scene of varied life,  
Distress, misfortune, pain, and strife,  
Have caus'd this throbbing breast to pine,  
Which once I little thought were mine!  
When, after all this time and pain,  
These lovely scenes I view again,  
By fond remembrance sore distress'd,  
Grief fills my eye and swells my breast;  
And bids me think, when these I view,  
What I have lost by losing you!

Yet let me still, by some kind name,  
A place in your affections claim;  
Call me a friend, or what you will,  
But be my place exalted still.  
Remember I was once the youth  
Who, in past days of joy and truth,  
First offer'd incense at your shrine,  
And fondly hop'd to call you mine!

1755.

L. S.

# PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

NO. XXIII.

**T**HIS is the place\*—be still—from  
hence how awful  
And pleasing 'tis to lift one's eyes to Heav'n!  
The priests, that fill the midway choir, in  
chant

And service join alternate; half way down  
Stands one that reads God's word, glorious  
employ!

The ministers that at the altar wait  
Like "angels office all;" yon holy prelate  
Prepares the sacred rites; "the sacrifice,  
"How ceremonious, solemn, and unearth-  
ly!" [organ  
Too bright for eyes profane! th' univall'd  
On their harmonious distinct voices closes,  
And wafts them all on high! Here let me  
worship:

For my rapt soul, in extacy dissolv'd,  
Cannot be nearer Heav'n, on earth!

LEAR, IV. 6.

ARM ye with pebbles: for which of  
you will fit [broad?  
Tame at home when Faction raves a-  
I fly from Paris to St. George's fields,  
Post-haste, with plots 'gainst this too hap-  
py land.

\* St. Paul's cathedral.

Upon



Upon my tongue continual slanders ride,  
Which in seditious hand-bills I disperse,  
Stopping plain people in their business.  
I bawl for Peace, while covert Insurrection,  
Under the smile of Freedom, cheats the  
mob.

And who but Faction, who but only I,  
Rais'd fearful numbers to cry out for bread,  
When the last year (corn sent to my friends  
abroad) [mine's scourge,  
Was thought to groan beneath stern Fa-  
And no such matter? Faction's a poison  
Drawn from surmises, jealousies, con-  
jectures, [up,  
And that so subtly, with such flatt'ry, mix'd  
That the blunt monster with uncounted  
heads,

The still discordant wav'ring multitude,  
Do gulp it down. But what need I thus  
Myself before my own t'anatomize?  
They know I shrink before firm Loyalty,  
Which, in the fierce debates within the  
House,

Hath beaten down Rebellion and its troops,  
Ev'n with the rebels' arms. My aim is ra-  
ther [ham  
To noise abroad that the young son of Chat-  
By the pert tongue of Hotspur was cut up,  
And the King, before the People's majesty,  
Stoop'd his anointed head in the state-  
coach [shoulders!]

(Myself borne home triumphant on men's  
This have I rumour'd through the dirty  
streets,

Between th' heroic field of Copenhagen,  
And that proud peer worn pavement Pa-  
lace-yard,

Where Opposition, with the good old cause,  
Lies at last gasp. But see! Posts, Chroni-  
cles,

Pamphlets, Pindaric odes, are coming out,  
And not a line in them tells other lies  
Than they have learn'd of me: for, Faction's  
press [false!

Makes false things true, and true things  
INDUCTION TO HENRY IV. PART II.

BUT such divinity doth hedge a King,  
That Treason can but peep to what it would.  
God and his angels guard the sacred throne,  
And make him long become it whose it is!  
Ever belov'd and loving may his rule be!  
Each day still better others happiness,  
Until the Heav'ns, envying Earth's good  
bap,

Add an immortal title to his crown!  
MASTER SHALLOW.

#### SIMPLICITY.

*By the Author of "A Fortnight's Ramble to  
the Lakes in Westmorland, Cumberland,  
and Lancashire."* [See p. 132.]

LET gentle exercise your footsteps lead  
Where Contemplation mild delights  
to tread;

Where sweet SIMPLICITY adorns the vale,  
And, undisguis'd, pours forth the artless tale;

Where winding *Lichens* through thick her-  
bage creep,  
Or spread their softness o'er a barren steep;  
Where diff'rent plants from the same bo-  
som grow,

Enrich'd by Nature, and spontaneous blow;  
The humble grass, in matchless beauty  
dress'd, [breast;

Where bends the cowslip o'er the daisy's  
While scentless butter-flow'rs o'er cowslips  
stray,

And with reflecting gold their tints display,  
Or butter tinge, or fall an easy prize  
To elfin maidens or to truant boys;

Where tendril woodbines cling around the  
bow'rs, [flow'rs;

Whose scented cups o'ertop the highest  
While vary'd leaves to mod'rate breezes  
play,

And dainty flow'rets close at close of day;  
And where pure music to as pure a stream  
Tells o'er the pebbled beds how Naiads  
dream;

While Philomela, in melodious strain,  
Pours her full notes along the silent plain,  
And distant Nightingales responses join,  
Filling th' enraptur'd ear with songs divine.

O fair SIMPLICITY! thou gen'rous maid,  
That deck'st with native charms the rural  
shade,

Thine is the gift to live and laugh with ease,  
And, like thy parent Nature, always please!

#### TO MY SPANIEL.

WHY, cringing, crouching, tail un-  
curl'd,

Thus dost thou greet  
Thy master's feet?

I would not hurt thee for the world.

And yet I love thy fawning grace:

'Tis Nature's voice;

And I rejoice

Her ever-varying speech to trace.

But man, of Heav'n the noblest born,

Such arts and wiles

To gain the smiles

Of patron proud should ever scorn;

Should wrap himself in dignity and worth,

And, Heav'n his friend, defy the rocking  
earth. J. S. COBBOLD.

#### THE UNCLICKED CUB.

*A Peter-Pindaric.*

WHEN first to school, a little urchin,  
Fearless of usher and of birching,

Jack was sent,

Jack foremost was in ev'ry squabble,

And buffed well amidst the rabble,

Bold and impertinent.

Jack soon a bigger boy offended,

And in a boxing match it ended,

Spiteful they drub;

Jack own'd his enemy was stronger,

But, blubb'ring, bragg'd he was no longer

*An unlick'd cub.*



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Admiralty-Office, Feb. 2.* Letter from Capt. John Clarke Searle, of his Majesty's Sloop Pelican, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Dominica, December 15, 1795.

"Sir, I avail myself of the opportunity of writing to you, by Capt. Warre, on-

board the Earl of Sandwich packet, on his passage to England, merely to acquaint you, that I yesterday captured one of the enemy's cruizers, under the batteries of Mary-gallante. She is a schooner of eight guns, and fifty-six men."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*Basse, Jan. 6.* The first interview between the French Princess and Prince Gavre, the Imperial Commissioner, was very affecting; she shed tears, and so did every one present. She was told that the French Government had sent a great number of effects for her to Basse, and asked, whether she would accept of them or not? She answered with dignity: "Let them all be returned; I shall accept nothing of them." Madame Soucy took only six chemises, as many handkerchiefs, and a few pairs of stockings, for the use of the Princess until her arrival at Vienna, and the rest were returned to M. Bacher. A waiter at the Inn where the Princess alighted at Hunningen, received a small pocket-book from her, instead of money, of which she had none in her possession. He has since been offered 3 Louis d'Ors for it; but has refused to part with it, declaring that he was determined to keep it as long as he lived.

A number of the German nobility, particularly the Elector of Treves, accompanied by Princess Camigunde, set off for Vienna to meet the Princess; who was received at Inspruck by the Archduchess Maria Elizabeth.

*Vienna, Jan. 9.* The Daughter of Louis XVI. slept last night at Molk, where Baron de Turnberg entertained her in the most sumptuous manner. She is expected here this evening, on which occasion there will be a supper at Court. The Archduchess Marianne, Abbess of Prague, went to meet her as far as St. Golren. Apartments for her reception and residence have been prepared in that part of the Imperial Castle called Amalienhoff. Prince Lewis of Lichtenstein will, on Wednesday next, give a most splendid ball in honour of the Princess, to which the whole Court have been invited. It is rumoured that she is to be the consort of the Arch-Duke Charles.

*Vienna, Jan. 16.* The Princess Royal of France, Maria Theresa, arrived here on the 9th, a little after six o'clock in the evening, amidst the loudest acclamations of crowds of people, who accompanied her carriage as far as the Burg, where his Imperial Majesty had caused a residence to be prepared for her. Count Colloredo, Cabinet Minister to the Emperor, accompanied her to the place of her residence from Burkersdorf, whither he went to welcome her, in the name of his Imperial Ma-

jesty, as soon as information of her arrival was received. Prince Stahrenberg, the principal Lord of the Bedchamber, on the 10th, went to the residence of the Princess, and presented to Prince Gavre all the future household servants, &c. destined for her use.—The first who received the French Princess Royal of France in this capital, were the Archdukes and Arch-duchesses. The Emperor and Empress honoured her with a visit soon after her arrival, and received her with open arms. In her own place of residence the Princess wept bitterly. She has since paid a visit to the Archduchess Christine, who is indisposed. A grand and brilliant Court Day is expected to-morrow, which will be the first day on which her Imperial Majesty will make her public appearance after her lying-in. It is expected also that the French Princess Royal will be introduced, with proper ceremony, to the higher class of the Nobility and Foreign Ambassadors. Field-Marshal Count Clairfayt will be publicly invested with the Grand Order of Maria Theresa, which has remained vacant since the death of General Laudon. Countess Chanclos, formerly governess to the Archduchess Elizabeth, first consort of the Emperor, has been appointed to the same dignity with the French Princess Royal. Prince Gavre is appointed Governor to her Royal Highness. Madame de Soucy was ordered to leave the Princess, and never to see her more, nor even to come to Court; in consequence of which, she has already taken the resolution to return to France, along with the other French persons who accompanied the Princess on her journey. The only article preserved by the French Princess, from the effects which were put into her carriage at Paris, is said to be a small parcel, which, besides a small quantity of linen, contained three miniature pictures, and some hair of her father, mother, and the Princess Elizabeth her aunt; also a pair of garters, knit by her late unfortunate mother, out of the threads of an old piece of tapestry which she found in her prison.

*Feb. 4.* There has been lately a dreadful storm in the *Archipelago*, in which a Turkish man of war of 74 guns, and several other inferior ships of war, were lost, besides a number of merchantmen. The large ship had several millions of piasters in tributary money from Egypt on-board.



## EAST-INDIES and AMERICA.

The corn in the magazines at the Cape of Good Hope is immense, being amply sufficient to supply the largest garrison ever necessary to be kept there, and the inhabitants, for three years to come; which will be found a great acquisition to the English at this time of artificial scarcity. Government has engaged a number of large India-men to freight with Corn thence to Europe. The above account we have from the authority of an officer of rank who was present at the capture of that important place, and whose veracity may be depended upon.

The magnificent city of *Washington* in *America* has already 7000 houses built in a very handsome style; and they continue building in a very rapid manner.

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, Jan. 21.* This day his Excellency Earl Camden came in the usual state, and opened the Session of Parliament with the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have received his Majesty's commands to meet you in parliament.

"It gives me the most sincere satisfaction to inform you, that, notwithstanding the advantages which the enemy possessed at the commencement of the last year, and the successes which attended their operations in the former parts of the campaign, the general situation of affairs is on the whole most essentially improved.

"The continued and brilliant successes of the Austrian armies upon the Rhine, the important capture of the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomalee by his Majesty's forces, and the decided and confirmed superiority of his fleets, are circumstances of the utmost importance to the common cause; and their effect is strengthened by the internal distresses, the ruined commerce, and increasing financial embarrassments of the enemy. The crisis lately depending in France has led to an order of things in that Country, such as will induce his Majesty to meet any disposition to Negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, when it may be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

"The treaty of commerce between his Majesty and the United States of America having been mutually ratified, I have ordered copies of it, by his Majesty's command, to be laid before you.

"I have the pleasure to announce to you, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been happily delivered of a Princess; an event which, by giving additional stability to his Majesty's august house, cannot fail to afford you the highest satisfaction.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I observe, with the sincerest pleasure, that, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war, the commerce and revenues of this kingdom have not in any degree fallen from that flourishing state of advancement, which in the last session of parliament was a subject of such just congratulation.—The circumstance affords a decisive proof that your prosperity is founded on a solid basis; and leads me to indulge the flattering hope, that whatever additional burthens you may find it necessary to impose will not be materially felt by the people.

"I have ordered the public accounts and estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and have no doubt of your readiness to provide such supplies as a due sense of the exigencies of the kingdom shall suggest, and the wise policy of strengthening his Majesty's exertions for procuring a solid and permanent peace shall appear to render necessary.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is with great regret that I feel myself obliged to advert to those secret and treasonable associations, the dangerous extent and malignity of which have in some degree been disclosed on several trials, and to the disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom.—It has at the same time been a source of great satisfaction to me, to observe the successful and meritorious exertions of the magistrates in several parts of the kingdom, and the alacrity which his Majesty's regular and militia forces have universally manifested in aid of the civil power, whenever they have been called upon for the preservation of the peace and support of the laws.—It remains for your prudence and wisdom to devise such measures as, together with a continuance of those exertions, and the additional powers which, by the advice of the Privy Council, I have thought it necessary to establish in different counties, will prevent the return of similar excesses, and restore a proper reverence for the laws of the country.

"The superior and increasing importance of the agriculture and manufactures, and particularly of the linen manufacture of the kingdom, will command your accustomed support. Under the present situation of Europe, you cannot fail to attend with peculiar vigilance to the general state of provisions; and, if circumstances shall at any time render your interposition advisable, I have no doubt of your adopting such measures as shall best apply to the existing necessity of the times.

"I am also desirous of pointing your attention to the Protestant charter-schools, and other institutions of public charity and improvement.

Your



"Your unanimity and zeal can never be of more importance than at the present crisis, in order to impress the enemy with a thorough conviction of the resources of his Majesty's kingdom, and to procure a favourable termination to your honourable efforts. His Majesty has the fullest reliance on your firmness and attachment, and on the fortitude, spirit, and perseverance of his people.

"It will be my ambition, as it is my duty, to represent your zeal in his Majesty's service; and it will be my personal and most anxious wish to co-operate with your efforts in the common cause in which we are all equally engaged and interested; and my utmost endeavours shall be used to secure the happiness and prosperity of this kingdom, and to protect and maintain its most excellent Constitution."

[An Address to his Majesty was moved by Lord Conyngham; and one to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was moved by Lord O'Neill; both which were carried.]

*Cork, Jan. 28.* Tuesday night we had the most awful thunder, preceded by lightning, that has been remembered for some time; the lightning struck the mast of a large vessel in the dock, opposite Mr. Henneffey's Salt and Lime works, and shivered it to atoms; it also broke the windows in Mr. Henneffey's, Mr. Coppinger's, and some other houses in that row, which fortunately is the only damage that we hear has been done by it.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 23.* On the 21st inst. his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angouleme, eldest son to Monsieur, arrived at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. We understand his Royal Highness is to be accommodated in the apartments of the Earl of Breadalbane there, until such time as the royal apartments can be put in proper repair to receive their Royal Highnesses; and that his Royal Highness the Duke D'Angouleme proposes to see company for the present in the apartments of Monsieur on Mondays and Thursdays at noon.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 25.* The weather, for three days past, has been very tempestuous. On Saturday afternoon it blew a perfect hurricane from the S. W. In the new town, and other exposed situations, many persons were carried off their feet, and thrown down; several carriages were overturned, and in some houses the windows were broken and forced in. The streets were strewed with chimney-pans, by the falling of which several persons were hurt, though we have not heard of any being dangerously so. On Sunday morning the storm was equally violent. The gale was from a quarter that is seldom dangerous on this coast; but, if it was equally violent on

the West coast, the consequences are to be feared.

*Glasgow, Jan. 26.* By a sudden inundation yesterday at Greenock and Port Glasgow, the tobacco-cellars at the latter place were laid under water from six to nine inches on the floors, by which means a good deal of tobacco is injured, but to what extent we cannot say. The loss on sugar at Greenock will be very great, probably not less than 30,000*l.* In some of the cellars on the West Quay, the water was up from eighteen to twenty inches on the lower tier of sugar. The storm was also severely felt here; a stack of chimneys was blown down in the High Street, and several trees in the neighbourhood have been torn up by the roots.

From *Dumfries* we learn, that in consequence of the late excessive rains, the River Nith had overflowed its banks, and washed away three houses near Glencaple.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Jan. 13.* About 7 o'clock this morning, the most dreadful fire ever remembered to have happened in Yorkshire broke out in the manufactory belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Reynons, situated near *Holbecklane*, near Leeds, which raged with such fury as to baffle every attempt to extinguish it, for upwards of 12 hours. A great part of the extensive buildings belonging to the above concern are destroyed; and we are sorry to say, that by the falling of one of the walls, seven persons unfortunately lost their lives, and upwards of twenty others were so terribly bruised, as to render it necessary for them to be sent to the General Infirmary.

*Newcastle, Jan. 16.* On Tuesday evening we were surprized here by a most sudden and dreadful thunder-storm. The flashes of lightning were extremely vivid, though the thunder was not so loud as at a few miles distance: a sudden gust of wind arose at the same instant, accompanied by a most tremendous shower of hail, which lasted half an hour. That evening and the next, the wind blew with great violence from the S. W. and it is much to be feared that the shipping on the coast would suffer severely; we have not however yet heard of any damage being done.

*Lewes, Jan. 18.* A young woman, servant to Thomas Wyatt, Esq. of Horsted-keynes, in this county, dropped down, whilst reading a letter she had just received by the post, and instantly expired. On examining the billet which seemed to have had so extraordinary and fatal an effect, it appeared to have been written by a young man, who had formerly been the fellow-servant and professed admirer of the above unfortunate girl, the contents of which were, to inform her that he had lately been married to another woman.



*Portsmouth, Jan. 20.* This morning, about 8 o'clock, arrived Admiral Christian, with the squadron under his command, consisting of the *Glory*, of 98 guns, the *Impregnable*, *Colossus*, *Irresistible*, and *Trident*, of 74 guns each; the *Lion* of 64; *Alcmene*, of 32; *La Prompte*, of 28; and *Vesuvius* bomb; together with about 45 sail of merchant-ships, of which the following East-India ships form a part, viz. *Sir Edward Hughes*, *Britannia*, *Rose*, *King George*, *Sullivan*, *Raymond*, *Ganges*, *Contractor*, *Houghton*, and *General Elliot*; the rest are West-Indiamen and transports. The *Charon* and *Expedition* were separated from the fleet in a gale of wind. This is the remnant, with the few stragglers which have, at different times, put back into Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford, and this Port, that are arrived of a fleet consisting of about 200 sail, which left St. Helen's about the 8th of December last; since which they have been continually beating against contrary and tremendous gales of wind and heavy seas, in which they have received so much damage, that almost all the men of war will be obliged to go into dock. 20 more ships, heavy sailers, were left in the Channel; and as the wind is from the South West, they may be expected in the course of the morrow. The *Lion*, in coming up, struck on a bank with great violence, beat her rudder off, and was otherwise much damaged. The *Prince of Wales* transport, immediately on her arrival, ran into the harbour, having lost her bowsprit. The *Charming Eliza*, *Harvey*, with provisions, for Grenada, is also come into the harbour, but has received no damage. The above fleet, after unexampled perseverance, and having experienced the dismal effects of violent gales of wind for so long a time, that the ships were almost every one unfit for sea any longer, bore up for the channel last Sunday, arrived at the back of the Wight last night, and at Spithead this morning. But we are happy to say, that several more of the fleet are hourly expected to arrive; and we hope some are put into Ireland, as it was observed, that some, when the signal was made for bearing up, appeared as if they misunderstood the signal by the course they afterwards steered; and we have farther consolation in hearing, that the troops are, in general, in a much healthier state than could reasonably be expected, after being so long at sea in such dreadful weather. Dr. Blair, physician of this fleet, has broke his leg, and is consequently confined.

*Hastings, Jan. 20.* A number of anonymous incendiary letters have lately been circulated here, threatening destruction to the persons and property of the neighbouring farmers, on account (as they stated) of the high price of wheat. Last night, one of these threats was carried into effect; for,

about eight o'clock, a very fine stack of wheat, consisting of upwards of fifteen loads, was discovered to be on fire, on the farm belonging to Mr. Milward, about a mile from this town. The soldiers, and a number of the inhabitants, were present in a short time, to give assistance; but, there being no water near the spot, the whole of this valuable property was consumed. A reward is offered of 100*l.* for bringing the miscreant offender or offenders to justice; but at present they have eluded all search. Mr. Milward is the mayor of this town, a very worthy magistrate, and has assisted, by many patriotic endeavours, to make the scarcity of grain as little felt as possible by the poor.

*Kingston, Jan. 22.* On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the house of Messrs. Perry and Gray, at *Morton Mills*, in Surrey, which in less than an hour was burnt to the ground. The flames were so rapid that the family had just time to escape, but no part of the furniture could be saved. The premises were not insured. The accident was occasioned by an oven, for the purpose of their manufactory, just built, of insufficient workmanship, and the first heating of which set fire to the beams above it, though the bricklayer who built it was appointed to watch it through the night.

*Sheerness, Jan. 23.* It being reported to Admiral Buckner, that a strange vessel was lying in the Nore, he sent one of the tenders to enquire what she was, and received for answer she was a Dane; but, some suspicious circumstances appearing, the tender was ordered to watch her. On Wednesday night she sailed; but the tender got between her and the coast of France, and, after some resistance, took her a few leagues from Dunkirk, and brought her in here; she has a very valuable cargo, and it is reported that it belongs to some person in the City, who intended to quit the kingdom with all his effects; however, the papers are before the Lords of the Admiralty, and, in all probability, the vessel will be declared a prize.

*Jan. 23.* As a boy was at play near the wind-mill belonging to *Rye*, in Sussex, the swiftness struck him on the head, and fractured his skull so dreadfully, that he died the next day.

*Falmouth, Jan. 24.* Yesterday we experienced a very heavy storm of wind and rain; the sea rose to an extraordinary height, the ground-floors of many houses were flooded, and most of the ships drove, but only one, a *Guineaman*, went on shore, and she was got off with little damage. At *Flushing*, many houses were very much rifled. At *Penzance*, the damage is supposed to amount to 2000*l.*

*Jan. 26.* The late high winds, in many places, were attended with severe storms of thunder and lightning, by which much damage



mage has been done, particularly in the counties of *York, Cumberland, and Northumberland.*

At *Liverpool*, the storms have done considerable damage to the piers.

Great havock was made among the shipping in *Southampton River*. The beautiful beach, a promenade in summer for the visiting gentry, is totally destroyed, being inundated, and laid flat. At *Northam*, the quay is demolished, and Blackman's house, on the wharf, thrown down.

The thunder-storm was very violent there; but more so at *Bishop's Walbourn*, where it shook the steeple to such a degree that the bells actually rang. The whole village was in the utmost alarm, every house was agitated as if by an earthquake.

*Portsmouth, Jan. 26.* In consequence of a dreadful gale of wind, a great number of ships at Spithead have this day been obliged to cut their cables, and run for the harbour, several of which have got foul of each other. Signals of distress are now flying on-board many vessels, but the weather is so extremely bad as to prevent any boats going to their assistance. A man of war's boat was driven out of the harbour with the tide this afternoon, and overset near South-Sea Beach; the whole of the crew got safe on-shore except one man, who was unfortunately drowned. The tide was many feet higher this day than has been known for upwards of 30 years; several houses on the Point have been washed down; and a number of people are removing their goods up into the town; for, unless the wind abates, the tide will be full as high as in the morning, and many more houses will consequently be damaged.

*Plymouth, Jan. 26.* About 5 o'clock this morning, a dreadful gale of wind came on at S. W.—About 10 o'clock, the Dutton East India ship, which arrived here yesterday from Adm. Christian's fleet, drove to leeward; and about 12 o'clock struck on the S. W. part of Mount Batten, and immediately after parted her cables. She then veered round with her head to the N. W. and stretched across the harbour under her fore-top-sail; but her rudder being beat off, by striking on the batten, she became unmanageable, and was driven ashore under the Citadel about half past twelve o'clock, when her masts were all cut away; and, after beating for several hours, her back was entirely broken, and she is now a mere wreck. When the ship struck, the number of persons on-board, including soldiers, seamen, women, and children, amounted to about 500; and notwithstanding the violence of the sea, which was tremendous almost beyond description, yet not more than 4 or 5 persons are supposed to have perished, and those were carried away by the main mast, and got entangled in the rigging; from which neither their own exertions, nor those on shore, whose hu-

mane efforts did all that lay in their power for their preservation, could extricate them, and they unfortunately perished. Several of the troops have received much hurt, but the utmost care has been taken of them, and they are all comfortably lodged in the Citadel and in the adjacent hospitals; especially the sick, of whom there were said to be about sixty on-board, ill of a malignant fever. Some of the troops were dragged naked on shore, through a tremendous sea, many of whom seemed scarcely to have a spark of life remaining. Such was the anxiety of the soldiers and seamen to get to land, that many of them jumped over-board, and had nearly lost their lives by the violence of the sea dashing them on the rocks; on which account, the gallant, the intrepid Sir Edward Pellew, with a bravery that does him infinite honour, and which, perhaps, was seldom or never equalled, got himself conveyed on-board the Dutton by means of a rope extended from the ship to the shore, and by his able conduct prevented the confusion that existed, by assuring the troops that he would be the last man to quit the ship; owing to which, the utmost serenity instantly prevailed; and the men were, by 4 o'clock this afternoon, all got out of the ship, some by means of boats, and others by ropes fastened to the shore, and fortunately without any more lives being lost.

*Whitehaven, Jan. 26.* On Saturday last, we had one of the most dreadful storms of wind and rain that ever was known in this part. It continued the whole day and night. The tide, from 10 to 11 at night, rose to a height never experienced since the year 1771, being not less than twenty-two feet at the end of the Old Quay; and the waves, from the great violence of the wind, were tossed with incredible fury over all the works of the harbour, and seemed to threaten them with entire demolition. It appeared for some time impossible for any battlements to resist the force of the sea. The damage sustained was, however, comparatively small. On Sunday the weather was more moderate, and it continued fair throughout the day; but another dreadful tempest came on at night. A vessel which had come to an anchor off this harbour, and was boarded by a boat from here, which put into her several stout seamen to assist the crew, was put on-shore a little to the Northward of Harrington harbour, and is gone to pieces; happily all the people were saved. She belonged to New York, and is said to have come from Plymouth in ballast, bound to Ostend. We have not had an opportunity to learn the particulars. The tempestuous night of Sunday was succeeded by a stormy morning. Between 4 and 6, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning; by half past 10, the tide had again risen to an enormous height, covering



covering all parts adjacent to the Quays and Market-place. About that time a vessel (apparently a stranger) which had been lying-to, in the expectation of getting into this harbour, was forced past it to the Northward. The tide of yesterday morning was higher than the former, more awful than any phenomenon of the kind that has occurred for a century past, and, we fear, more destructive. That great damage has been done, is certain; but of its extent no perfect account can yet be given. The bulwark has suffered considerably; the New Quay is said to be entirely destroyed, and the parapet-wall between the sea and Mr. Rumney's house at the foot of Duke-street is washed down; the family was taken out of the windows into boats. Boats plied in the Market-place, to take the inhabitants out of several of the houses. That part was inundated for four hours, and at one time the tide flowed 60 yards up King-street, where no person living ever saw it before. During all this time, the gusts of wind were tremendous, and with little intermission, from S. S. W. The consternation was general, and the scene altogether horrible and alarming beyond description.

*Falmouth, Jan. 26.* A large ship was cast on-shore at Portleven, about 14 miles from this place, in the night of the 24th inst. supposed to be one of Admiral Christian's convoy, with troops, &c. on-board. None of the crew are saved, and the vessel is entirely beat to pieces. Several pieces of wreck, supposed to belong to a ship of about 300 tons, and one of the West India convoy, have floated onshore near Mafazion; an ear, marked Fowler, of Scarbro, several horses with D 26 burnt on their hoofs, wearing-apparel, &c.

*Falmouth, Jan. 28.* Yesterday a person arrived here from Portleven, near Helston, in Cornwall, who was on the spot when a very large transport, said to be from Cork for Portsmouth, with the 26th regiment of dragoons on board, consisting of between 4 and 600 men and officers, foundered within a cable's length of the shore, and every soul perished. Several dead horses drove on-shore, and two dead children, with quantities of wearing-apparel; and some of the masts and sails, but all shattered and torn in a thousand pieces. Nine men from Brague, called wreckmen, joined themselves by a rope, and attempted to reach her when going down, when a sudden gust and a dreadful sea coming over them, their rope broke, and they were never seen more. A Bristol trader also is lost in Mount's Bay, but a great part of her cargo saved. The Pier at Penzance is washed away; and two vessels, a Danish and a Dutch, driven to sea, where, it is imagined, both must be lost.

*Ramsgate, Jan. 28.* This morning about

one o'clock, a large ship belonging to Ham-burgh, came on-shore near the bathing-rooms at this place, and, if the bad weather continues, it is doubtful whether she will be got off again, as, previous to her getting on-shore, she struck against the East Pier, and received considerable damage. There were on-board this vessel 180 Emigrants (part of the regiment of Rohan), all of whom are safely landed here; and, considering these poor fellows have been on-board fifteen weeks, and the greatest part of that time very bad weather, they look in general exceedingly well.

*Portsmouth, Jan. 31.* This day arrived here his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He came at 3 o'clock in the morning, and immediately sent for Admiral Christian, in order to consult on the proper measures to be pursued for the welfare of the troops, who are to be immediately landed, and are almost to a man in perfect health.

*Feb. 4.* This night a wind-mill belonging to Messrs. Cewitts, of *Reigby*, caught fire (by friction, the vanes having broke loose), and in the space of an hour and a half was entirely consumed. The violence of the wind, the rapidity of the flames, together with its situation, being on an eminence, formed an appearance most awfully grand, visible even to a considerable extent in the adjoining countries.

*Cowes, Feb. 7.* I have the pleasure of communicating to you the very acceptable intelligence, particularly to those who had relatives on-board the *Aurora*, of London, one of the transports under Admiral Christian's convoy, and supposed to have foundered at sea, that the master, crew, and troops on board, in number about 150, have providentially, and almost miraculously, been saved by the uncommon exertions of Capt. in Hodge, of an American ship called the *Sedgley*, who fell in with the wreck at sea on Tuesday last, without any mast standing, and full of water, almost to sinking. Before night he had the good fortune to get them all on-board his ship, with the loss only of one man, who died in the boat bringing him on-board; and four others expired on the morning of the day they arrived here, which was Friday in the afternoon; the rest were all safely landed. It is supposed that the wreck must have sunk soon after the people left her, having then near seven feet water in the hold.

*Feb. 23.* The Nunnery Water Corn-mill, near Douglas, in the *Isle of Man*, belonging to Mr. Bryan Blundell, late of Liverpool, took fire, by accident, about 11 o'clock, at night, and was burnt to the ground, with the machinery and contents.

*Feb. 25.* A meeting of the officers of the four parishes in Bath is called, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to Parliament for an act for consolidating the parochial



rochial assessments into one general fund, and for building a house of industry, similar to that at Shrewsbury, sufficiently commodious to receive and employ all the poor of the respective parishes. The reduction of the poor rates in the town of Shrewsbury, immediately on opening their house of industry, was from 4605l. 3s. to 2902l. in favour of the house. Within the same period the increase of the poor-rates in all the parishes of Bath have been in a proportion much greater than the savings at Shrewsbury; and since the erection of the house of industry, they have had a satisfaction of still greater importance than even their great savings, they have seen the children of the poor trained up in habits of industry and virtue!

*Leicester, Feb. 26.* On Thursday last four flats, loaded with coal from Lancashire, arrived at the Tower Wharf of the *Ellsmere* Canal, near *Chester*, being the first vessels which have navigated that part of the canal with the above useful and important article; which cannot fail to be of considerable advantage in that city and its neighbourhood.

In the town of *Stockport*, in *Cheshire*, the population has been found, on an accurate estimate lately taken, to have increased in a very great degree. The number of inhabitants is no less than 15,000l.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Substance of the Act for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies.*

I. No meeting, of any description of persons, exceeding the number of 50 persons (other than except any meeting of any county, riding, or division, called by the Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, or Sheriff, of such county; or a meeting called by the convener of any county or stewartry in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; or any meeting called by two or more Justices of the Peace of the county or place where such meeting shall be holden; or any meeting of any city or borough, or town corporate, called by the Mayor or other head-officer of such city, or borough, or town corporate; or any meeting of any ward or division of any city or town corporate, called by the Alderman or other head-officer of such ward or division; or any meeting of any corporate body) shall be holden, for the purpose or on the pretext of considering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other address to the King, or to both Houses or either House of Parliament, for alteration of matters established in church or state, or for the purpose, or on the pretext, of deliberating upon any grievance in church or state, unless previous notice be given by seven householders in some newspaper. The notice not to be inserted, unless the authority to do so be written at the foot thereof.

The notice and authority to be preserved, and produced to a Justice if required; and a penalty of 50l. for inserting notice without such authority, &c.

II. Notice may be given to the Clerk of the Peace, who shall forthwith send a copy to the Justices. Such notice to be effectual.

III. Meetings without notice to be deemed unlawful assemblies.

IV. If 12 or more persons, assembled contrary to this act, shall continue together one hour after being required by a Justice, &c. to disperse, they shall suffer death.

V. Proclamation to be made in the following form:

"Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the act, made in the 36th year of King George the Third, for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies. God save the King."

VI. If, in meetings holden pursuant to notice, any matter shall be propounded or deliberated upon, purporting that any thing by Law established may be altered except by authority of King, Lords, and Commons, &c. a Magistrate may order them to disperse; and if, 12 or more persons shall continue together an hour thereafter, they shall suffer death.

VII. Justices at meetings on notice may order persons, propounding or maintaining propositions for altering any thing by law established, except by authority of the King, Lords, and Commons, &c. to be taken into custody; and in case of resistance may cause proclamation to be made as aforesaid; and, if 12 or more shall continue together an hour thereafter, they shall suffer death.

VIII. Magistrates may resort to assemblies, and act; and may require the assistance of Peace Officers.

IX. Persons not dispersing within an hour after proclamation may be apprehended; and, if killed or maimed by reason of their resistance, the Magistrate, &c. indemnified.

X. Persons obstructing Magistrates attending, or going to attend, meetings, or obstructing persons proclaiming, to suffer death. Persons assembled, to whom proclamation ought to have been made if the same had not been hindered, continuing together to the number of 12 or more, for an hour after such hindrance, to suffer death. Persons at such assemblies opposing the taking offenders into custody to suffer death.

XI. Sheriffs depute, &c. in Scotland, to have the same power as Justices in England. Persons convicted of Felonies in Scotland, to incur the pain of death and confiscation of moveables.

XII. Places for lectures or debates concerning



cerning supposed public grievances, where money is paid for admission, unless previously licensed, to be deemed disorderly places; and the persons opening or using them, to forfeit 100*l.* &c. And the persons managing the proceedings, and the persons paying or receiving money for admission, or delivering or receiving tickets, to forfeit 100*l.*

XIII. Persons appearing as master, &c. of such places liable to prosecution.

XIV. Magistrates who, by information on oath, have reason to suspect that any place is opened for delivering lectures, &c. may demand to be admitted; and, in case of refusal, the place to be deemed disorderly, and the person refusing admittance to forfeit 100*l.*

XV. Magistrates may demand admittance to any licensed place at the time of delivering lectures; &c. and, if refused, it shall be deemed disorderly, and the person refusing admittance shall forfeit 100*l.*

XVI. Justices may license places for delivering lectures; and may revoke them.

XVII. Forfeitures to be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Courts of Justiciary or Exchequer in Scotland; provided that, if any action or suit shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance and in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if a verdict pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff discontinue his or her action, or be nonsuited, or judgement be given against the plaintiff, then such defendant shall have treble costs.

XVIII. Nothing in this act to extend to any lectures or discourses to be delivered in any of the Universities of these kingdoms, by any member thereof, or any person authorized by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or other proper Officers of such Universities respectively.

XIX. No payment made to any Schoolmaster, or other person by law allowed to teach and instruct youth, in respect of any lectures or discourses delivered by such Schoolmaster or other person, for the instruction only of such youths as shall be committed to his instruction, shall be deemed a payment of money for admission to such lectures or discourses within the intent and meaning of this act.

XX. Act not to abridge any law for the suppression or punishment of offences herein described.

XXI. Act to be openly read at every Epiphany Quarter-session of the peace, and every leet or law-day.

XXII. No person to be prosecuted by virtue of this act, unless the prosecution shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed; and no action to be brought for any of the penalties imposed by the act, unless brought

within three calendar months next after the offence committed.

XXIII. The act to commence and have effect within the city of London, and within twenty miles thereof, from the day next after the day of passing it; to commence and have effect within all other parts of the kingdom, from the expiration of seven days next after the day of passing it; and to continue in force for three years from the day of passing, and until the end of the then next session of parliament.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Monday, Jan. 15.*

This evening a most sumptuous entertainment and splendid ball were given at the Mansion-house, in compliment to the Lord Mayor's birth-day. The Lord Mayor had selected a number of his friends to act as stewards; and at nine o'clock the doors of the Mansion-house were thrown open. As the company entered the saloon, they were serenaded by the Duke of York's band, and agreeably surprized by a variety of beautiful illuminations, consisting of festoons of variegated lamps, and two brilliant stars, conceived with great taste, and of extraordinary brilliancy. The company, as they entered, were introduced to the Lady Mayores, next to whom sat Prince William of Gloucester. Soon after ten o'clock, the Duke of Clarence and the Prince of Orange and his son arrived, who were conducted up stairs by the Lord Mayor. After paying their compliments to the Lady Mayores, her Ladyship was led by the Duke of Clarence into the ball-room, which was likewise very brilliantly illuminated, and at each end was a transparency. The ball was opened by Prince William and Miss Curtis, daughter of the Lord Mayor; the second minuet was likewise danced by his Highness and Mrs. Maitland, the Lord Mayor's niece. The dancing continued till five o'clock the next morning. At one o'clock the supper-rooms were opened, which comprized the whole suite of apartments on the first story. The grand *con-telle*, which was the central room for supper, opening into the rest, exhibited more the sudden enchantment of the fairy regions of romance than the supreme exertions of art, which at once delight the eye, and gratify the taste. This room formed a saloon, the pillars of which bearing the serpentine wreath of coloured lamps and artificial flowers, relieved the four beautiful transparencies and stars which were suspended between them, bearing the Royal Arms, the City Arms, the Lord Mayor's Arms, and the Judgement of Paris. In the parlour on the East side of the house, the Royal Visitors and Nobility were entertained by the Lord Mayor and his Lady in person. This room was equally magnificent with the saloon. At one end was the an-

chor.



chor emblazoned; at the other, the Lord Mayor's Coat of Arms in a beautiful transparency, under which stood the Lord Mayor's carver in his paraphernalia, carving for the company from a Baron of Beef, with the Standard of England stuck thereon. The decorations of the table exhibited naval architecture and military trophies. A triumphal arch was in the centre, with the Order of the Garter suspended, on which was a miniature of his Majesty. At one end of the table was a model of the *Ville de Paris* in full sail, with the British colours riding triumphant over it; to answer which, was a Whaler, with an harpooner striking a fish, alluding to the Lord Mayor's mercantile concerns in the Southern Whale Fishery. In the centre of the room was suspended a balloon lamp, with brilliant lights. The Royal Visitors were all served on plate. There were two other magnificent supper-rooms opened at the entrance of the saloon, all served and decorated in the same splendid manner, and supplied with the greatest profusion.—The wines were equally choice, consisting of every sort, from Champagne and Burgundy down to humble Port. There were about 2000 persons present; of the Nobility, were noticed, the Duke of Clarence; Prince William of Gloucester; the Prince of Orange; Prince Frederick of Orange; Dukes of Leeds and Rutland; Earls of Winchelsea, Temple, Inchiquin, Grosvenor, and Fife; Lords Walsingham, Grandison, and Fitzgerald; Marchionesses Townshend and Donegal; Ladies Lonsdale, Walsingham, Anne Eliza Brydges, Augusta Clavering, Charlotte Campbell, Gertrude Villiers, Templetown, Stuart, Jane Halliday, Vanneck; and several foreign Ladies of distinction. There were, besides, present most of the Bankers and principal Merchants, and their families.

*Thursday, Jan. 28.*

A Telegraph was this day erected over the Admiralty, which is to be the point of communication with all the different sea-ports in the kingdom. The nearest telegraph to London has hitherto been in St. George's Fields; and to such perfection has this ingenious and useful contrivance been already brought, that one day last week information was conveyed from Dover to London in the space of only seven minutes. The plan proposed to be adopted in respect to telegraphs is yet only carried into effect between London and Dover; but it is intended to extend all over the kingdom. The importance of this speedy communication must be evident to every one; and it has this advantage, that the information conveyed is known only to the person who sends, and to him who receives it. The intermediate posts have only to answer and convey the signals.

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This morning, about 10, Michael Blanch, a Spaniard, James Colley, an American, and Francis Cole, a Black, who were found guilty at the late Admiralty Sessions, of the wilful murder of William Little, the master and commander of an American vessel, were brought out of Newgate, and placed in a cart, and conveyed to Execution Dock, where they were executed according to their sentence. In the afternoon the three bodies were brought back to Surgeons' Hall, there to be dissected pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Admiralty. Had it been a case of piracy, they would have been hanged in chains.

*Thursday, Jan. 28.*

This day the long-expected trial of Mr. Stone, for High Treason, began. The doors of the court were opened a few minutes before 9 o'clock; when the prisoner was brought into court, and took his seat among the counsel at the bar. Immediately after appeared the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, with Mr. Law, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Wood, for the Crown; and Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Gibbs, for the Prisoner.

Lord Kenyon, Mr. Justice Ashurst, Mr. Justice Grose, and Mr. Justice Lawrence, were no sooner seated on the bench, than, with the consent of the prisoner's counsel, the gentlemen of the jury were called over in the Court of Chancery, where they were obliged to assemble for want of room in the Court of King's Bench, which was excessively crowded. The number of jurors returned was 178, who were now called one by one; and, after several rejections, twelve very respectable tradesmen were sworn on the trial. Mr. Wood opened the indictment, which charged the prisoner with having on the 1st of March, in the 34th year of the reign of the present King, traiterously conspired with John Hurford Stone to destroy the life of the King, and raise up rebellion and war against his Majesty, within his realms of Great-Britain and Ireland.—To effect this, the indictment charged him with having held correspondence with the persons exercising the powers of Government in France, then and now at open war with his Majesty; to have taken measures to collect how the minds of his Majesty's subjects stood affected in his realms, in order to ascertain whether an invasion or invasions were proper to be attempted, or otherwise; and for that purpose to have wickedly used his utmost endeavours to collect every information in his power, which he sent to the enemies of this country in France. The prisoner was farther charged with having sent a Mr. Jackson, one of his wicked and traiterous associates, to the kingdom of Ireland, there to learn, by observation, if an invasion



invasion of that part of his Majesty's dominions were practicable, or the reverse; and with having advanced to him divers sums of money for that traitorous purpose.—The prisoner was also accused of having sent, not only intelligence to the French relative to our shipping, but also various articles useful for war.

The Attorney General, in a long and able speech, pointed out to the Jury what the charges against Mr. Stone were chiefly grounded upon; and read to them abstracts of certain letters, found in an escutoir belonging to the prisoner, which had been received from his Brother and Jackson; and in which correspondence, he said, the principal evidence would be found to consist.—Their attention, he doubted not, would be pointed to the gentleman at the bar, and, if they should find the charge alledged against him not fully proved, they would in that case acquit him; but their attention ought also to be directed towards the country; and if the guilt imputed, as it was probable it would, could be brought home to the prisoner, it was equally their duty to convict him.

The evidences consisted of the messengers who had found the letters in the prisoner's house; of W. Smith, Esq. M. P. Mr. Sheridan, and the Earl of Lauderdale, with whom Stone had some conversations respecting the state of the country; and of a Mr. Cockayne, the evidence on Jackson's trial in Ireland.

At half after 10 at night the Court adjourned till the following day.

*Friday, Jan. 29.*

At 9 o'clock in the morning, the Court proceeded on the trial.

The first evidence produced was a parcel of letters from the prisoner to Mr. Pitt; in which he pretended to make some discoveries, as to the designs of the French, by garbled extracts from his brother's letters; which were themselves produced, to shew the unfairness of the prisoner's conduct in this particular.—A letter from Mr. Pitt was read, expressing his doubts as to the authenticity of the prisoner's information.

The Counsel for the Crown then proved the correspondence that took place between the prisoner and Jackson in Ireland; which being read, closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Adair then rose to open the evidence for the prisoner; and in a most able manner endeavoured to explain the motives which actuated Mr. Stone, and which, he was fully sensible, arose from nothing but vanity and affectation of consequence; as he could prove, from the most respectable evidence, that so far from his harbouring treason to the country, he, on the reverse, was loyal to his King, and a firm friend to the Constitution.

Several persons were then called to this

purpose; all of whom gave evidence to the prisoner's good character, and some to the circumstance of the publicity used relative to his correspondence with his brother.

Mr. Erskine then addressed the Jury considerably at length on the whole of the case; as did also the Solicitor-General, in reply, on behalf of the Crown; but, as their speeches contained nothing new, our limits do not allow us, nor indeed are we called upon, to lay them before our readers.

Lord Kenyon, after a very short but argumentative charge to the Jury, proceeded to state to them in a clear manner the whole of the evidence, and particularly dwelt upon the correspondence clearly proved between the prisoner, his brother, and Mr. Jackson; and to them it was to consider whether the prisoner did carry on such correspondence for any improper, or traitorous purposes, with a design of serving the French, or averting an invasion.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the Jury retired, and about 11 they returned with a Verdict—*Not Guilty.*

Many people in Court burst into vociferous acclamations of joy; one man, in particular, near the prisoner, was uncommonly loud in his approbation of the verdict.—He was immediately taken into custody. He said, his name was Robert Thompson; and, on being asked how he dared thus to insult the Court, apologized by declaring he could not controul his feelings.—Lord Kenyon told him, it was the business of the law to controul and command his feelings, and those of every unruly man; and for his impropriety fined him Twenty Pounds.—Thompson offered a check on a Banker for the money; but, this being no legal tender, he was committed till he paid the fine, which was collected by persons in the Court.

Mr. Stone had detainers lodged against him for debt; and was therefore carried back to Newgate.

On his trial, consistently with his situation, he was decently dressed in black, having his hair a little powdered. He is a small, but neat and genteel-looking man. He appeared very pale, and much emaciated from confinement, but did not seem any way embarrassed or dejected.

This acquittal affords an additional proof of the excellence of the British Constitution, and of the mild and equitable administration of the Laws. The conduct of Executive Government demands, in a moment like the present, the utmost vigilance; and circumstances of strong suspicion must always vindicate the propriety of legal enquiry. But British Justice reserves only as the objects of its vengeance the deliberate and malicious offenders, and stretches out its protecting shield to all those who without criminal intentions have been duped by the artifice of others, or betrayed into error by their own indiscretion.

*Friday,*



Friday, Jan. 29.

Earl Cholmondeley has informed the City Remembrancer, that his Royal Highness, from being under the necessity of dismissing his establishment, is unable to receive their Congratulatory Compliments in a manner suitable to his rank, and with that respect which is due to the City of London; and that the Prince, expresses much regret in not having it in his power to shew a proper regard for the good wishes of the City of London towards himself and the Princess. — The publick lose by this the sight of two very elegant compositions.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Several cellars belonging to the houses in the streets which lead from the Strand to the Thames were this day under water. The town of Maidenhead was in a dreadful state from the same cause.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

This day Mr. Stone was discharged out of custody, having made some agreement with his creditors concerning the detainers lodged against him.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

This day came on in the Court of King's Bench, the cause of *Jeffreys versus Mr. Walker* and others, commissioners appointed for liquidating the Prince of Wales's debts, for the sum of 54,685*l.* for jewels furnished by the Plaintiff for his Royal Highness. Messrs. Sharp, Elias, Levi, and Dugden, eminent diamond-merchants, were called on the part of the plaintiff, who proved the value of the articles to be, nnsr, 50,997*l.* 10*s.*; while Messrs. Crisp, Duval, and Francillon, on the part of the defendants, give it as their opinion, that, having examined the jewels, they were not worth more than 53,800*l.* exclusive of the setting of a miniature picture of her Righness. The Jury, after a quarter of an hour's consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, 50,997*l.* 10*s.*

Friday, Feb. 19

Richard England was put to the bar at the Old Bailey, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Rowlls, brewer, of Kingston, in a duel at Crauford-bridge, June 18, 1794. Lord Derby, the first witness, gave in evidence, that he was present at Ascot races; when in the stand upon the race-course he heard Mr. England cautioning the gentlemen present not to bet with the deceased, as he neither paid what he lost or what he borrowed; on which Mr. Rowlls went up to him, called him rascal or scoundrel, and offered to strike him; when England bid him stand off, or he would be obliged to knock him down, saying, at the same time, "We have interrupted the company sufficiently here, and if you have any thing further to say to me, you know where I am to be found." A farther altercation ensued; but his Lordship, being at the other end of the stand, did not distinctly hear it, and then the parties retired.

Lord Dartry now Lord Cremorne, and his lady, with a gentleman, were at the inn at the time the duel was fought: they went into the garden, and endeavoured to prevent the duel; there were several other persons collected in the garden. Mr. Rowlls desired his Lordship and others not to interfere; and on a second attempt of his Lordship to make peace, Mr. Rowlls said, if they did not retire, he must, though reluctantly, call them impertinent. Mr. England, at the same time, stepped forward, and took off his hat: he said, "Gentlemen, I have been cruelly treated, I have been injured in my honour and character; let there be reparation made, and I am ready to have done this moment." Lady Dartry retired, his Lordship stood in the bower of the garden, until he saw Mr. Rowlls fall. One or two witnesses were called, who proved nothing material.

A paper containing the prisoner's defence being read, the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Hertford, Mr. Whitebread, jun. Col. Bishopp, and another gentleman, were called to his character. They all spoke of him as a man of decent gentlemanly deportment, who, instead of seeking quarrels, was studious to avoid them. He had been friendly to Englishmen whilst abroad, and had rendered some services to the military at the siege of Nieuport.

Mr. Justice Rooke summed up the evidence, entered on all the legal cases in point, as laid down by Coke, Hale, Holt, Raymond, &c. after which the jury retired for about three quarters of an hour, when they returned a verdict, *Guilty of Manslaughter*. The prisoner having fled from the laws of his country for twelve years, the court was disposed to shew no lenity. He was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be imprisoned in Newgate twelve months.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

In the King's Bench, came on the trial of Kyd Wake, indicted for a misdemeanour by hissing and hooting the King as his Majesty was going to the Parliament-house, on the first day of the present sessions, and likewise crying, "Down with George, no war," &c. Mr. Stockdale, the bookseller, and Mr. Walford, the linen draper, who acted as constables on the day, were examined, and fully proved the facts charged in the indictment; upon which the jury, without hesitation, found a verdict, *Guilty*. A great number of persons attended on the part of the prisoner; but as they could only speak to his general character, and not to the case in point, Mr. Erskine, the prisoner's counsel, declined calling upon them, reserving their testimony to be offered in mitigation of punishment, on the first day of next term, when the prisoner will be brought up to the Court of King's Bench to receive judgement.

SHERIFFS



**SHERIFFS** appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1796.

**Berks.** Michael Anthony, of Shippon, esq.  
**Bedfordshire.** George Brooks, of Flitwick, esq.  
**Bucks.** Thomas Hibbert, of Chalfont House, esq.  
**Cumberland.** James Graham, of Barrock Lodge, esq.  
**Chehire.** The Hon. Booth Grey, of Wincham  
**Camb. and Hunt.** John Gardiner, of Chatteris, esq.  
**Devonshire.** Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Bart.  
**Dorsetsh.** Thomas Bowyer Bower, of Iwerne Minster, esq.  
**Derbyshire.** Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart.  
**Effex.** Jackson Barwise, of Marshalls, esq.  
**Gloucestersh.** Samuel Peach Peach, of Upper Torkington, esq.  
**Hertfordshire.** John Sowerby, of Lilley, esq.  
**Herefordshire.** Abraham Whitaker, of Linton, esq.  
**Kent.** John Mumford, of Sutton at Hone, esq.  
**Leicestersh.** James Richards, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, esq.  
**Lincolnsb.** William Earl Welby, of Denton, esq.  
**Monmouthsh.** Henry Barnes, of Monmouth, esq.  
**Northumberland.** Adam Mansfield Lawton Decardonnell, of Chirton, esq.  
**Northamptonshire.** Allen Edward Young the younger, of Orlingbury, esq.  
**Norfolk.** Thomas Brown Evans, of Kerby Bedon, esq.  
**Nottinghamshire.** John Wright, of Nottingham, esq.  
**Oxfordsh.** William Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell, esq.  
**Rutlandshire.** Robert Tomlin, of Edith Weston, esq.

**Shropshire.** Ralph Leake, of Longford, esq.  
**Somersetshire.** John Tyndale Warre, of Hestercombe, esq.  
**Staffordshire.** Henry Vernon, of Hilton, esq.  
**Suffolk.** John Clayton, of Sibton, esq.  
**Southampton.** Henry Maxwell, of Lwisthot-house, esq.  
**Surrey.** Thomas Sutton, of Moulsey, esq.  
**Sussex.** John Fuller, of Rosehill, esq.  
**Warwicksh.** Edward Croxhall, of Shustock, esq.  
**Worcestershire.** Thomas Hill the younger, of Broom, esq.  
**Wilts.** Gilbert Trowie Becket Turner, of Penleigh, esq.  
**Yorkshire.** Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, of Hickelton, esq.

#### SOUTH WALES.

**Coermathen.** John Martin, of Langharne, esq.  
**Pembroke.** Nathaniel Phillips, of Slebetch, esq.  
**Cardigan.** Edward Warren Jones, of Llanina, esq.  
**Glamorgan.** Herbert Hurst, of Gabalfa, esq.  
**Brecon.** Philip Champion Crespigny, of Tallylyn, esq.  
**Radnor.** John Prichard, of Dolyvelin, esq.

#### NORTH WALES.

**Merioneth.** Sir Edward Price Lloyd, of Park, esq.  
**Anglesea.** John Morris Conway, of Cellenig, esq.  
**Caernarvon.** John William Lenthall, of Melnan, esq.  
**Montgomery.** John Dickin, of Welsh Pool, esq.  
**Denbighshire.** John Hughes, of Horseley Hall, esq.  
**Flint.** Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, of Pengwern Place, bart.

**SHERIFF** appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council for the Year 1796.  
**County of Cornwall.** John Enys, of Enys, esq.

#### CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1796.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon J. Heath.	L. C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	L. C. Baron. J. Rooke.	B. Hotham. J. Grose.	B. Perryn. J. Buller.	B. Thompson J. Lawrence
Sat. Feb. 27		Aylesbury				Reading
Monday, 29			Northampt.			
Tues. Mar. 1					Winchester	
Wednes. 2						Oxford
Thursday 3		Bedford				
Friday 4			Oakham			
Saturday 5	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		New Sarum	Worc. & Cit.
Monday 7				Hertford		
Tuesday 8		Cambridge				
Wednesday 9				Chelmsford		Stafford
Thursday 10			Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Friday 11		Thetford				
Saturday 12						Shrewsbury
Monday 14				East Grinste. Maidstone	Exeter & city	
Wednesday 16		Bury St. Ed.	Derby		Launceston	Hereford
Thursday 17			Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 19	Lancaster			Kingston		
Monday 21			Cov. & War.	[upon Tha.		Monmouth
Tuesday 22					Taunton	
Wednesday 23						Glou. & City
Thursday 24						



Vol. LXV. pp. 1058, 1075. The Rev. Sir James Stonhouse died on the 8th of December, 1795, at his house at the Hotwells, Bristol. The celebrity of this venerable divine, both as a preacher, and the author of several religious tracts, is well known. A numerous acquaintance, of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, will long retain his memory in their affections, as a warm friend and an agreeable and instructive companion. That love to God and man, which is the essence of Christ's religion, was so shed abroad in his heart, and so influenced his actions, that his energetic strains in his public addresses, even till within a few months of his decease (notwithstanding his great age and many infirmities), had suffered but little diminution; nor had his liberality any other restraint than that of genuine prudence. To all good men (those at least whom he believed to be such), whatever religious names they were distinguished by, he cheerfully extended the right hand of Friendship; and a real indigent person, however strange his face, or futile his claim, never applied to him in vain for relief. Many public charities will bear respectful testimony to his support; and many more of a private nature will severely feel and lament it's extinction, and especially those in his own parishes, where he had left a commission with a confidential friend (ever since his complaints obliged him to non-residence) to dispense books, medicines, and money, to the sick and poor, according to their exigences. But what manifested the sincerity of his professions, and the real dignity of his character, much more impressively than can the description of words, or a retrospective view of his life, were his dying moments, in which he displayed a calm resignation of his soul to Him whom he loved and honoured, in the exercise of true Christian faith, yet without presumption, and in the enjoyment of hope full of immortality.

Vol. LXVI. p. 81, b. read "Dec. 6. At Gibraltar, Capt. Charles Strickland, of the 2d battalion of the 82d regiment of foot, third son of Sir George S. bart. of Boynton, co. York."

P. 85, a. The late Mr. Wall has left, by his will, to the poor of Bridlington, co. York, for ever, the dividend of 1000l. 3 per cent. consols; and the same to the poor of St. Nicholas, Deptford, Kent.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. **A**T the house of Charles Brandling, 23. esq. M. P. in Portland-place, the Lady of the Rev. James Ord, of Langton-hall, co. Leicester, a daughter.

28 In the college at Ely, the Lady of the Rev. Thomas Waddington, prebendary of Ely, a son.

29. At Shelbrook-park, co. York, the

Lady of Thomas Massingberd, esq. a son and heir.

In Queen-square, the Lady of William Frazer, esq. a daughter.

Lately, the Lady of Robert Lloyd, esq. of Shannon-lodge, a son.

Mrs. Metcalfe, of Portland-place, a son.

Feb. 1. The Lady of Trevor Wheeler, esq. a daughter.

2. At his house in Great Cumberland-street, the Lady of Col. Glyn, a son

The Lady of H. Cursons, esq. of Water-perry, co. Oxford, a daughter.

4. The Lady of John Miers Lettsom, M.D. of Basinghall-street, a son.

8. At his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Lady of J. P. Boileau, esq. a dau.

10. At Sedgefield, co. Durham, the Lady of the Rev. George Barrington, a son.

At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of T. B. Howell, esq. a son.

15. At the cottage in Leatherhead, Surrey, the Lady of John Belfon, esq. a son.

16. At his house in Sackville-street, the Lady of Walter Boyd, esq. a son.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Lady of Saml. Whitbread, esq. jun. a son.

At the house of Lady Caroline Leigh, in Queen Anne-street East, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of Addlestrop, co. Oxford, a daugh.

20. At Pickwick-lodge, Wilts, the Lady of Robert Williams, esq. a son and heir.

21. At his house in the Circus, Bath, the Lady of Lieut.-col. R. Scott, a son.

25. At his house in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, the Lady of Capt. Home Popham, of the royal navy, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T Lichfield, Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton, to Miss Catharine Proby, second daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

Mr. Bishop, of Essex-street, Strand, to Miss Bogle, only daughter of J. B. esq. of Illeworth, co. Middlesex.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr. Joseph Bealey, late of Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, to Miss Baker, dau. of R. B. esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Harrison, attorney, to Miss Almond, both of Derby.

Mr. John Walker, of Weston, co. Northampton, a London salesman, to Miss Jane Neal, of Belton, co. Rutland,

5. At Eton, J. Milnes, esq. barrister at law of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Grey, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Bushmead-priory, co. Huntingdon.

At Shrewsbury, Townsend Forester, esq. to Miss Anna-Maria Byne, youngest dau. of the late Major B.

At West Bromwich, Rev. Dr. Booker, of Dudley, to Miss Blakemore, daughter of Mr. B. merchant, of West Bromwich.

6. John Engelberts Liebenrood, esq. of Purley, Berks, to Miss Hancock, of Newbury.

7. Mr.



7. Mr. Tanner, mercer and draper, Castle-street, Reading, to Miss Herbert, of Chieveley.

At Barnstaple, co. Devon, Mr. John Bremridge, merchant, to Miss Anne Colley.

11. At Over-Worton, Rev. W. Elliott, rector of Mablethorp and Stains, in the diocese of Lincoln, to Miss Louisa Valentina Draper, daughter of the late W. D. esq. of Nether-Worton, co. Oxford.

At Preston, co. Lancaster, the Hon. Alexander Brymer, to Miss Harriet Dobson, youngest daughter of the late governor of Nova Scotia.

12. At Lancaster, John-Alexander Hunter, esq. of York, to Miss Henrietta Saul, daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas S. esq. of Lancaster.

14. At Islington, Francis Waring, esq. of Ford, co. Salop, to Miss Barnes, only daughter of Edward B. esq. of Islington.

Rev. Wm. Adams, fellow of Pembroke-college, Oxford, to Miss Frances-Pigott Cay, eldest dau. of the late Henry-Boult Cay, esq.

Rev. Isaac Leathes, M. A. fellow of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss Haggerton, youngest daughter of John H. esq. of that place.

Mr. Martyn, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, to Miss Ursula Hornsby, daughter of the late Rich. H. esq. of Horton Kirby, Kent.

Mr. Rawlin Mallock, attorney, of Teignmouth, to Miss Sobey, of Exeter.

16. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, George Godden, esq. to Miss Colvill.

At Shipton, Mr. Peter Brooks, attorney, to Miss Birch, of Newbury.

19. At Faversham, Nathaniel Simpson, esq. of the South-sea-house, to Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late Thomas J. esq. of Fannington, co. Limerick, Ireland.

At Sproxton, co. Leicester, Rev. Wm. Mounsey, vicar of Sproxton and Saltby, to Miss Elizabeth Whaley, of Grantham.

At Glasbury, co. Brecon; Thomas Proctor, esq. capt. in the 4<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot, to Miss Martha Allen, daugh. of the late Edward E. of the Lodge, in that county.

At Charlton, Kent, Capt. Jos. Mac Lean, of the royal artillery, aid-du-camp to the Marquis Townshend, to Miss Charlotte Congreve, youngest daughter of Col. C. of the same corps.

20. At Bisham, Berks, Capt. Wheatley, of the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment of guards, to Miss Jane Williams, second daughter of Tho. W. esq. of Temple-house, M. P. for Great Marlow.

21. Rev. John Jeffreys, M. A. rector of Barnes, Surrey, son of Dr. J. canon-residentary of St. Paul's, to Miss Charlotte Byron, daugh. of Rich. B. esq. of Hertford.

25. At Aston, co. York, Edward Synge Cooper, esq. 2<sup>d</sup> son of the Right Hon. Joshua C. of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Verelst, eldest daughter of the late Henry Verelst, esq.

At Spondon, co. Derby, Edward Sher-

brooke Lowe, esq. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Miss Mather, dau. of Walter M. esq. of the former place.

At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Mott, attorney, to Miss Gillam, eldest daughter of Edward G. esq.

26. At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Gattey, flour-merchant, to Miss Eliz. Woolmer, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph W. of that city.

27. At Eton-college, Rev. Cains Briggs, assistant of Eton-school, to Miss Penelope Georgiana Bearblock, niece of Mr. Tyrrel, of that place.

28. At Southwell, co. Nottingham, Rev. Robert Chaplin, rector of Averham and Kelham, to Miss Anne Sutton, 2<sup>d</sup> da. of Sir Rd. S. bart. of Norwood-park, in that co.

At Bradford, William Coles Medlycott, esq. of Ven-house, near Milborne-port, to Miss Tugwell.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Bowes Fenwick, to Miss Mary Hornby, youngest daughter of Hugh H. esq. of that place.

John Hall, esq. of Heavitree, Devon, to Miss Bailey, daugh. of James B. esq. captain in the North Devon militia.

31. At Edgbaston, Mr. E. Penn, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Cox.

*Lately*, in Dublin, Joseph Kelly, esq. late of the 62<sup>d</sup> regiment, to Mrs. Carden, widow of the late John C. esq. of Cardentown.

At the same place, Thomas Birmingham Daly Sewell, esq. to Miss Beresford, da. of the Archbishop of Tuam.

Rev. John Scott, minister of Greenock, to Miss Susannah Fisher, da. of the late Alex. F. esq. of Dychmount.

At Adderbury, co. Oxford, Jos. Rodgers, of Broad-street, London, merchant, to Miss Lucy Burford, daughter of the late Dr. B. of Banbury.

At Stepney, Mr. Thomas Ashfield, attorney, to Miss Eliz. Miller.

At Kingsbridge, Devon, R. Pearse, esq. to Miss Char. Cunningham, late of Exeter.

Mr. Elford Sparke Langworthy, of Brixham, surgeon, to Miss Hoyer, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon of Dartmouth, Devon.

Mr. Peter Oliver Bignell, of Banbury, co. Oxford, to Miss Barratt, of Worcester.

*Feb. 1.* At Coilsfield, Major Robert Dundas Macqueen, jun. of Braxfield, to Miss Lilius Montgomerie, second daughter of Col. M. of Coilsfield.

Mr. John Fowler, of Southwark, to Miss Thomas, of Church-row, Newington, Surr.

2. At St. James's church, Wm. Cowell, esq. to Miss Darlot, daughter of Peter D. esq. of Piccadilly.

At Northampton, W. C. Percival, esq. of London, to Miss Martha Berry, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B.

At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Hickes, brother of Dr. H. physician, of that city, to Miss Hodgson, niece of Mr. Vines, in the High-street.



At Uppingham, Mr. Dash, bookseller, of Kettering, to Miss Mary Collyer.

3. At Sculcoates, Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Lynn, to Miss Pead, daughter of the late Benj. P. esq. of Hull.

4. J. Chamberlain, esq. of Leicester, to Mrs. Holmes, widow of Theophilus H. esq. of the same place.

At Tottenham, Mr. Samuel Rhodes, of Islington, to Miss Strange, of Tottenham.

Samuel Scott, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Ommanney, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Thomas Ayres, of Castle-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Frances Deze, of Smalbury-green, Hounslow.

At Warwick, Joshua Deverell, esq. lieutenant of the first Irish Loyal Fencibles, to Miss Sarah Baines, daughter of the Rev. Robert B. rector of Halford, co. Warwick, and of Upton-upon-Severn, co. Worcester.

Rev. Bartholomew Goe, of Coningsby, to Miss Flowers, of Boston, co. Lincoln.

5. At Clapham, Surrey, Thomas Cecil Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe-Malfor, co. Northampton, to Miss Jane Wrather, daughter of Clement W. esq. of Clapham.

6. At Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Bishop of Gloucester, Thomas Gardiner Bramston, esq. eldest son of T. B. Bramston, esq. M. P. for Essex, to Miss Blaauw, daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Queen Anne-str. West.

Mr. Wilson, of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss Harrison, dau. of Mr. H. Piccadilly.

8. At Marhat Overton, Rutland, Mr. Scott, late cornet in the Rutland Fencibles, to Miss Nicks, both of that place.

9. At Bromley, Kent, John Reade, esq. of Ipsden, co. Oxford, to Miss Scott, eldest daughter of Major John S. of Bromley.

The Earl of Powercourt, to Miss Brownlow.

At Kettleston, co. Norfolk, Mr. Walker Wilby, of Little Britain, to Mrs. Dewing, widow of Thomas D. esq. late of the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Moleworth, cabinet-maker, of Birmingham, to Miss Jesson, eldest daughter of Joseph J. esq. of West Bromwich.

Rear-admiral Spry, to Miss Thomas, sister of Samuel T. esq. of Tregolls, near Truro, Cornwall.

At Bristol, W. B. Elwyn, esq. of Queen's-college, Oxford, to Miss Eagles, eldest da. of Thomas E. esq. of Bristol.

11. Mr. John Ambrose, of Mistle, co. Essex, to Miss Anne Cocker, of Nassau-street, Soho.

At Hugindon, Bucks, Wm. Faithorne, esq. of the Green, to Miss Treacher, daugh. of Samuel T. esq. of High Wycombe.

12. At Winchester, Mr. John Shenton, proprietor of the silk manufactory there, to Miss Kernot, daughter of Mr. K. merchant, of the same place.

At Leith, Mr. Ebenezer Anderson, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Shortried, daughter of the late Robert S. esq. of Greenhead.

13. Felix Ladbroke, esq. second son of — L. esq. banker, to Miss Mary-Anne Shubrick, second daughter of Richard S. esq. of Enfield.

Alexander Hamilton, esq. of Hampton, in Ireland, and M. P. for Carrickfergus, to Miss Catharine Burgh, second daughter of the late Robert B. esq.

15. Thomas Biggs, esq. store-keeper of the ordnance at Dover, to Miss Bazeley, daughter of Rear-admiral B.

16. William Nethercoté Long, esq. captain in the 89th regiment, to Miss Evans, only daughter of John E. esq. of Milton, near Gravesend, Kent.

18. John Wadman, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Douglas, daugh. of Francis D. esq. of the royal navy.

At Stepney, Mr. George Green, of Blackwall, to Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of John P. esq. of the same place, ship-builder.

Mr. Wicksteed, of Aldgate, to Miss Judith Slow, of Huntingdon.

20. Mr. Agar, of Artillery-lane, to Miss Lifford, of Hackney.

At Stafford, Mr. Simeon Birch, of Bolton-le-Moors, to Miss Hewitt, of Stafford.

21. Mr. Bicknell, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Levett of Northfleet, Kent.

22. At Bath, Rev. Dr. Knox, son of Lord Northland, to Miss Anna Hesketh, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Juxon, bart. of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster.

Lieut.-col. A. Barnett, of the guards, to Miss King, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard K. bart.

23. Thomas Tring, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Taylor, of Halfmoon-str. Piccadilly.

At Greenwich, Thomas Pinkerton, esq. to Miss Larkins, eldest da. of the late Thomas L. esq. of Blackheath.

Mr. Joseph Jeffries Evans, of Staining-lane, merchant, to Miss Mullett, of Broad-street-building.

25. Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Slebech-hall, co. Pembroke, to Miss Phillips, eldest da. of the late Rev. Edward P. of Lampeter.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **A**T Leyden, in his 42d year, Aug. 2. Florens Jacob Voltelen, M.D. professor of physick and chemistry in the university at that place.

Sept. . . . . At Cape Nichola Mole, in the island of Dominica, of the yellow fever, aged 23, Capt. Hugh Andrews, of the 81st regiment of foot; and, shortly after, his brother, Major Henry Andrews, of the same regiment, aged 22, who fell a victim to his affectionate attendance on his brother during his last illness. They were both young men of exemplary characters, and ornaments to their profession.

30. In Clipstone-street, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 52, Mrs. Mary Evans, wife of Mr. E. grocer.

Oct. 11. At Grenada, of the yellow fever,



ver, Major Norman M'Lean, of the 68th regiment.

*Nov. 15.* At St. Domingo, William Hay, esq. second son of the Hon. Wm. H. esq. of Lawfield, and captain in the 83d regiment of foot.

*Dec. . .* Aged 80, universally lamented, Mr. Rawlins Haynes, many years an eminent miller at the King's mills, Stonehouse weir-bridge, Plymouth, but had retired from business. He was a man of infinite wit and humour; his company was universally sought for by young and old, who never left it unentertained. He was commonly called Old Acquaintance; which title he often boasted he would not exchange for any in the universe. He has often declared that an honest miller was the acmé of integrity; and asserted, with the strictest propriety, that his neighbour's meal never stuck improperly to his fingers. He was extremely fond of dramatic entertainments, particularly the celebrated opera of "The Maid of the Mill," which afforded him particular pleasure. One evening, rather in high spirits, after a cheerful glass, when Mr. Reddish, in Lord Almsworth, says to Fairfield (then admirably performed by Mr. Jefferson), he thinks "it no disgrace to wed a miller's daughter," the old gentleman threw his white hat, which he always wore, on the stage, and exclaimed "You are right, my lord; an honest miller's the noblest work of God!" The audience were so pleased with this heartfelt exclamation, that very liberal applause was bestowed from all parts of the house. Previous to his death he called in three witnesses, when he felt the languid lamp of life expiring, and made a nuncupative will in favour of a very old and trusty female servant. In short, the memory of Old Acquaintance will long live in the hearts of those who knew and esteemed his worth.

3. At Montserrat, in the West Indies; Mrs. Herbert, the lady of the Hon. Joseph H. esq. of that island.

11. At Antigua, of a nervous fever, Cha. Kerr, esq. an eminent merchant.

16. At Chilham, near Canterbury, co. Kent, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Cozens, widow, who was appointed, with her youngest son, to the management of the charity-school at Margate, on its establishment at Michaelmas 1787; which employment she resigned, in consequence of increasing infirmities, at Midsummer 1792. She was a faithful wife, a most indulgent mother, and a good neighbour.— Mary Cozens was relict of Edward C. late of Chilham, who was the only son of Daniel C. of the same place, who died June 18, 1749, aged 63 (by Mary his wife, daughter of William and Bridget Read, of Godmersham, who died Jan. 29, 1779, aged 79), who was descended from Cozens,

Cozens, Cousins, or Coffeyns (as the name was written at different periods), of Sandwich and its neighbourhood. The said Edward Cozens was born at Upper Hardres, Nov. 3, 1719. In 1743 he commenced master of the school kept in the church of Chilham; and, Oct. 17, 1756, was nominated and appointed clerk of the same parish; in both which offices he continued till his death, April 11, 1783, being then aged 63 years. He always took a particular pleasure in every part of the service of the Church of England, the performance of which appeared to be the happiest employment of his life, and from which, having been blessed by Providence with a good state of health, he was never but once absent, either at the accustomed or occasional duties in his own parish church, except on the Sunday preceding his death, during the whole of the abovementioned period of more than 27 years. He was a kind husband, a tender father, an approved teacher, a useful and valued member of society, a friend to the distressed, and a truly honest man. He had issue by his said wife (to whom he was married at the parish-church of St. Martin, near Canterbury, in 1745) seven sons and one daughter: Edward, born Dec. 15, 1746, died Dec. 28 following; Daniel, born Dec. 28, 1747, died June 1, 1748; John; Edward; Mary; James; William, born June 21, died June 28, 1761; and Zechariah.

22. Aged 60, Mrs. Woolcombe, the lady of Thomas W. esq. of Frankfort-buildings, Plymouth. She was taken speechless at her devotions in her closet; was a lady of elegant and accomplished manners, of rational and unaffected piety; and the poor have lost a secret but tried benefactor, and her family, relations, and friends, a valuable and most excellent woman.

24. At his house in Bevis Marks, aged 89, Levi Cohen, esq. merchant, respected for his upright conduct, religious precepts, honourable dealings, charitable practices, amiable condescensions, rendering general services, a loving husband, a good father, and a loyal subject; thus his life ended in the most exalted virtues, and in domestic happiness.

At Vienna, in the prime of manhood, of the wounds he lately received in a duel with Count de Weicks, Prince Charles of Lichtenstein. He was in the 31st year of his age, had been much in the confidence of the late Emperor, and is greatly lamented by all ranks of people, on account of his numerous good qualities. Out of respect to his own merit, as well as the great credit enjoyed by his family, the rigour of the law has been dispensed with, and he was allowed a Christian burial, which was performed with great pomp and solemnity on the 28th, 29th, and 31st of this month. Prince Winceslas, his brother, who



who was his second in the duel, and to whose counsels this misfortune is attributed, was, by special favour, permitted to remain by his bed-side, and, as soon as he expired, the young Prince was conducted a prisoner to his own house by two officers of the police, and a criminal prosecution instituted against him immediately. The Emperor gave orders that, as this Prince is an ecclesiastick, the proceedings should be drawn up with all the necessary forms. The Count de Weicks, and his second, the Count de Rosenberg, in whose apartment the duel was fought, were also taken into custody, and treated with all the rigour of the law.—The Special Commission appointed to enquire into this unfortunate duel has pronounced a sentence which condemns the Canon Lichtenstein to be confined in a cloister for twelve months; and Canon Weicks, as well as Count Rosenberg, to be imprisoned in a fortress, the former for eight years, and the latter for five years. This sentence has, however, not yet been confirmed by his Imperial Majesty.

1796. Jan. 5. At his house at Norwich, in America, his Excellency Samuel Huntington, governor of Connecticut.

10. After a fortnight's illness, the whole of which time he was at sea, George Lord Hervey, eldest son of Frederick Earl of Bristol, and commander of the Zealous man of war on the Mediterranean station. He was made a post captain in 1780; and in 1784 married Louisa, sister to the present Lord Berkeley. His remains were interred at Leghorn.

16. In Crown court, Russel-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Brackstone, widow of Mr. Joseph B. formerly of York-street.

At Chester, Sir Charles Leving, bart. His grandfather, Richard L. esq. was one of the representatives in parliament for that city, with Sir Tho. Grosvenor, bart. 1684.

Aged 69, at his seat at Beechen-grove, Watford, Wm. Bared, esq.

17. At Malmesbury, Wilts, in his 79th year, Capt. Sam. Spencer, of the royal navy.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Williamson, formerly a merchant in Leith.

18. In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Kirby, widow of the late Wm. K. esq. of the Board of Works.

At Kilkeany, in Ireland, Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane, eldest son of Lord Muskerry, and captain in the Limerick militia.

Mr. Charles Campion, clerk of the parish of St. Mary Arches, Exeter; and, on the 26th, the widow of the said Mr. C.; whose death is supposed to have been accelerated, not altogether by a frail habit of body, but through extreme grief for the loss of a tender and affectionate husband, and the painful reflection of being left with several weakly children, whom she knew she was totally incapable of providing for.

GENT. MAG. February, 1796.

19. Mr. Martin Nickolds. He had been a respectable and respected servant to Lord Howard, at Audley-end, for 30 years; and is much regretted by his Lordship, and his family and neighbours.

At his seat at Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, in Ireland, in his 89th year, Alan Bellingham, esq. (See our Review of "A Ramble to the Lakes," p. 133.)

At his house in Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 94, Rev. Thomas Williams, chancellor of the cathedral church of Chichester, rector and vicar of Cocking, Suffex, and of Sutton, co. Norfolk.

At Brompton, Mrs. De Bathe, widow of Col. De B.

At Ensham, co. Oxford, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Atkins, formerly a considerable maltster, but had retired some years.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Anne Hawking, wife of Capt. James H. After spending a social evening among her friends, she suddenly dropped down and expired.

On-board the Basset, Capt. William Purchase, in the Downs. William Lord Belhaven, a major in the army.

20. At Lancaster, in an advanced period of life, Mr. Alexander Stevens, architect; who, in the course of the last forty years, erected more stone bridges, and other buildings in water, than any man in these kingdoms. Among the many excellent works of that kind may be mentioned the bridge over the Liffey at Dublin, and the locks and docks on the grand canal of Ireland. The North of England and Scotland exhibits numberless works of his execution. The aqueduct over the river Lune, at Lancaster, is one of the greatest undertakings he was ever concerned in; and, had he lived a few months longer, he would have had the satisfaction of seeing it completed. Society has sustained a great loss by the death of this valuable man, who not only possessed consummate knowledge in his profession, but had the most pleasing and engaging manners, which endeared him to all who knew him.

Aged 79, Rev. William Gordon, M. A. of Blickling, in Norfolk. He was admitted at Bene't-college, Cambridge, 1737; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1744, was chosen fellow 1744, proctor 1748, and proceeded B. D. 1752.

22. At Needham, Suffolk, Miss Marriot, sister of John M. esq. of Thorney.

In his 19th year, Mr. John Burton, first lieutenant of marines. He was drowned in going from Sheerness to the Garland frigate, lying at the Nore. The boat in which he went, with other officers and several seamen belonging to the Garland, sunk in its passage, over-laden, it is supposed, with stores, which prevented the people from baling out the water. Ten persons perished by this disastrous event; and



and five or six saved their lives, amongst whom is the boatswain, who escaped by getting on the bottom of the boat (see p. 78). Lieut. Burton was the son of Mr. John B. clerk of the rope-yard in his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham, author of a valuable work lately published, intitled "Lectures on Female Education and Manners," in 2 vols. 8vo. His untimely death is not only a severe loss to his parents, but is regretted by all his acquaintance, who esteemed him for the mildness of his disposition, and for a conduct devoid of levity and dissipation, which are too common to the military profession at so early an age.

At Richmond, the dowager Lady Throckmorton, widow and relict of the late Sir Robert T. of Buckland, Berks.

23. In her 57th year, Mrs. Mary Harman, wife of Mr. Pettus H. of South Lambeth, and only sister of the late Dr. Sampson Boys, of Sherborne, co. Dorset.

At the house of Col. Stewart, at Blackheath, Lieut.-col. Thomas Paterson, of the royal regiment of artillery; an officer who had served for a period of near 40 years in that corps, with the highest reputation to himself and advantage to his country; and whose honour and integrity as a man had deservedly endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. His death was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, in which he fell from his horse the evening before, and, notwithstanding the best medical assistance was obtained, and every care administered which the most sedulous friendship could dictate, all efforts proved ineffectual. His remains were interred in the family-vault in the City burial-ground, Bunhill-fields. As a testimony of the high respect and estimation in which he was held by his brother-officers of the highest rank, and by his friends in general, his funeral obsequies were honoured with the presence and unfeigned regret of Generals M'Bean, Drummond, Walker, and Johnson; Colonels Borthwick, Stewart, Congreve, Fead, and Manley; and by a very respectable number of private friends.

25. In her 69th year, Mrs. Sarah Beresford, of Chaldon, Surrey.

At his house in Castle-street, Salisbury, in his 56th year, Thomas Hufley, esq. an alderman of that city, and nephew of W. Hufley, esq. M.P. for the same. He served the office of mayor of Sarum in 1778, and that of high sheriff of Wilts in 1783.

In Brunswick-place, Tottenham, aged 60, Mr. William Hunt.

26. Major R. Douglas, of the invalids, formerly of the 37th regiment.

At Portsmouth, Henry Gibbs, esq. late surveyor-general of the navy.

27. Near Clithero, in Yorkshire, Sophia Maria Josepha Viscountess Southwell, daughter of Francis Joseph Walth, Count of Surant, in France; married, 1776, to

Thomas second Viscount S. of Ireland, by whom she has left seven children, and who survived her only three weeks (see p. 174).

Mrs. Everitt, wife of John E. esq. of Judd-place, Somers-town, St. Pancras.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, aged 34, greatly respected and lamented, the Rev. H. Summers.

28. At Kingswood-lodge, near Egham, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, the Lady of William Smith, esq.

Of a rapid decline, in his 23d year, Wm. Doyle, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

Rev. John Petvin, M. A. 1769, of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, vicar of Burnham, Essex, to which he was presented in 1767, by Sir William Mildmay, bart. and of Braintree, in the same county, to which he was presented in 1778, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, worth together 33cl. per annum. He was author of "Letters concerning the Mind," 1750, 12mo.

29. Miss Baldwin, daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

At Chatham, much lamented by his relations and acquaintance, and greatly respected in the navy, Mr. John Coffin Manger, purser of his Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, of 74 guns, now at Portsmouth, which had lately arrived there from the West Indies. Mr. M. had only arrived from Portsmouth about three or four days before his death. He came home much indisposed from the West Indies; and Chatham being his native place, he hoped to have experienced relief from the air.

Of a decline, Trevor Lloyd, esq. fellow-commoner of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

30. Rev. Dr. Cock, rector of Great Horkeley, near Colchester, to which he was presented, 1761, by the Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, on the cession of the celebrated Dr. John Brown, author of the "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," who succeeded in it the present Bishop of Ely, 1756. Dr. C. was of St. John's-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1737, M. A. 1741, S. T. P. 1760. His house having been broken into and plundered by some villains in the night, soon after he settled on this living, the fright and apprehension of a second attack in his lonely situation had such an effect on his spirits, that he was with difficulty rescued from the effects of despondency.

At Kenal, the Rev. Caleb Rotheram, minister of the Dissenting meeting there.

31. At Cardington, near Bedford, the Rev. Robert Willan, of Trinity-coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1770, M. A. 1772.

Aged 90, the Rev. Wm. Salisbury, rector of Moreton, Essex, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

In her 20th year, after a lingering illness, Miss Westlake, daughter of Alderman W. of Exeter; a very amiable young lady, and sincerely lamented.

Lately,



Lately, at Trincomale, in the East Indies, Mr. James Welch, surgeon to the Lascelles India-man.

At Northumberland, in America, in his 20th year, Mr. Henry Priestley, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. P.

At Edinburgh, and buried in the Cannongate in that city, Anne Adelaide Grebert, an emigrant, and native of Nancy in Lorraine. She was married, 1792, in London, to the Rev. Eliezer Williams, M.A. vicar of Cynvil Gao and Llanfawel, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and chaplain to the Earl of Galloway. In very trying situations, and during a severe and tedious indisposition of her husband's, she discovered towards him unabating and unequalled tenderness and affection, and betrayed the most unaffected piety towards God, and the most cheerful resignation to the dispensations of Providence at the death of a most beautiful little boy, who was buried at the same church, about 13 months old, a few weeks before his mother.

In his 80th year, Mr. John Fyfield, of Stanbridge, near Romsey, a man of a most eccentric turn of mind and great singularity of conduct. The manor of Stanbridge he inherited from his ancestors, and it had been many generations in his family. He was of a peevish disposition, yet would scarcely ever suffer any of the timber on his estate to be felled, though it abounded with the finest in the country, a great deal of which was yearly perishing. The price of 50 guineas had indeed once tempted him to part with his far-famed oak-tree, but he repented of his bargain, and was happy to re-purchase it, almost immediately after, at a higher price. All repairs of his mansion were prohibited, as an useless extravagance, that would bring him to poverty; and whilst such a superfluity of materials as would amply have repaid the expences, and rendered his habitation comfortable, were rotting at his door, he chose rather to reside in it with the roof open in many places to the heavens, with hardly an apartment that afforded shelter from the weather, and with the joists and floors rotting with the wet that entered. The out-buildings were in a similar state of decay, and their repair was alike prohibited. He was totally blind for many of the latter years of his life, when his chief enjoyment was a single pint of strong beer, which he usually quaffed twice or thrice a week, at the Duke's Head, at Great Bridge, about a mile from his own house, whither he was led by a boy that constantly attended him. For a long series of time he had a strong antipathy to the making of a will, considering it as a prelude to a speedy death; but the arguments of his late wife, whose amiable demeanour, and consequent influence, repressed or turned into a harmless channel many of his singularities, and her

representations of the unprovided state of his younger children at length prevailed over his prejudices, and induced him to leave them handsome legacies. With all his oddities, he had a heart open to friendship, and has frequently given substantial proofs of his regard for those who could indulge him in them. His landed estates, which are pretty considerable, go to his eldest son, and are supposed to have sufficient timber on them, in want of felling, to pay the legacies.

At Kirkby Stephen, co. Westmorland, aged 92, Mrs. Agnes Mason, mother of the late Right Rev. Dr. George M. bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Ockham, Surrey, aged 64, Mrs. E. Francis.

At Ripley, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Bisley.

At Bristol Hotwells, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in his 23d year, Mr. Briggs Cary, youngest son of John C. esq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Bath, Mrs. Pollock, the heroine of the Bath and Bristol theatres.

At Maidstone, aged 76, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Clement T. esq. M.P. for that borough.

At Abingdon, aged 101, Mrs. Smith.

At Harleston, co. Northampton, Mr. William Andrews, a very opulent and respectable grazier there.

At his house at Upway, near Weymouth, R. Keays, esq.

Mr. T. B. Walford, printer and bookseller, of Stratford upon Avon.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Wade, of Rawden, near Leeds. She was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, to 174 children.

At Rugby, co. Warwick, Mrs. Cave, relict of Mr. Wm. C. of that place.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Osburn, wife of Mr. Francis O. stationer, of Pontefract, co. York. They had lived happily together 46 years.

At Hull, in her 82d year, Mrs. Sleight, widow of Mr. John S. ship-owner.

At Hutton-Bushel, co. York, aged 102, Mr. W. Gibson, formerly of Sealby, farmer.

Aged 75, Mrs. Mary Wall, of Cambridge, sister to the Rev. Adam W. M.A. senior fellow of Christ-college, in that university.

At Blaby, co. Leicester, aged 32, the Rev. William Freer, rector of Stoughton and Thurnaby, in that county; to which livings he was presented in August last. His amiable disposition and conciliating manners will occasion his loss to be long regretted by his family and friends.

At Brentford, co. Middlesex, after a painful and lingering illness, Mr. Richard Baker, formerly a lieutenant in the 14th regiment of foot, and in the West Middlesex militia.

In London, in an advanced age, Harry Thompson, esq. He was the youngest surviving



viving son of the late Henry T. esq. of York, and of Kirby-hall, in Yorkshire.— Richard Thompson, esq. only son of the former gentleman, died at Chelsea the day after his father, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel. Harry Thompson, esq. has left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to at least 150,000*l.* to Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby-hall.

February 1. At Craighead, in the parish of Dunblane, co. Perth, in his 89th year, Michael Stirling, formerly farmer at Glasfinghall, in that parish, where, in 1758, he invented a threshing mill, believed to be the first in Scotland, and which, from that year to the present, has threshed annually the whole corn produced on an extensive arable farm.

2. Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, and daughter of — Squire, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester.

Aged 80, much respected, Mr. J. Shaw, master of the punch-house in Manchester, so well known for the singular custom of company never staying in it beyond eight o'clock in the evening. He had kept it 58 years.

3. Mrs. Raynsford, wife of Robert R. esq. of Birchanger, co. Essex.

At Kildalloig, near Campbelltown, in Argyleshire, John Campbell, esq.

At Bath, after a lingering illness, in the 57th year of his age, Charles Lockhart, esq. of Muiravenside, collector of the customs at the port of Borrowstounness, and youngest and only surviving brother of the late General Count Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath. Mr. L.'s complaint was a dropsy, which declared itself upwards of a year since, and for which he sought relief from the Bath waters and the skill of Doctors Parry and Ewart, who, by dint of medicine and attention, had warded off the fatal blow so long as to inspire hopes that he might be able to return to his native country in April. He was at the public rooms upon the Monday preceding his death, and, though not quite so well as usual upon the Tuesday and Wednesday morning was yet by no means so ill as to occasion any apprehension of early dissolution; he even played at cards upon the Tuesday afternoon, and saw his friends upon the following morning; but, at the hour of dinner upon that day, the cold hand of Death suddenly fastened upon him, and in less than five minutes he expired, almost without a groan. His remains, attended by Sir Charles Ross, bart. and Mr. Maxwell of Criden, were deposited in the Abbey-Church at Bath. At a very early age Mr. Lockhart married Miss M'Donald of Largie, in Argyleshire, an heiress of considerable fortune, whose name, according to the custom of Scotland in such cases, he bore during her life-time in addition to his own, but which he relinquished upon her death in 1787, when her

eldest son inherited the estate of Largie, upon which Mr. L. had a jointure. By this lady he had several sons and daughters; of the former of whom one died an officer in India; another (Ensign James Lockhart M'Donald of the 37th Regiment of foot) fell, at the age of 21, during the unfortunate affair before Dunkirk, in 1793. The eldest daughter, married to Capt. M'Niel of the dragoons, six unmarried daughters, and two sons (of whom Alexander the eldest is in possession of the Largie estate and is a captain in the Dundonald fencible regiment now at Guernsey) are left to lament the severe privation of a most indulgent parent. The beautiful and romantic residence and property of Muiravenside, in the vicinity of Linlithgow, which Mr. Lockhart possessed in right of his late wife, who was niece to Mr. M'Leod of that place, is now let to Dr. Baird, principal of the University of Edinburgh.

4. At York, Benjamin Swineard, esq. collector of excise.

At Bath, William Money, esq. of Crosby-square, one of the directors of the East India Company.

At Southwick, co. Northampton, in her 77th year, Mrs. Broade, relict of the Rev. Francis B. D. D.

Matthew Gardner, commonly called Old Chaffy. He was unfortunately drowned at Atherstone-lock, on the Coventry canal. He was steersman to a boat belonging to Mr. Dell Appleby, coal-merchant, of Oxford, and has left a widow and 7 children.

5. At Acronbank, co. Westmorland, the seat of R. H. Edmondson, esq. Mrs. Norton, widow, mother of Mrs. Edmondson, and sister of the late Sir William Dalsion, of Acronbank; a lady of almost unexampled piety and sweetness of manners.

At Halifax, co. York, Mr. Thomas Hyde, attorney, and one of the coroners for the West riding of that county.

At Twickenham, in his 72d year, John Davenport, esq. of Twickenham-lodge.

At Ongar, Essex, Miss Anna-Maria Herringham, second daughter of Rev. Mr. H.

At Rochester, Mr. Edward Morris, purser of his Majesty's hospital ship Union, of 92 guns, at Sheerness.

6. Benjamin Porter, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-square.

In an advanced age, Josiah Hotham, esq. of York.

7. At his lodgings in Bath, John Sibthorp, M. D. F. R. S. and Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. The death of this learned botanist must be sincerely regretted by all the admirers of that science. He was indefatigable in his researches for new and rare plants, and travelled twice into Turkey and Greece to collect them. The fatigues he underwent in his last tour entirely destroyed his constitution, and he has fallen a victim to his favourite



favourite study. He took the degree of M. A. June 28, 1780, of B. M. Dec. 8, 1783. (about which time his father resigned to him the Professorship), and of D. M. Jan. 20, 1784. Some years ago the University appointed him a travelling Fellow on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation, and in that capacity he visited a great part of the European continent. At Gottingen his abilities were held in such estimation, that he was honoured with a degree in physic by that University. In 1794 he published a *Flora Oxoniensis*, and has left an estate of 300l. per annum to the University, in trust, to defray the expences attending the publication of a *Flora Græca*, taken from specimens in his own valuable collection. After that work is finished, the sum of 200l. per annum is to be added to the salary of the Sherardian Professor, on condition that he reads lectures on Botany in every Term. His excellent collection of plants and books he has bequeathed to the Botanical library of the University.

At Oxen-heath, Kent, in his 87th year, Sir Francis Geary, bart. admiral of the White. He was created a baronet by the title of Sir Francis Geary, of Polefden, Surrey; but, in consequence of his marrying Miss Bartholmew, a Kentish lady, there is an account of him and her family in Hasted's History of Kent. For an eulogium on this veteran sea-officer see vol. LX. 338.

At Castle-Hedingham, aged 64, Mrs. Marriott, wife of the late Capt. J. M. of Sible-Hedingham.

Suddenly, at Brompton, Mrs. Carter, widow of Robert Creamer C. esq.

8. At the Royal and Swiss hotel, in Panton-square, the Lady of William Kerr, esq. secretary to the General Post-office at Edinburgh.

At his apartments in Exeter, aged 61, William Morris, esq. some time judge of the Court of Admiralty, and receiver-general of the casual revenue, in the island of Barbadoes.

9. At his house in Liverpool, Henry Littledale, esq.

Mr. John Fort, one of the mace-bearers of the city of Exeter.

Mr. Samuel Roberts, headle of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London. He was going to his house in Cock-lane, Snow-hill, when he dropped down and expired.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wade, a fellow-commoner of Trinity-college. His death was in consequence of having fallen on the railing of the college, near Grafton-street, in endeavouring to get over the wall to his own apartments.

After an illness of several years, Miss Lowes, eldest dau. of Mr. L. of Pall-Mall.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, Lady Viscountess Landaff.

10. In Cross-street, Islington, aged 50, of a dropical complaint, Mr. Ju. Moore.

Rev. John Freeman, M. A. rector of Lyndon, co. Rutland, and Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts, and late fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Dodwell Browne, esq. treasurer of the county of Mayo, in Ireland. He fell a victim to paternal love, never having enjoyed a day's health since that on which he received the account of his son's (a lieutenant in the 8th dragoons) fate, who, with his troop, was cut off, after forcing the passage of the Lys, near Boosbeck, on the ever-memorable 18th of May, 1794. His other son has served in his Majesty's navy 18 years.

11. At his house at Islington, John Clarkson, esq. of the Auditor's office in the Excise.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Walter Mudge, stationer, under the Royal Exchange.

At Aberdour, Mr. Robert Liston, minister there.

At her apartments in St. James's palace, Mrs. Ramus, relict of Nicholas R. esq.

12. In her 80th year, Mrs. Wilhelmina Muscut, relict of the Rev. James Muscut, M. A. formerly of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and rector of Staughton, co. Bedford. Her maiden name was Rowe, of Higham-hill, in Essex, a family of antiquity and honourable acts, inferior to few in this kingdom; as Stow's Annals of London, and the monuments in Hackney church, Middlesex, bear ample testimony.

Henry Sandford, esq. of the Crescent at Bath.

At Clapton, Mr. Henry Hall, many years principal clerk to the commissioners of sewers for the city of London, and also a surveyor to the Sun fire office.

At Rippon, co. York, in her 96th year, Mrs. Buns, aunt of Dr. Ayton, of the chapel-royal at St. James's.

At his house on Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Rev. Charles Coote, D. D. dean of Kilfenora, and chanter of Christ church.

13. In Lower Grosvenor-street, after a severe illness, to the grief of her family and friends, Elizabeth, lady of Sir John Smyth, bart. of Sydling St. Nicholas, in Dorsetshire; by whom she had several children, three only surviving her. She was the daughter and sole heiress of Robert Curtis, esq. of Willsthorpe, co. Lincoln, barrister at law, and neice of Mathew Wyldbore, esq. of Peterborough, member for that city; and she was, what is above all other considerations, in the truest light, a most sincere Christian, and one of the best of women. Her remains were carried, with much funeral solemnity, to be interred in the family-vault in Dorsetshire.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Oldknow, relict of Mr. John O. and sister to the late Alderman Carruthers, of Nottingham.

14. In his 92d year, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. rector of Whittington, and vicar



vicar of Heath, in the county of Derby, prebendary of Lichfield and Lincoln. Of this truly venerable and respectable Divine, who has for 50 years honoured our miscellany with his learned correspondence, an account shall be given in a future number.

Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Capt. C. of the first West York militia, and daughter of John Wombwell, esq. of Pall Mall.

Mrs. Woolrych, wife of H. C. W. esq. of Red Lion square.

At Chippenham, Wilts, Mr. John-Baptist Songa, eldest son of Mr. Bartholomew S. merchant, of London.

At Brompton, Mr. Christopher Bernardi, of Catharine-street, Strand.

Rev. St. John Stone, rector of Slimbridge, co. Gloucester, and late fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

At Tugby, co. Leicester, aged 74, Mr. Tho. Barfoot, a respectable grazier.

At his house at Standen, near Clithero, co. York, Thomas-Arthur Lord Southwell of the Kingdom of Ireland, having survived his lady only three weeks (see p. 170).

15. At Hackney, in her 84th year, Mrs. Unwin, widow of Samuel U. esq. of that place, formerly of Sutton, co. Nottingham.

16. Aged 76, Archibald Douglas, esq. of Wood-Eaves, near Ashborne, co. Derby.

In Hine-street, Manchester-square, after a short illness, Thomas Crump, esq.

17. At Gaudy-hall, co. Norfolk, the Rev. Gervas Holmes, vicar of Melton Parva, near Norwich.

Mrs. Manning, of Ely-place, Holborn, wife of Capt. M. commander of the Pitt East India-man.

Mr. John Jones, organist of St. Paul's cathedral, the Temple, and the Charter-house, London.

18. At Plymouth, Lieut. William Epworth, of the royal navy, son of Rear-admiral Epworth.

19. Capt. Snell, of the late 115th regiment of foot, and aid-du-camp to, and the intimate friend of, Prince William of Gloucester. He put a period to his existence with a pistol, in Kensington gardens, the cause only known to himself.

20. In the Lower-street, Islington, aged 33, Mrs. Elizabeth Salter.

At his lodgings in Somers' town, of a drop-sy in the chest, aged 43, Mr. John Gould, formerly a shoemaker in New Bond-street, and boot-maker to his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Stewart.

21. In Newman-street, Miss Fryer, only sister of Edward F. M. D.

22. Opposite St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Mr. Johnson, an eminent gardener, and a person of very considerable property.

23. In an advanced age, Tho. Corbett, esq. many years high-bailiff of the city of Westminster.

At Worcester, Edward Newnham, esq.  
\*\*\* PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Feb. NEW DRURY-LANE.
1. The Fugitive—Harlequin Captive.
  2. The Man of Ten Thousand—Ditto.
  3. The Country Girl—Ditto.
  4. The Man of Ten Thousand—Ditto.
  5. The Gamester—Ditto.
  6. The Man of Ten Thousand—Ditto.
  8. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
  9. The Man of Ten Thousand—Ditto.
  11. No Song No Supper—The Child of Nature—Ditto.
  13. Isabella—Harlequin Captive.
  15. Mary Queen of Scots—Ditto.
  16. The Confederacy—Ditto.
  18. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
  20. The Wedding Day—The Child of Nature—*The Shepherdess of Chapside*
  22. She Would and She Would Not—Harlequin Captive.
  23. First Love—Ditto. [—Ditto.
  25. The Shepherdess of Chapside—Pannel
  27. The Plain Dealer—Harlequin Captive.
  29. The Infant—Ditto.

- Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. The Way to Get Married—Merry Sherwood. [Shipwreck.
  2. Days of Yore—*The Lock and Key*—The
  3. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  4. Ditto—Ditto.
  5. Ditto—Ditto.
  6. Speculation—Ditto.
  8. The Way to get Married—Merry Sher-
  9. Ditto—Lock and Key. [wood.
  11. Ditto—Ditto.
  12. Alexander's Feast.
  13. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  15. Ditto—Ditto.
  16. Ditto—Ditto.
  17. L'Allegro ed il Penseroso.
  18. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  19. The Messiah.
  20. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  22. Ditto—Ditto.
  23. Ditto—Ditto.
  24. Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
  25. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  26. Grand Selection of Sacred Music.
  27. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
  29. Ditto—Ditto.

### BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 26, to Feb. 23, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	657	Males	709	2 and 5	89
Females	677	Females	683	5 and 10	53
				10 and 20	42
				20 and 30	84
				30 and 40	125
				40 and 50	141
				50 and 60	102
				60 and 70	94
				70 and 80	55
				80 and 90	30
				90 and 100	3
				100	

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d. 1/2.



# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 20, 1796.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	106	3	00	0	34	2	28	8	41	8
Surrey	103	0	57	0	32	8	28	0	45	0
Hertford	99	5	00	0	36	2	28	7	46	7
Bedford	98	1	64	0	36	3	26	5	44	7
Huntingd.	99	11	00	0	35	10	24	10	38	3
Northam.	88	6	53	6	34	2	23	6	46	9
Rutland	184	6	00	0	41	0	23	0	40	6
Leicester	91	4	00	0	39	11	24	5	49	8
Notting.	96	11	59	0	42	8	26	8	47	0
Derby	100	0	00	0	41	6	29	6	51	6
Stafford	100	2	00	0	45	5	30	3	47	11
Salop.	103	4	70	8	47	4	27	10	53	4
Hereford	92	9	53	4	41	2	24	2	42	8
Worcest.	103	3	00	0	40	8	25	11	48	3
Warwick	96	7	00	0	41	6	24	3	50	4
Wilts	94	4	57	0	35	8	26	10	56	8
Berks	100	3	00	0	33	10	26	4	43	4
Oxford	97	0	00	0	35	0	24	1	42	5
Bucks	101	0	00	0	36	4	25	11	44	8
Montgom.	88	0	00	0	39	9	20	2	00	0
Brecon	83	2	64	0	37	7	20	8	00	0
Radnor	92	2	10	0	38	7	22	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

93 10|58 10|37 9|24 7|44 7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

87 4|26 3|30 6|22 7|36 4

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	107	0	55	0	34	9	36	6	41	0
Kent	94	10	00	0	32	10	26	4	35	6
Sussex	95	0	00	0	34	8	24	2	36	0
Suffolk	98	9	52	0	31	1	25	5	35	6
Cambrid.	91	5	51	2	33	4	20	6	36	5
Norfolk	94	8	52	6	30	9	26	2	35	11
Lincoln	86	6	00	0	34	8	23	9	39	3
York	88	3	64	8	36	1	24	9	44	1
Durham	85	6	00	0	41	6	22	6	00	0
Northum.	82	11	58	0	35	2	24	1	34	8
Cumberl.	96	0	59	10	39	3	25	10	00	0
Westm.	101	4	62	0	38	8	26	1	00	0
Lancast.	101	0	00	0	43	2	29	9	53	0
Chester	100	1	00	0	49	0	33	11	00	0
Flint	102	4	00	0	48	0	27	2	00	0
Denbigh	107	3	00	0	45	7	26	6	51	3
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	04	8	00	0	39	0	23	0	00	0
Merioneth	93	4	69	0	41	4	21	8	60	10
Cardigan	79	7	56	0	32	6	16	5	00	0
Pembroke	62	6	00	0	33	4	18	6	00	0
Carmarth.	82	11	00	0	34	7	17	11	00	0
Glamorg.	78	8	00	0	40	3	20	4	00	0
Gloucest.	99	5	00	0	39	0	23	9	40	9
Somerfet	98	8	00	0	37	6	23	0	41	10
Monm.	86	4	00	0	39	1	26	0	00	0
Devon	93	1	00	0	36	2	21	4	48	0
Cornwall	74	5	00	0	31	2	19	1	00	9
Dorset	89	6	00	0	34	9	00	0	43	0
Hants	101	4	00	0	38	0	00	0	50	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	107	11	55	8	34	5	26	9	06	10
2	96	6	51	7	31	9	23	9	35	9
3	94	8	52	6	30	9	26	2	35	11
4	86	2	55	6	34	9	25	0	40	0
5	84	9	58	0	37	6	23	5	34	8
6	98	2	60	6	39	0	26	11	44	7
7	100	9	58	10	46	1	31	4	53	0
8	98	9	69	0	42	2	24	4	56	0
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	78	7	56	0	34	8	18	0	44	7
10	96	11	58	10	38	9	24	4	1	0
11	84	7	58	10	33	8	30	7	48	0
12	97	0	58	10	36	2	24	7	45	4
13	88	1	26	3	31	8	25	0	36	7
14	85	0	26	3	34	7	21	5	38	0
15	92	9	26	3	33	3	22	2	39	6
16	86	9	26	3	25	11	20	0	32	9

## PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	90s. to 00s.	Middling	84s. to 110s.	Horse Pollard	12s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Seconds	77s. to 00s.	Fine Pollard	26s. to 00s.	Bran	12s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	68s. to 72s.	Common ditto	13s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 46s. 6d.

## PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.	Sussex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.
Essex Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets	6l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 12s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 6s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 6d.	Aver.	2l. 2 s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 24, 1796, is 66s. 0d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 22. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	3s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 4d. Candles 11s. 0d. per dozen.

COALS. Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. Sunderland, 30s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1796.

Wk C	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	ditto.	Omn. 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Pr.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	With Lot. Tickets.
27	176 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	213	15 dif.				4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	18 dif.				9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Pr.	14 13	0
28	175 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	68 a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13				4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	18.				9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 9	0
29	175 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.					9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 8	0
30	Sunday																			
31	Sunday																			
1	175	68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212					5	16				8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 11	0
2	175 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	211 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>					5	18				8	14 9	6
3	175	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	211 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>					5					8	14 12	6
4	175	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12		68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	21				8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 15	0
5	175 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	22				8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 12	6
6	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.					8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 10	6
7	Sunday																			
8	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		72 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	23				8	14 8	6
9	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.					8	14 9	6
10	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	22				8	14 7	6
11	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	22				8	14 7	6
12	176 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	20				9	14	0
13	Sunday																			
14	175	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	213	13				4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	23				8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 19	0
15	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	213					4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>					8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 19	0
16	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	213					4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	22				8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 6	6
17	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	22				8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 10	6
18	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	84	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	212 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	21				8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 14	0
19	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											5					8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 12	0
20	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>																		
21	Sunday																			
22	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	21				8		
23	174 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	20						
24	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	19						
25	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.	17						
26	173 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>											7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif.							

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet.  
English Chron.  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
M. Post—Telegr.  
Morning Advert.  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath 2, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry



ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Cumberland  
Doncaster 2  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
LEICESTER 2  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD 2  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury 2  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
YORK 3

MARCH, 1796.

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Embelliſhed with a beautiful View of Mr. HOWARD'S MONUMENT  
in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL; and with ſeveral curious SEALS,  
PAINTED GLASS; &c. &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet;  
where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1796.



Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	S moderate	28,74	47	39	41	47	42	14 1.5	showers
2	SE moderate	95	46	39	38	35	36	.7	stormy showers
3	SW calm	29,38	45	34	37	40	39	.7	delightful day
4	W calm	44	46	36	38	+3	35	.7	delightful day
5	SE brisk	28,82	46	38	39	40	39	.6	stormy showers
6	NW calm	29, 4	48	38	39	40	38	.5	flight showers
7	SE calm	22	47	34	38	33	34	.5	heavy rain P. M.
8	SW calm	28,92	47	41	41	41	41	.4	delightful day
9	W calm	0	47	39	1	41	38	.5	showers
10	N calm	29,85	45	38	36	48	47	.6	fun and pleasant
11	S moderate	30, 2	44	33	36	33	33	.8	fleet and showers
12	SW moderate	29,46	50	49	46	51	50	.2	stormy showers
13	NW moderate	45	46	38	38	37	38	.5	stormy showers
14	NW moderate	47	47	40	44	42	42		fair
15	NW calm	80	46	36	38	39	37	.6	fun and pleasant
16	SE calm	83	47	43	43	46	45	.4	flight showers
17	NW moderate	79	50	44	44	47	47	.5	showers
18	SW moderate	88	50	44	44	45	45	.4	showers
19	SW gentle	86	51	47	47	47	47	.9	heavy rain A. M.
20	W gentle	95	51	46	46	46	45	2.1	fun and pleasant
21	SE calm	95	49	37	40	43	39	.2	bland day
22	SE calm	91	50	41	43	40	41	.4	cold and dark
23	SE calm	98	40	47	42	39	39	.6	pleasant
24	E calm	30,10	48	36	38	46	44	.7	cloudless sky, fun
25	E calm	30	47	32	35	+2	39	.8	clear sky, fun
26	NE calm	30	45	37	38	42	41	.8	dark day
27	NE calm	32	46	36	38	38	35	.8	very pleasant
28	N calm	32	48	35	36	38	37	.0	cold and gusty
29	NW moderate	3	42	35	36	37	37	.8	little fleet

1. Insects sport about the hedges. The thistle sings aloud.—3. A white moth upon the window. Gooseberry berry leaf opening. The eglantine and elder foliated.—6. The large bluebottle fly appears.—8. Perriwinkle flowers. Insects sporting in the warm air.—9. Wind variable, frequently and suddenly changing the point.—12. Thunder and snow in the night.—14. A white butterfly appears. Snow-drop foliates.—20. A fog arises from certain lands just before sunset.—21. White-thorn foliates.—23. Dead nettle blooms.—24. Strong ice in the course of the night.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 3-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 9-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

#### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1796.
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
26	42	50	40	29,95	cloudy	12	45	52	46	29,98	showery
27	41	46	42	,96	fair	13	46	54	45	30,20	fair
28	37	45	33	30,10	cloudy	14	44	55	46	,22	fair
29	32	34	29	,12	cloudy & snow	15	46	57	47	,21	fair
M. 1	35	36	35	29,95	cloudy	16	44	60	42	,22	fair
2	36	38	35	,96	cloudy	17	43	59	40	,24	fair
3	34	38	31	,77	fair	18	40	58	41	,25	fair
4	32	36	30	,85	fair	19	41	53	40	,25	fair
5	26	37	32	30,17	fair	20	40	48	41	,31	cloudy
6	28	34	30	,28	snow	21	41	51	40	,35	fair
7	30	31	29	,28	cloudy	22	42	49	43	,36	cloudy
8	28	38	35	,26	fair	23	42	47	41	,30	cloudy
9	35	42	36	,07	fair	24	43	46	41	,03	cloudy
10	35	40	36	29,98	fair	25	34	45	42	29,86	fair
11	35	45	40	,93	fair	26	44	57	43	,80	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.









JOHN HOWARD





# Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, - 1796.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI PART I.

\* \* \* The introduction of Monuments into the Cathedral-church of St. PAUL, whilst it forms a grand epoch to the Professors of the Imitative Art, will convey to posterity a striking example of the liberality of the present Dean and Chapter\*. When the modesty of Mr. HOWARD checked the intentions of the Friends of Philanthropy from erecting a Statue to his honour in 1786, the subscriptions which had been raised for that purpose were returned to those who thought proper to demand them; out of such as were not recalled, the sum of 200l. was devoted to Prison Charities; and the remainder was directed to be applied to strike a Medal in honour of Mr. HOWARD, and for other purposes. Before the plan for the Medal could be finally adjusted, the death of Mr. HOWARD left the Subscribers at full liberty to revert to their original idea of perpetuating his uncommon merit by means of a Statue; and accordingly, as it was intended to be erected without-doors, the Publick were invited to communicate their sentiments on the subject. Many stations were in consequence pointed out; and, from one gentleman† in particular, a very handsome offer was made of providing a situation for the Statue, and of erecting a noble crescent of houses, to be called after the name of HOWARD. These ideas, however, were set aside, upon its being suggested by one of the Committee‡, that, if permission could be obtained for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. HOWARD in St. PAUL's Cathedral, such a situation would be suitable to the greatness of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the British Empire. A respectable delegation having attended the Dean and Chapter with this request; they were pleased to grant permission for placing a monument to Mr. HOWARD in their Cathedral-church; a favour the more valuable, as it was the first instance in which such permission had been granted; and considerably enhanced to every admirer of taste and liberality by the handsome conditions attached to it, "that no fee should be required for its admission, and that no monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by a Committee of the Royal Academicians;" whom the Dean and Chapter have requested to take upon themselves the trouble of being arbiters of the public taste, in order to prevent any monument being introduced that might not correspond with, or contribute to, the ornament of the building. Highly gratified as the Subscribers were with such a distinguished indulgence, they agreed with Mr. BACON to execute the monument for the sum of 1300 guineas; and appointed the following Committee to manage all matters relating to the same:

Mr. Alderman Boydell,	Earl of Harcourt,	Sir Joshua Reynolds ( <i>dead</i> ).
Thomas Bowdler, esq.	William Hawes, M. D.	Lord Romney,
Sir T. C. Bunbury, bart.	Duke of Leeds,	Granville Sharp, esq.
John Call §, esq.	John Coakley Lettsom, M. D.	William Sharp, esq.
William Chapman, esq.	Capel Loft, esq.	Mr. Alderman Skinner,
Mr. Alderman Curtis,	Mr. Magniac,	Joseph Stoward, esq.
John English Dolben, esq.	Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.	Rev. John Warner, D. D.
Josiah Dorntord, esq.	Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier,	Samuel Wintbread, esq.
Magens Dorrien, esq.	Mr. Deputy Nichols,	Christopher Willoughby  , esq.
Wm. Drake, jun. esq. ( <i>dead</i> ).	Rev. John Pridden, M. A.	Jacob Yallowley, esq.
William Hayley, esq.		

\* Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Jeffreys, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Jackson.

† Mr. Hedger

‡ Rev. John Pridden.

§ Now Sir John Call, Bart.

|| Now Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart.



On the 23d of February, 1796, the monument was first opened to the Publick; and, as the idea originated in our Miscellany, we embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting to our readers a beautiful engraving of the monument; and, that it may be accompanied with a suitable illustration, we are authorized to annex a letter addressed from the very able Artist by whom the wishes of the Committee have been completed in so masterly a manner.

TO MR. JOHN NICHOLS.

Dear Sir, *Newman street, March 7.*

✱✱✱✱✱ GREEABLY to your  
✱✱✱✱✱ request, I send you the  
✱✱✱✱✱ ideas which predominated in my mind whilst  
✱✱✱✱✱ forming the statues of  
✱✱✱✱✱ the late Mr. Howard  
✱✱✱✱✱ and of Dr. Johnson,  
erected lately in St. Paul's cathedral.

My principal object, in composing the statue of Mr. Howard, was to present as much of the character of *active benevolence* as a single figure would afford.

The right foot being placed considerably forward, and the body advanced upon it, is intended to give motion to the figure; while the expression of benevolence is attempted in the several features of the face, and the inclined air of the head.

He holds a scroll of papers in his left-hand: on one is written, "Plan for the Improvement of Prisons;" and, on a corner of another, the word *Hospitals* is introduced, pointing out the principal objects of his exertions. Another paper, at the foot of the statue, has the word *Regulations* written. In his right-hand he holds a key, by which is expressed the circumstance of his *exploring* the dungeons; and the rings and chains, among which he stands, are designed to interest the feelings of the spectator in the misery of the inhabitants of those wretched abodes; while his trampling on some fetters, which lie on the ground, suggest the hostility of his sentiments to their sufferings.

It was my earnest wish to have made this monument a groupe of two figures: Mr. Howard raising up a prisoner from the ground; which, from a natural inflexion of the body, and engagement of the arms with the distressed object, towards whom the tender expressions of the countenance would all have been directed; and this, with the sentiment of gratitude in the prisoner, would more forcibly have impressed the character of benevolence on the subject of the monument. And I can-

not omit my acknowledgments to the Committee for their concurrence with my wishes, and their approbation of the model of the groupe. But, as it was thought by those to whom it was left to decide on the subject, that a single figure would be necessary for the sake of uniformity with Dr. Johnson's statue, which had a correspondent situation, the Committee directed a bas-relief on the pedestal to complete the design. This represents a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provisions and cloathing for their relief.

The statue of Dr. Johnson requires little explanation. A moral philosopher, merely with the attitude and expression of intense thought, is too simple to admit of enlargement without the aid of imagination. A few words shall suffice.

I have especially attempted, in this work, to unite (what is indeed very difficult to effect) that *ease*, which is so proper for a figure engaged in study, with the energy which was so universally acknowledged to belong to him who is the subject of it. I have also aimed that a magnitude of parts, and grandeur of style, in the statue, should accord with the masculine sense with which his writings are so strongly impregnated, and the nervous style in which it is conveyed to mankind.

His complexional character, and that of his works, I hope, will justify my having given him an expression tinged with severity, to which his vigour of thinking must ever contribute.

By making him lean against a column, I suggest his own firmness of mind, as well as the stability of his maxims.

It would be unpardonable in me, on this winding-up of the business, to omit expressing my gratitude to you, Sir, for your exertions in it, for the sacrifices you have made, and the advantage I have derived from them.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obliged and faithful servant,

J. BACON.

T H E



THE EPITAPH ON MR. HOWARD.

"This extraordinary man had the fortune to be honoured whilst living,  
in the manner which his virtues deserved.

He received the thanks  
of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments,  
for his eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind.

Our National Prisons and Hospitals,  
improved upon the suggestions of his wisdom,  
bear testimony to the solidity of his judgement,  
and to the estimation in which he was held.

In every part of the civilized world,  
which he traversed to reduce the sum of human misery,  
from the Throne to the Dungeon his name was mentioned  
with respect, gratitude, and admiration.

His modesty alone  
defeated various efforts which were made, during his life,  
to erect this Statue,

which the publick has now consecrated to his memory.

He was born at *Hackney*, in the county of *Middlesex*, Sept. 11, MDCCXXVI.

The early part of his life he spent in retirement,

residing principally upon his paternal estate

at *Cardington*, in *Bedfordshire*;

for which county he served the office of sheriff

in the year MDCCCLXXIII.

He expired at *Cherson*, in *Russian Tartary*, on the xx<sup>th</sup> of Jan. MDCCXC,

a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt

to ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious remedy

for, the Plague.

He trod an open, but unfrequented path to immortality,  
in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity:

may this tribute to his fame

excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements!"

THE EPITAPH ON DR. JOHNSON.

A P Ω

SAMVELI. JOHNSON

GRAMMATICO. ET. CRITICO

SCRIPTORVM. ANGLICORVM. LITTERATE. PERITO

POETAE. LVMINIBVS. SENTENTIARVM

ET. PONDERIBVS. VERBORVM. ADMIRABILI

MAGISTRO. VIRTVTIS. GRAVISSIMO

HOMINI. OPTIMO. ET. SINGVLARIS. EXEMPLI

QUI. VIXIT. ANN. LXXV. MENS. II. DIEB. XIII

DECESSIT. IDIB. DECEMBER. ANN. CHRIST. CLO. DCCC. LXXXIII

SEPULT. IN. AED. SANCT. PETR. WESTMONASTERIENS.

XIII. KAL. JANVAR. ANN. CHRIST. CLO. DCCC. LXXXV

AMICI. ET. SODALES. LITTERARII

PECVNIA. CONLATA

H. M. FACIUND. CVRAVER'

On one side of the monument:

FACIEBAT IOHANNES BACON SCULPTOR ANN. CHRIST. M.DCCCLXXXV.

Mr. URBAN, *Macclesfield*, Feb. 11.

THE new Church in this town,  
called Christ's Church, built by  
the late Charles Roe, esq. is a regular  
elegant structure, having a steeple with  
ten bells, and a handsome organ. Over  
the altar is a fine bust of Mr. Roe,  
executed by BACON. The following  
inscription is on a tablet under the  
bust:

"Whoever thou art,  
whom a curiosity to search into the mo-  
numents of the dead,  
or an ambition to emulate their living  
virtues,

Has brought hither,

Receive the gratification of either object  
in the example of

CHARLES ROE, Esquire:

A Gentleman who, with a slender por-  
tion on his entrance into business, carried  
on



on the Button and Twist Manufacture in this town with the most active industry, ingenuity, and integrity; and, by a happy versatility of Genius, first established here, and made instrumental to the acquisition of an ample fortune, THE SILK AND COTTON MANUFACTORIES, by which many thousands of families have been since supported. The obstacles, which envy and malevolence threw in his way, retarded not his progress; enterprising, emulous, and indefatigable, difficulties to others were incitements to action in him. His mind was vast and comprehensive, formed for great undertakings, and equal to their accomplishment. By an intuitive kind of knowledge, he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the *mineral strata* of the earth; and was esteemed, by competent judges, greatly to excel in THE ART OF MINING. In that line his concerns were extensive; and the land-owners, as well as proprietors, of the valuable mine in the Isle of Anglesey, are indebted to him for the discovery.

It pleased the *ALMIGHTY* to bless his various labours and benevolent designs; his grateful heart delighted to acknowledge the mercies he received; *GOD* was in all his thoughts; and, actuated by the purest sentiments of genuine devotion, which burnt steadily through his life, and the brighter as he approached the *FOUNTAIN OF LIGHT*, he dedicated to the service of his *MAKER* a part of that increase his bounty had bestowed, erecting and endowing, at his sole expence, the elegant structure which encloses this monument; and which, it is remarkable, was built from the surface of the ground, and completely finished, both inside and out, in so short a space of time as seven months.

*Reader, when thou hast performed the duties which brought thee hither,*

*think on the FOUNDER OF THIS BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE,*

*And aspire after the virtues which enabled him to raise it.*

He died the 3d of May, 1781, aged 67 years; leaving a widow and ten children (who have erected this monument as a tribute to conjugal and filial affection) poignantly to lament

A MOST INDULGENT HUSBAND,

A TENDER FATHER, AND

A GENERAL LOSS."

T. M.

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

I RESUME the narrative of my tour through Holland in the autumn of 1793. My last letter, which was dated so long ago as August, 1794, contained an account of the Hague and its environs. When I had gratified my curiosity in that delightful place, I

proceeded in a *treckschuyte* to Leyden. The roof had been previously hired by a *domine*, that is to say, a Dutch clergyman; whom, from the cut of his wig, and the solemnity of his visage, I immediately guessed to be a minister of the Established Church. I was obliged to take my place in the cabin; where, however, I found an intelligent young man, who spoke Latin, but who left us about half-way between the Hague and Leyden. I was then accosted by an elderly gentleman, with whom I conversed alternately in French and Latin; and, finding that I was an entire stranger, he very civilly offered to conduct me to a good inn on our arrival at Leyden.

The sides of the canal were extremely pleasant; the summer-houses and gardens were in general elegant and beautiful; and, the day being fine, I was the greatest part of the time on the top of the boat, where the eye was gratified by a perpetual succession of villas, spires, extensive and fertile meadows, and vessels gliding along. Delicious scenery! which exhibited all the marks of industry, peace, and plenty, and recalled to my mind Goldsmith's description of Holland in his Traveller:

"While the pent Ocean, rising o'er the pile,  
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile;  
The slow canal, the yellow-blossom'd vale,  
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,  
The crowded mart, the cultivated plain,  
A new creation rescued from his reign!"

The approach to Leyden is grand, and the city is built with great regularity and elegance. I was struck with the magnificence of the principal street, called the Broad-street, which runs from East to West the whole length of the city. The inn to which I was conducted (the Golden Lion) stands in the middle of it, nearly opposite the Town-house. The emotion of grandeur, which the view of this noble street impressed, was heightened by a solemn stillness which pervaded the whole town. The shops were shut, and scarcely a carriage or a foot-passenger to be seen. It was on a week-day, about five in the afternoon; and I was told the inhabitants were engaged in divine worship, in obedience to an injunction of the magistracy, who had appropriated one or two days monthly for that purpose from the commencement of the war. As soon as I had secured lodgings at the inn, I told my friendly conductor that I wished



I wished to look into the churches. He lived in the country, and was just going home; but he very obligingly offered to postpone his departure on my account; and he shewed me every place of worship in the town. They were all crowded; the people appeared extremely devout and attentive. I trust I was edified by the sight—my heart was full—I thought of Britain with a sigh; and, O! said I to myself, that I could witness such a scene of public devotion in one of the great towns of my native land! My worthy guide returned with me to the inn, and favoured me with his company for the space of half an hour. I never saw a countenance more expressive of goodness and benevolence. I was unwilling to part with him. He kindly regretted that, in all probability, we should never meet again; and, grasping my hand with a look of sensibility, the remembrance of which now warms my heart, he withdrew, saying, "Vale, Domine, nunquam te posthac videbo." I record this interview, not without some hope (as your Miscellany finds its way to that country) of his hearing that I have a grateful recollection of his kindness.

I rose early next morning to perambulate the streets; the most remarkable of which, next to the Broad-street, are the Haerlem-street and the Rapin-bury. The canal called the Old Rhine runs through the former; and the latter, with its elegant buildings, canal, bridges, and rows of trees, is finely picturesque. I was struck with the vast number of bridges which I saw—no fewer, Mr. Peckham says, than 145. I admired the uniform regularity and neatness of all the streets and lanes of this large city. There was no appearance of wretched poverty; nor was the eye disgusted by the view of ragged tenements with broken windows and mud floors, as in the alleys and skirts of many of our great towns; cleanliness, frugality, and industry, are the grand characteristic of Holland; and, wherever you go,  
Fervet opus—redolentque thymo fragrantia  
mella.

After breakfast, I directed my course to the college, in which there are no buildings that particularly attract the notice of a stranger. I first visited the botanic garden, which, I was told, displayed all the riches of the vegetable kingdom. I then surveyed the col-

lection of antique marbles which is preserved on one side of the garden. Thence I was led to the natural philosophy school, where there is a collection of curiosities in Natural History, given to the university, as I was informed, by Professor Allamand. I was then conducted to the anatomical school, which is enriched with the cabinet of the famous Albinus, and in which I saw a curious *lusus nature*, namely, an infant with two heads, in excellent preservation, with the following inscription around the glass in which it was inclosed: "Un enfant avec deux têtes bien formées né a Jutphaas près d'Utrecht dans l'année 1785. Avant que cette enfant fut né, la mere a eu quatre enfans, & après encore trois, tous bien formées. Cette enfant est mort dans la naissance, & la mere vient encore de tems en tems le visiter."

It was impossible to survey the anatomical school of Leyden without recollecting the *quondam* medical fame of this university; and the illustrious name of Boerhaave, himself an host, I recollected that, since the revival of letters, the fame of medical science had been alternately enjoyed by Padua, Paris, and Leyden; and I felt a patriotic pride in reflecting that Edinburgh now engrossed those honours which they once possessed. The names of Munro, Gregory, Black, Cullen, Duncan, *cum multis aliis*, came in review; names which have shed such rays of glory on their *alma mater* as envy cannot obscure, nor time efface.  
Salve, magna parens, frugum Saturnia tellus,  
Magna virū: tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis  
Ingredior, sanctos auius recludere fontes.

From the anatomical school I proceeded to the public library, which, I was told, contained a large collection of rare and valuable MSS.; but I had no time to examine either books or MSS. There are some very fine portraits in the library; among which I particularly remarked a full length of William the first prince of Orange, and of Prince Maurice, together with portraits of Grotius, Erasmus, and Scaliger, and an admirable miniature of our *More* by Hans Holbein. This library is also adorned with ivory busts of the following British worthies: Wickliffe, Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, Buchanan, Harrington, Selden, Ludlow, Marvell, Milton, Locke, Boyle, and Newton. I venerated this corner of the room as a sainted shrine. My countrymen



countrymen seemed to me to shine conspicuous above the Batavian groupe, *velut inter ignes Luna minores*; and, with all the warmth of patriotism, I repeated these lines of Pope in the *Essay on Criticism*:

“Hail! bards triumphant! born in happier days!

Immortal heirs of universal praise!

Nations unborn your mighty names shall  
found, [found.

And worlds applaud that must not yet be  
O! may some spark of your celestial fire,  
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire!  
That on weak wings from far pursues your  
flights, [writes.”

Glow while he reads, but trembles as he

After seeing the curiosities of the university, I paid a visit to Mr. Luchtmans, the bookseller, who conversed with me in Latin; a circumstance which recalled the memory of the late Robert and Andrew Foulis, of Glasgow, who merited the title of the Elzevirs of that university, and were justly respected as good classical scholars.

From the university I was conducted to the *Burght*, or Chateau de Leyden, a high *tumulus* in the middle of the town, which commands a full view of Leyden and the neighbourhood. I was told, the Antiquaries were not agreed whether it was of Roman or Saxon origin.

Such were the employments of the morning. After dinner I revisited the churches. That dedicated to St. Peter is an ancient and magnificent structure: there is a monument in it to the memory of Boerhaave, with the following simple and appropriate inscription: “*Salutifero Boerhaavii genio sacrum.*”

While I was musing over the urn of this great man, there came to the spot a young man in a clerical dress, with whom I fell into conversation in Latin, the only language common to both. He told me that he was pastor of a congregation of Arminians or Remonstrants in Leyden; and I was so pleased with his manners and conversation, that I gave him an invitation to spend the evening with me at my inn; which he accepted. Our conversation turned chiefly on the state of politics, literature, and religion, in the United Provinces; on all which points he appeared to be very capable of giving satisfactory information. He said, that the Anti-Stadtholderians promised themselves a golden age in case France proved victorious. But by this time, I apprehend, they find to their sad cost,

that the iron age is come; that the little finger of their new masters is thicker than the loins of the old government; and that, instead of the whips they formerly complained of, they now find themselves chastised with scorpions.

I remember we had some conversation about the theological controversies which distracted Holland in the beginning of the last century, and which terminated so fatally to the Arminian party, at a time when their brethren in England were rising upon the ruins of Calvinism.

The Arminian pastor reprobated the practice, which prevailed in the Protestant established churches of Europe, of requiring subscription to systematical confessions of faith; and thought that a declaration of unfeigned assent to the Holy Scriptures was as fair a security for the orthodoxy of her ministers as any Protestant church ought in reason to demand. I gave it as my opinion, that the church of Holland, or any other national church, had a right, as an independent society, to fix her terms of communion, provided no civil disqualification or disgrace became attached to dissent from that communion. This was a subject on which it was natural for the Arminian pastor to feel sore, as being a dissenter from the Established Church of Holland, where none but Calvinists at that time were admitted to any share in the government and magistracy.

With respect to the quinquarticular controversy, I assured him that I was not one of those who held the decrees of the synod of Dort in any high degree of estimation, and that I venerated the names of Grotius, Limborch, Episcopius, and Le Clerc; to which he replied with animation, that I could not venerate those names more highly than he did the names and writings of Hoadly, Clarke, Law, and Blackburne.

In my next letter I shall introduce the reader to Haerlem and Amsterdam.

CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.<sup>1</sup>

IN describing the explosion of the powder-mills on Hounslow-heath, p. 76, the loss is estimated at 20,000*l.*; the fact is, that about 30 barrels of powder were blown up, of the value of about 300*l.* in the whole; and the damage done to the mills might perhaps be 200*l.* more.

PHILALETHES.  
Mr.







Fig. 1.



Fig. 7.

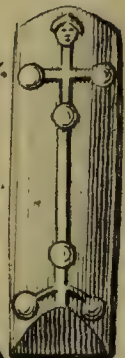


Fig. 5.

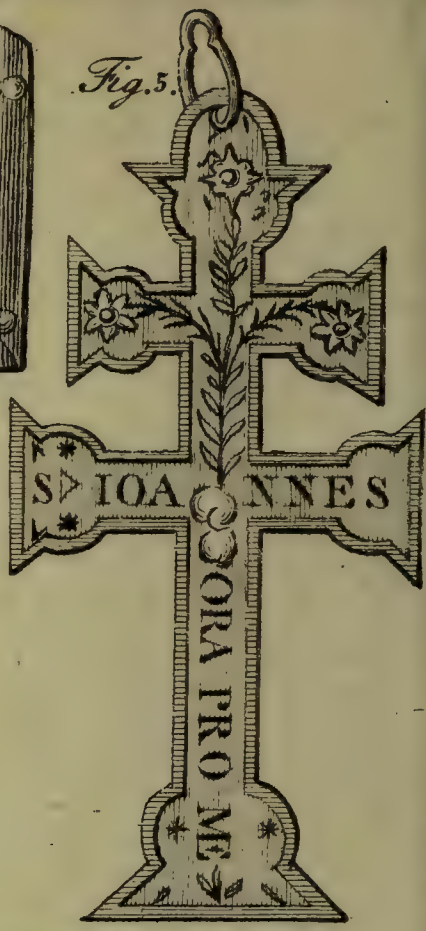


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.





Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1, 1795.

WITH this I send you an impression (*plate II. fig. 1*) from a seal of Dr. Dove, Bp of Peterborough. I am at a loss to explain the emblematic meaning of the figures, but will thank any of your more ingenious correspondents for a digression on it. I take it seals of this sort are not very common, or I should not have offered this for your Magazine, where its place would most likely have been occupied by something more edifying to your readers. A \* \* \*

Mr. URBAN, Margate, Dec. 23.

BISHOP DOVE'S seal is of brass, and in good preservation; and, if any of your Antiquarian correspondents can oblige the publick with an elucidation of the devices on it, it will probably be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as unto

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

By Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. c. 697, it appears that Thomas Dove, D.D. and dean of Norwich, was, on the death of Dr. Richard Howland, in 1600, elected bishop of Rochester.—“He was some time of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, and one of the first scholars of Jesus college in Oxon. To which see Queen Elizabeth (to whom he was chaplain in ordinary) preferred him for his excellency in preaching, and reverend aspect and deportment. He died Aug. 30, 1630, aged 75 years, and was buried in the North aisle of the cathedral church of Peterborough: over whose grave was a comely monument erected with a large inscription thereon, but leveled with the ground by the rebels in 1643.”

Can any friend to departed merit pleasure us with the above “large inscription,” or any farther particulars respecting the subject of it? Z. C.

Mr. URBAN, Mark-lane, Dec. 26.

IF the inclosed impression of an ancient seal of office, in my possession (*fig. 2*), is worthy of a place, it is at your service; and I shall be obliged to any of your Antiquarian correspondents who can inform me of the date when Mr. Snell was archdeacon of London. The inscription, *Sigillum D'ni Job'is Snell, Archidiaconi London.* is rather imperfect; the rest of the seal is in good order. S. D.

GENT. MAG. March, 1796.

Mr. URBAN, Near Ludlow, Nov. 28.

I HAVE sent you the impression (*fig. 3*) of a seal of office, which sufficiently explains itself to your learned and Antiquarian readers; therefore, I forbear taking up any more of your valuable Repository than to say, it is of silver with a ponderous ivory handle, and is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Kinchant, a descendant of Sir Charlton, who presided in the court then held at Ludlow castle.

Yours, &c. M. S.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, Dec. 12.

LAST week a little brass coin, or token, of the size and form of the inclosed drawing (*fig. 4*), was picked up in St. Edmund's church-yard, in this city. As the design is new to me, I send it to your Miscellany for an explanation. It has a hole drilled in it; and I suppose it once hung round the neck of some person as a funeral token to the memory of some friend. It has a date on it 1651 (the *interregnum* after the death of Charles I.). It is worn almost smooth.

In answer to your correspondent W (see vol. LXV. p. 922), the subterraneous passage discovered at Old Sarum is again opened by the exertions of Mr. Ogden, a neighbouring gentleman, who has also obtained leave from Lord Camelford (or his steward) to prosecute any farther discoveries there which he may think proper. There are three different conjectures as to the design of this aperture. Some think it was made for a sally-port; others, to be steps leading to a well; and a third opinion is, that it leads to a dungeon for confining prisoners. The steps being cut in the chalk, and yet not much worn, shews that it was never much used, whatever purpose it was designed for. It is so filled up with rubbish, that it would cost a considerable sum to clear it out from the mouth; but it might be effected at a very small expence, were an opening made at the bottom of the outer trench, the roof being there (as appears by measuring) but just beneath the turf; and this place would be 30 yards at least from the mouth.

The cross (*fig. 5*) was ploughed up on the lower ring of Old Sarum, about seven years since. It is of brass, very thin, and of this exact size. On the opposite side is engraved S P E T R E, where



where the S JOANNES is, and IHS on the centre of the cross above it. It is still in my possession. I apprehend, by the perfection of the Roman letters, it was brought from Rome, and accompanied some grant from the Pope to the church of St. John, in the Eastern suburb of Old Sarum.

I take this opportunity to observe, that, in Noble's "Protectorate House of Cromwell," published 1787, in vol. II. p. 66, he says, "Richard Waller, of Spendhurst, in Kent, took Charles, duke of Orleans, prisoner at the battle of Agincourt; which prince remained at Spendhurst 24 years. In reward for his service, King Henry V. gave," &c. I doubt this fact, for the following reasons. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. II. fo. 33, seems to give this honour to a Hungerford. For, in a visit to Farley castle, cir. 1538-9, he affirms, "there is a common saying, that one of the Hungerfords builded this part of the castle (the late noble hall and three state-chambers) by the prey of the duke of Orleans, whom he had taken prisoner." The person here meant is the great Sir Walter Hungerford, who so faithfully served the three princes of the House of Lancaster more than 40 years, and was ennobled 6 Henry VI. being then lord treasurer of England; for whose life I have been collecting materials many years.

It appears, by Guthrie's History of England, that the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon were, in 1419, kept prisoners in Pomfret castle under the charge of one Watterton (not Waller). This Robert Watterton is frequently mentioned in Henry the Fifth's reign; and was, in 1414, one of the embassy to France to treat of a peace.

Antiquary Hearne has preserved a letter, written by Henry V. from France to the bishop of Durham, of which the following is a part:

"Furthermore, I will that ye set a good ordinance for my North marches, and specially for the duke of Orleans, and for all the remainder of my prisoners of France, and also for the king of Scotland. For, as I am secretly informed by a man of right notable estate in this land, that there hath been a man of the duke of Orleans in Scotland, and accorded with the duke of Albany, &c. to stir what he may, and seek means to have away the duke of Orleans, &c. Wherefore, I will that the duke be kept still within the castle of Pomfret, without going to Robertis place, or to any

other disport; for, it is better he lack his disport, than we be distained of all the remanant."

It also appears, in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 213, that a patent was granted, 19 Henry VI. to Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, of the custody of Charles, duke of Orleans.

Here we must also remark, from Antiquary Selden, "that, by the law of arms (in those days), all captives whose ransom exceeded a certain sum (10,000 crowns) belonged to the king." In this case we may reasonably suppose, that a prisoner of that class was not suffered to remain in the hands of the captors, lest they might be induced to compromise with the prisoner for his escape, to the loss and damage of the king. Charles, duke of Orleans, was taken prisoner at Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, and ransomed in the beginning of 1440. P. Q.

#### TOUR IN RUTLANDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 18.)

OAKHAM, the county town, though not a corporate town, has a very handsome church and ancient castle, both of which are engraved in Wright's History, since which there are some alterations in the castle.—"The lord of this castle and manor claims by prescription a franchise of a very uncommon kind, viz. that, the first time any peer of this kingdom shall happen to pass through the precincts of this lordship, he shall forfeit as a homage a shoe from the horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it with money." And, according to the liberality of the nobleman who incurs the forfeit, a shoe is made in size, gilt, decorated, and inscribed with his title, and the date when compounded for; which is placed in the castle, or on the gate, in a conspicuous point of view. Five, and sometimes ten, guineas is the douceur on these occasions; which the clerk of the market informed me the Earl of Winchelsea (lord of the manor) permits him to have for a perquisite. When I was at Oakham, I copied such of the inscriptions of the shoes as were legible. Many are gone; for, I find the late clerk of the market used to take down several old ones when a new one was fixed, which he gave in exchange to save himself expence. The gentleman who now holds the office rescued a number from the hands of a smith, which



which he caused to be fixed against the jury-box within the castle.

Inscriptions on the shoes fixed to the outer gate :

John, Earl of Exeter, August 7, 1714.  
Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, April 10, 1755.  
Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, 1764.  
Robert, Earl of Harborough, 1772.

Inscriptions on the shoes on the door into the castle :

Edward, E. Dudley.  
P. L. Whartun.  
Georg. E. Cumberland.  
E. Wiloughby.  
Phillip, E. of Mountmorris.  
1602, xx Septem. He'ri L. Mordant.  
12 My. 1607, Henri Montegle.  
Henry, Lord Grey, 1614.  
Edward, Earle of Lincoln, May 29, 1680.  
April the 8, 1687, Thomas, Earle of Stamford.

W<sup>m</sup> E. Berners, 1704.

Inscriptions on the shoes fixed against the jury-box inside the castle :

Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, Decem. 17, 1604.

Robert, Earle of Cardigan, April 30, 1667.  
April the 10, 1687, Edward, Earl of Gainsborough.

August 14, Edward, Viscount Ipswich, An. D<sup>o</sup> 1687.

Francis, Lord Guildford, 1690.

George, Earl of Hertford, Sept. 1703.

Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, May 30, 1733.

Phillip, Lord Hardwick, Aug. 6, 1736.

Inscriptions on shoes against the wall above the judges' bench :

Bennet, Earl of Harborough, 1753.

Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, 1757.

William, Lord Mansfield, L. C. J. 1763.

Lewis, Lord Sonds, 1766.

Charles, Lord Camden, 1766.

Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, 1771.

Heneage, Earl of Aylesforde, 1779.

John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, 1782.

Alexander, Lord Loughborough, L. C. J. 1782.

John, Earl of Westmorland, 1783.

George John, Earl Spencer, 1784.

His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, March 30, 1788.

This shoe is a very splendid one, and has his Royal Highness's coronet over it.

John, Lord Clifton, Earl of Darnley in Ireland, 1791.

This is also an elegant shoe, and has his lordship's crest over it, viz. On a wreath Arg. and Az. a griffin's head erased Or.

Thomas James, Viscount Bulkely, October 10, 1793.

Henry, Earl of Exeter, March 22, 1794.

Colonel Edwards, of the Rutland fencibles, has a handsome house here, over against which he has erected stables, and a very capital riding-house, which he intended for the service of his Majesty.

In the South wall of the chancel of Ridlington church, on the outside, is an antient carving, represented in the inclosed sketch (*plate II. fig. 6*). The workmanship is very rude.

At Ryall is a house, now an ale-house; formerly apparently a religious building; the cellar is a crypt; and I was informed by the landlady, that, in her mother's time, Dr. Stukeley came to see it. One of the chamber-doors is made of the remains of old painted pannels. I made out part of a crucifixion. The paintings are done by a good hand.

The church of Tickencote has been, within these few years, re-built in the Norman style, and does the person who designed it much credit, as there is more purity in it than is usually found in attempts of the sort.

— Wingfield, esq. has a seat here.

In many of the parishes of this county remain the pedestals and shafts of stone crosses. At Lydington there is one raised upon several greices. At Oakham, one like it, and the pedestal of a cross carved with cherubim, &c. which is now made use of as a horse-block. An old font in the yard of the public-house at Ryall, now made a trough, confirms me in my supposition of its having been a religious foundation, as a font must be an appendage to a chapel, and perhaps the room over the crypt might be the place. This, and some of the bordering countries, have an advantage towards building which many others have not, viz. stone near at hand; which is, I take it, the reason we see so many stone spires, and so much ornamental work about the buildings. Getting the material at an easy rate, they could afford to spend more in labour. O.....

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

I FEEL myself bound to acknowledge the honour you have done me by the insertion of my notes in Rutlandshire, p. 17; and beg the correction of the inscription from Ashwell; where, in line 3, it runs, *Canonici Ecclesie Cath. Sax. & Hen.*; instead of which it should be, *Canonici Ecclesie, Cath. Sar. & Her.*; meaning,



as I take it, of the cathedrals of Salisbury and Hereford.

Hambleton hall, a mansion belonging to the Barber family, should be Barker family.

Part of the old monument, which I mentioned on the wall of Belton church-yard, is of the figure here sketched (*plate II. fig. 7*). An ancient cross, much of the same nature, is on a stone in Clothall church, Hertfordshire.

I would be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me, if the coarse portrait of Sir John Digby, prefixed to his *Physical Receipts*, is a copy from any other print, or if it is any way scarce. O.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.

WE wonder that your Rutland correspondent O, p. 17, has taken no notice of the handsome structure of Uppingham church, of which we hope, however, he will favour us with an engraving, and with some account of that sociable town and its healthy situation. Perhaps he may be glad to receive some farther information concerning the two figures which he mentions in Aiston church-yard. It is reported that they represent two sisters, who had something remarkable in their birth; for an account of which we refer him to some intelligent inhabitant of Uppingham. These sisters had only two arms between them; but were so well able to employ themselves in spinning, that they earned a sufficient sum of money to purchase a field, now called the *Wilkesey*, in the parish of Uppingham, near the beautiful spot of Beaumont chace, and left this field for the benefit of the poor of Uppingham parish. And we hope that the worthy rector is one of the trustees of this charity. A VISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.

I HAVE sent you a sketch (*fig. 8.*) of an antique painting on glass; which I shall be extremely obliged to you, should you find it convenient, to engrave on one of your plates, as the subject is very curious, and much admired by every one who has seen it.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

THE acts of the Mohawks in London, in the beginning of this century, however contrary to the disci-

pline of a well-policed metropolis, are nothing in comparison of the outrages committed in France, about the same period, by a set of banditti, called, from their leader Cartouche, Cartoucheans. "A Narrative of the Proceedings in France for the Discovery and detecting the Murderers of the English Gentlemen near Calais, Sept. 21, 1723," translated from the French, and printed for Roberts, 1724, gives an account of the punishment and crimes of their murderers under the command of a separate captain, and refers to a French history of Cartouche and his associates, which I have not been able to meet with.

The memoranda respecting Mr. Bryne, p. 101, were copied from a MS. in the hand-writing of Mr. Alleyne.

Mr. Henry Bridges, enquired after p. 106, was "a carpenter of Waltham abbey, who, by nine years study, performed and finished such a musical machine, or surprizing microcosm or musical clock, whose performance to the most curious has given such general satisfaction, nay even beyond common fame or belief." Farmer's History of Waltham Abbey, p. 17, 1735; where is a print of the machine, and two copies of verses addressed to the artist; one to oblige Mr. John James.

I should imagine Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, who died in 1715, was buried with his ancestors in the church of Kirkby Stephen, co. Cumberland, in which parish their estate and mansion, now dilapidated, lay. In the chancel is an aisle belonging to Wharton hall, and in it a monument of Thomas, the first lord Wharton, and his two wives. Burn's Westmorland and Cumberland, I. 540.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.

THE art of tragic poetry among the Greeks, like every other human art and science, rose by degrees from the most simple rudiments to an almost miraculous degree of perfection. When one poet had invented some embellishment, another made a still farther advance; a third gave an additional character; a fourth added dress, and enriched the fable with intrigue and incident; and all this progress was so rapid, that, in a very few years, the rude tales of Thespis and Phrynicus were, by a kind of enchantment,



ment, converted into the highly-finiſhed drama of the immortal Sophocles.

In the diſſertation which follows, I ſhall offer ſome remarks on the *Prometheus Vincſtus* of Æſchylus; a tragedy written at an intermediate period; at a time when the theatre had freed itſelf from its moſt glaring deformities, and was haſtening, with inconceivable ſpeed, to its utmoſt pitch of excellence; at that period, when the world looked forward to its future glory, with the ſame pleaſing expectation, with which a parent anticipates the honour of his ſon, about to arrive at the age of manhood. Nay, this fire of poetry blazed with ſuch an aſtoniſhing ardour as not to be extinguiſhable by circumſtances which (it might naturally have been ſuppoſed) would have thrown a more than Stygian gloom over it, and deſtroyed the hopes of the riſing generation. Though Darius was leading his myriads againſt the ſeat of elegant literature; tho' death, or ſlavery worſe than death, hung over devoted Greece; yet, amidſt all the horrors of war, her gallant ſons found leiſure to woo the Muſes; under their influence to ſeek for the alleviation of their labours; and to court *their* patronage as well as that of Mars or Minerva.

Among others, Æſchylus knew well how to rouse every generous feeling in the theatre, and to lead a conquering army to glory in the field:

Ἀμφότερον, κράτερός δ' ἦρος, καὶ θεῶς  
αἰοιδέει.

But, without dwelling longer on theſe general obſervations, let us come more cloſely to the point, and examine ſome diſtinguiſhing circumſtances in the tragedy of *Prometheus*; a drama, both in reſpect of the variety of its figures and images, and the grandeur of its ſentiment and diction, the firſt, and the moſt excellent, of our poet's productions. Well might the author of ſuch a tragedy ſay, that he would entruſt his works to poſterity, from whom, he doubted not, he ſhould receive all the honours he deſerved. In the various intereſting ſcenes of it, we trace without difficulty that ardour which ſhone with ſuch luſtre at Marathon, at Plataea, at Salamis. It could not have been the work of any but a great mind—a ſpirit which could not brook the limits of this world; which was not contented with human agents, but made every character a divinity, and

carried his ſcenes beyond the excuſſions of mortal man\*. And ſurely imagination can ſcarcely form any thing to itſelf more awful! Every circumſtance diſplays that amazing magnificence, with which our author's genius is inveſted. He is fierce, vehement, tragical, terrible! In his ſentiments, elevated, warm, bold, and piercing; in his images, fruitful, intereſting, and luxuriant; in his diction, ſublime, majeſtic, ſevere, and dreadful; in that ſort of poetry, to which alone he ſeems adapted by Nature (I mean force, ardour, impetuofity, and grandeur), infinitely ſuperior to every author whoſe works have ſurvived the wreck of time †.

With reſpect to the argument of this tragedy, it has been long obſerved by an eminent critick, “that it was of the utmoſt importance; that it was taken from the Hebrews, and indeed from the inſtitutes of Moſes; and, although the Holy Scriptures contain, in the fullreſt extent, whatever can inform the underſtanding, or improve the heart, yet that wiſe and good men have always treated the work in queſtion with the higheſt reſpect; and, conſidering it as by no means an uſeleſs appendage to ſacred learning, have, as ſuch, recommended it to others ‡.”

If the ſubject be deemed not an improper one for Mr. Urban's comprehensive page, I ſhall proceed, in the ſequel, to trace the wonderful analogy which the antient fathers of the Church diſcovered between the chains of *Prometheus*, and the ſufferings of the Redeemer of mankind.

It might be expected that we ſhould here ſpeak of Ariſtotle, and of the rules by which he regulated the Greek theatre. But the tragedy before us ſeems to be amenable to no human laws; the rapidity of the author's fancy led him beyond them as well as beyond the ſyſtem of Nature—

“Exiſtence ſaw him ſpurn her bounded reign,  
And panting Time toil'd after him in vain.”

Αἱ διαδέσεις τῶν δράματων ἂ πολλὰς  
αὐτῷ περιπετείας καὶ πλοκάς ἔχουσιν, ὥς

\* See the Introduction to Potter's *Æſchylus*, p. 19, 4to edition.

† See Biſhop Lowth's 21ſt Prelection on Hebrew Poetry; where he compares Æſchylus with the prophet Ezekiel.

‡ Garbitii *Epistola nuncupatoria*. 1558.



παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις μόνον γὰρ σπαράζει  
τὸ βάρος περιτιθέναι τοῖς πτωχοῖς, ὁρ-  
χαῖον εἶναι κρίνων τῷ τὸ μέρος, μεγα-  
λοπρεπὲς τε, καὶ ἡρώϊκόν \*.

Yours, &c. E. E. A.  
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

**P**ERHAPS there never was a speech delivered in the House of Commons containing more irresistible argument than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the motion for the second reading of a bill for empowering justices of the peace to fix the wages of labourers in husbandry; from which it appears, that every attempt on the part of Opposition to lessen Mr. Pitt in the estimation of the publick, has no other effect than that of giving him new opportunities of rising in its esteem. I confess, I trembled when I saw him, at this critical and peculiar juncture, under the necessity of objecting to a measure which *seemed* to originate in a desire of ameliorating the condition of the labouring part of the community. But on this, as on every other occasion of difficulty, the result of the debate shews how little reason his friends had for apprehension.

What Mr. Pitt hath urged with so much eloquence, respecting the *property* of the poor, merits the attention of every parish in the kingdom.

"It was usual," said he, "with the magistrate to deny any assistance while the poor claimant had any property; but property ought to be made the spur and reward of industry; and hence, by a judicious regulation, ought to be a superior claim to protection. Property should be, as much as possible, made personal, preserved to the owner as the fruits of his earnings, instead of degrading a poor man because he had it, and making him dispose of it. The views of the poor would thus be turned to the interests of the country, and national evils would be prevented, and national wealth increased."

This, Mr. Urban, brings to my recollection a very ingenious proposal, which was, many years since, made to the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, by Mr. Sherwen; from which I beg leave to present you with the following extracts, sincerely wishing that the good sense and sound argument which they contain may, by

your means, become more generally known.

"It is perhaps entirely owing," says this writer, "to mismanagement in the very first instance that our workhouses are so much crowded. From the moment that a family comes under the denomination of paupers, whether it proceeds from unavoidable calamity, or from vice and idleness, be the cause what it will, from the day they are admitted into a workhouse every idea of property ceases. The mind, if not already debased, soon becomes so, and the miserable objects are literally slaves for life in the bosom of a land of liberty.

"To abstract the idea of property is to root out every principle of industry. And that this is really the case in every workhouse can hardly be doubted. When sickness and poverty gradually get the upper-hand, every little household moveable as gradually disappears, being sold or pawned to ward off the fatal day. They well know that, when they are admitted to a workhouse, the master will lay claim to their furniture, if any such exists. When they have once become inmates of a workhouse, is it possible for them ever after to emerge, and become useful or creditable members of the community? Admitting the re-establishment of health and strength, the very garb, if not the reputation, of a workhouse, effectually shuts the doors of the wealthy from employing them. They are destitute of friends or money to put themselves forward; and every future exertion of industry is not for themselves, but goes to increase the master's emolument. He will tell you, perhaps, that it is upon the produce of their labour that he is enabled to take them at the stipulated sum.—Believe it not.

"Let us then, for one year at least, try a different method. Let the poor be supported, as they now really are, entirely at the expence of the parish; but let the produce of their industry, *to the utmost farthing, be suffered to ACCUMULATE for themselves.* Let every person, who is admitted into a workhouse, have the comfortable prospect in a few months of being able to launch once more into the world with better experience, and with a habit of sobriety and industry, which, in a well-regulated workhouse, he may gradually acquire.

"Should you adopt a resolution of this kind, depend upon it, in one day you would turn a nest of idle, discontented, troublesome wretches, into an orderly and thriving community, resembling a swarm of industrious bees. Every hand will be animated with the prospect of a future establishment in life; and, before the close of the summer, without a shilling additional expence, the number of your paupers will be



be considerably reduced—None will remain but the children, the aged, and the infirm, whom, independent of parliamentary obligation, it is our duty as Christians cheerfully to support.

“Should it be objected, that the whole of their earnings is too large a proportion; I answer, No. The sooner they are enabled to provide for themselves, the better for the parish.

“It may be alleged, that such a plan would be an invitation to the idle and dissipated. I believe there is no class of mankind, however idle or dissipated, that would voluntarily court admission into a workhouse. Should there, however, be any such, it is only necessary to recollect, that their admission and discharge will still rest with the gentlemen who superintend.

“Perhaps a more substantial objection occurs, from the idea, that maintaining a drunken fellow till he has earned a few pounds, and then discharging him, would only be sending him to the next alehouse to spend it. To this it is answered, that the characters of such are generally well known; and if, upon a proper trial, by advancing a part only of their earnings, they are found incorrigible, let them be again admitted into the house, and let them there remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for life.

“Should a plan of this nature be adopted, it is not unreasonable to expect that several, who now are, and long have been, pining in your workhouse, may hereafter become possessed of comfortable habitations of their own; and may even, in future, contribute to the support of that workhouse in which they are at present only a burthen.—*Enfield, March 5, 1787.*”

To have thus anticipated the ideas of so great a man, on so very important an occasion, must certainly give pleasure to the writer of the above; and this communication requires no apology whatever from yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

THAT I may not lie under the imputation of imposing on you “an idle story” concerning the late Mr. Dunckerley (see p. 42), I assure you that the account I sent you was what I received from the mouth of Sir Edward Walpole more than once.

Mr. D. begins his narrative with the death of his mother in January, 1760, soon after his return from the siege of Quebec. As he takes no notice of his former situation in life, no contradiction is given by his paper to

what I stated of his having been apprentice to a barber, and having run away and got aboard Sir John Norris’s ship. Sir John had the command of a fleet fitted out in 1740, at which time Mr. D. was 16 years of age; a period which admits of the first part of my story being true. I mentioned his being at the siege of Quebec, and his merit on that occasion. He admits the enquiry which I stated to have been made of Sir Edward, who, he says, *had known him from his infancy.* He says nothing of Sir Edward’s former patronage; but, in 1761, he asked Sir Edward whether he did not resemble the late king; and, being answered in the negative, he did not *at that time* acquaint him with his reason for asking the question; nor does it appear from his account that he ever informed him of it, though he told the story to Captain Swanton, and to several officers in the army and navy.

It appears strange that he should have told the tale to these gentlemen, who probably were little able to assist him, and have concealed it from one who had been his constant friend, whose situation and particular circumstances afforded so much probability of his being of essential service if the story could be substantiated. It is wonderful that he should not have carried the paper to Sir E. the moment he received it. He, however, made no use of it till Mrs. Pinkney also was dead.

It is strange that this secret should have been kept so perfectly when so many females were in possession of it. It is strange that neither pride, vanity, nor love for her son, should have induced Mrs. D. to have made representations to the late king—that she should be so utterly devoid of pride as to suffer an undoubted son of the king (according to her account) to be put apprentice to a barber; and when, by the force of his merit (and that he had merit is admitted), he had got into a situation in the navy at the age of 37, she should make no attempt to get him advanced, when merit was added to the strong plea she had to urge.

Independent of the credit to be given to the honourable person from whom I received the particulars, surely, Mr. Urban, these circumstances afford a collateral proof of the truth of them, and will shew that I did not send you a mere “idle story.”

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

I HAVE waited to see if any of your correspondents had tried the rice-pudding, or bread, recommended in vol. LXV. p. 1006; and, as no one has taken up the pen on the subject, I must beg leave to rectify the gentleman as to the expence of the ingredients. He, and every one who proposes any method of œconomy in bread, deserves thanks; but, if the calculation proves erroneous, the saving will fall short of the good intended; and the poor will say it is not near so nutritive as meat with bread. Rice in large quantities they cannot reach to purchase; nor even those a little higher than the very poor, and who are above receiving donations, yet perhaps find it harder to struggle to bring up their families with decency. I have made both the pudding and bread according to the directions, and have found them both very good; nor, indeed, can a rice-pudding of any kind be amiss; for, I join with your correspondent in thinking rice very palatable, as well as useful in cookery. But the expence of his pudding is as follows:

Eight ounces of rice	-	9	2½
Four ounces of raisins	-	0	1¼
Two ounces of sugar	-	0	1
Two quarts of milk	-	0	7
Baking	-	0	1½
			-----
			1 1¼

I believe every article set down is at the cheapest retail rate it can be got. Milk and baking, whatever it may be in the country, in and round the metropolis is not to be had more reasonable. This and the boiled rice-pudding will be a good help, and a palatable wholesome change in large families, especially to children; but the labouring man will never be persuaded he can work upon this food equal to meat; nor do I think myself he could, though I am persuaded we feed too much upon animal diet in England, which undoubtedly brings on, and promotes, the scurvy. I have disused pastry in my family ever since the dearth, and in its stead have had boiled rice-puddings with currants, cherries, damsons, or whatever fruit was in season, now apples, and think it more grateful to the palate, and less heavy to the stomach, than pies. I have made potatoe bread some time; think it much pleasanter than the (adulterated) baker's bread, but believe

it is not so nourishing as wheaten bread, nor does it go so far, and consequently find it dearer; nor can private families, who must buy their flour in small quantities, and send the bread to be baked, ever find it answer in point of individual saving, though it may lessen the consumption of wheaten flour in respect of the whole community. Rye-flour I have not been able to get at all, or I should prefer that as a mixture. The rice-bread made very pleasant, but I found it lost in the oven a pound. I made that too according to the direction, only it would not take above half a pint of milk; and I reckoned the expence of that 1s. 8d.

Potatoes and flour, mixed with suet, make good dumplings or puddings; still better with some raisins, without any eggs. I speak of these as cheap puddings.

Now the more important subjects of cookery and œconomy are dispatched, suffer me to trespass a little longer on your time, Mr. Urban, to enquire if any of your readers are acquainted with the Deering family, of Kent. I find, in a French author, the following account of a Mr. Edward Deering, Latinized to Deringeus: "savant théologien Anglois, étoit membre du college de Christ à Londres, & prédicateur de la cathédrale, mort en 1576; on a de lui un commentaire sur l'épître aux Hébreux." *Membre du college de Christ*, sure, must mean educated at Christ's Hospital, and, *prédicateur de la cathédrale*, be a preacher at St. Paul's; but it is a strange loose account. Perhaps some of your correspondents can set this matter right. I find too, in the same author, mention made of Conto Portana, a great Portuguese poet, whose epic poem, intitled, *Quiterie la Sainte*, is among the finest that kingdom ever produced. I can meet with no one who knows either the poet or the subject of his poem. I should suppose this saint must have performed great achievements to be the heroine of an epic poem; consequently, her renown will have reached the ears of some of your numerous correspondents. I never heard but of the *Lusiad* by Camoens; and thought, though perhaps unjustly, that Portugal was barren of poets. When a woman's tongue is in motion, it is difficult to stop it; but I will only ask one question more, dear Mr. Urban, and that your readers can certainly resolve; What



what were the titles of the works of Democritus, particularly that for which he received 500 talents, and had statues of brass erected to him. Now, as I have proved I can make a pudding, I hope I may be allowed to spend a little time in my library without incurring any censure for moving out of my sphere. MATRONA.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Feb. 19.*

I AM sorry to see that Viator will not allow any improvement to have been made in our cathedral, excepting the removal of Grecian architecture. His disposition appears to be a little congenial with that of Smelfungus, another Viator, whom we read of in the *Sentimental Journey*. It should seem, according to him, that the Dean and Chapter have paid no attention to the "necessary repairs" of their church; and that the "improvements" which have been made are "fantastic." How IMPROVEMENTS can be said to be FANTASTIC is another question. With a gentleman so fastidious, so very "extreme to mark what," *he thinks*, "is done amiss," and who seems to delight in discovering, and dwelling upon, *only* what, in his opinion, are *imperfections*, it is both unpleasant and in vain to argue. The implicated charge he brings against the Dean and Chapter must not go unrepelled. I assure you, Mr. Urban, and your other readers, that the necessary repairs were a *principal* consideration. The groins in the nave, which were of stone, had pressed the walls very much out of the perpendicular, and were in great danger of falling. Five of them were taken down, and re-placed with plaster; in consequence of which the walls have not a twentieth part of the weight to sustain from them which they had before. The roofs of the aisles are raised, which give additional support to the walls; and the roof of the nave is now rendered so secure, that there is no danger of the walls giving way any farther. The entire church is completely pointed, excepting the middle tower and spire, which will be pointed the ensuing summer. The pavement of the nave and of the aisles was of brick, and was broken, and uneven in many places. They are now paved with stone. The parts which had been mutilated by the soldiers during the Usurpation are restored. Every

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ornament which Mr. Wyatt has added is taken from some part of the church; which, if Viator had viewed with the eye of an Antiquary, he would have perceived has been built at different periods, and that several of the Gothic styles are introduced in it; notwithstanding which, it may with propriety be said to be *purely* and *simply* GOTHIC. With respect to the new buttresses, it is the colour of them which is principally offensive to the eye, but which, I believe, even Viator himself will admit was unavoidable, and not their size, as they stand within the base of the former ones, which overset the base so much each way, that they were nine feet in the area more at the top than at the bottom. The present ones, the colour of which the weather will soon change, gradually diminish upward.

As to the window, the figures in which were designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, far be it from me to impugn Viator's taste in preferring the ancient style of glass-staining. I dare say, I feel as delighted as he is with the

"Storied windows richly dight," which Milton so beautifully characterizes; but I can also be delighted with the productions of modern artists in the new one.

Your Reviewer, p. 51, speaking of the cathedral, says, "it is a little remarkable that the members of it, who could not afford to keep the lead on the roof, should contrive to raise 8,000*l.* for the late repairs and alterations." It was not because they could not afford it, but because the annual expence of repairing it was very considerable; sometimes, when the weather had been particularly tempestuous, exceeding the certain income arising from the estate, &c. appropriated to the repairs of the whole church, which does not amount to 60*l.*; which was so much money thrown away. It is above 20 years since the roof was slated, the annual repairing of which has not cost, *communibus annis*, 20*s.* The consequence has been, that, since this alteration took place, the Dean and Chapter have occasionally laid out the surplus in the funds, till the late very expensive and very necessary repairs, &c. commenced, when they had 600*l.* stock in the 3 *per cents.* The 1,800*l.* I mentioned in my last remain a debt upon the fabrick; but which it will in time



time discharge, there being now an additional income of near 100*l*. arising from the rents of the seats, besides the incidental forfeits, which were always appropriated to the repairs of the church. RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 25.

ON a tablet of white marble, against the South wall of the divinity-chapel, at Christ-church, Oxford, is the following inscription:

"Juxta conditur in tumulo

HENRICUS HARRISON, A. M. hujusce  
ædis alumnus,

qui obiit Martii XXIX. A. D. MDCCXCII.  
æt. XXVII.

dignus profecto qui aliis exemplo fiet  
quid in ipsis vitæ initiis possit  
virtus et verus labor.

Adolescentiam in hac ædē gnaviter & honeste peregit,

&, post justum tyrocinium in studio juris  
haud seganter positum

praxi ejus capeffendæ sedulo se accinxit:  
idem moribus comis atque facilis, benignus  
animi,

ingenii felix, judicii sanus atque rectus,  
fidei integerrimus.

Itaque suis plaudentibus, nullo invidente,  
ingrediebatur quod sibi destinabatur curriculum,

jam certus viæ & merito sibi fidens.

Sed eheu dum instabat proposito valetudinis  
suz immemor,

inter ipsa negotia & sollicitudines fori,  
morbi eum raptim ingravescentis vis oppressit.

Sperent alii sibi vitæ cursum longiorem dari,  
et studiorum exitum auspiciorem;

sin minus ex ævo vel angusto

ad suum terminum integre peracto,

ampliora futuræ vitæ spatia,

haud illa humanis vicissitudinibus obnoxia,  
suspiciant fidentius."

Arms. Azure, on a cross Or, five pheons Azure\*.

Crest. A dexter arm grasping an arrow proper.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 22.

DR. MACKNIGHT, in his "Litteral Translation, from the Original Greek, of all the Apostolic Epistles," has the following observation on the controverted passage, 1 Tim. iii. 16:

"God was manifested in the flesh. The Clermont MS, with the Vulgate and some

\* The arms of Harrison, as given by Mr. Lysons, at Greenford Parva (Environs of London, II. 447), are, O. on a cross Az. 3 pheons of the field, a chief of the 2d.

other antient versions, read here O; which, instead of Θεός, God. The Syriac version, as translated by Tremellius, hath, *quod Deus revelatus est in carne, that God was revealed in the flesh.* The Colbertine MS. hath θεός, who. But Mill saith it is the only Greek MS. which hath this reading; all the others with one consent have Θεός; which is followed by Chrysostom, Theodoret, and Theophylact, as appears by their commentaries. Mill saith θεός and ος were substituted in place of the true reading; not, however, by the Arians, nor by the other hereticks, as neither they nor the orthodox Fathers have cited this text. See Mill *in loc.* where he treats as fabulous what Liberatus and Hincmarus tell us concerning Macedonius being expelled by Anastasius for changing OZ in this text into ΘΣ; where also he delivers his opinion concerning the alteration made on this word in the Alexandrine MS.—The thing asserted in this verse, according to the common reading, is precisely the same with what John hath told us in his Gospel, chap. i. 14. The Word (who is called God, ver. 1) was made flesh, and dwelt among us. The other reading, not very intelligibly, represents the Gospel as manifest in the flesh, and taken up into glory."

Yours, &c.

P. P.

#### A RAMBLE ON DARTMOOR.

(Continued from p. 36.)

BUCKFAST, Buckfastre, or Buckfastleigh abbey, is a ruin of large extent, and deserves a more particular description than we can give. It was founded by Duke Alfred before the Conquest, and replenished with white monks of the order of Cistercians, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the surrender, its yearly income amounted to 464*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*. In the reign of the second Richard, William Slade, a learned monk, belonged to this house. There now remain of this magnificent ruin two arches, which appear to have been the entrance, and some ruins on a large scale, which we took for the lodge. The arches are situated one behind the other, and stand across the road leading from Buckfastleigh to Ashburton: the iron staples for the gates to hang on still remain, and are of great bigness, which led us to think they were of massy structure. The ruins of what we took to be the lodge stand on the Eastern side; its length about 20 paces, breadth 8 paces (not being supplied with proper conveniences for a minute measurement, we were obliged to content ourselves with it thus roughly, taking



taking care to diminish rather than exaggerate). On the same side are several apartments, one of which is inhabited; another is converted into a pound-house, in which stands a moor-stone trough of great bulk, for the purpose of breaking apples for the pound. The following measurement I received from a learned gentleman who has paid great attention to these ruins. The diameter of this stone is 9 feet 4 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, half of which is sunk in the ground; the supposed weight, before it was hollowed, he computes must amount to above 100 tons. It is of the granite kind, and affords matter of surprise by what means it was brought and placed there; stones of that quality not being to be found within the distance of many miles, round the abbey being one continued lime-rock, which is worked at many places to a depth, height, and extent, surprizing, and forming a vast cavern, at once terrific and beautiful, which proves an inexhaustible fund of gain to the owner. The remainder of these ruins are situated in an orchard on the Western side of the road, at the bottom of which runs with silent murmur the river Dart, seemingly regretting the downfall of the abbey. The first thing that presents itself, tradition says, was the abbot's cellar, which is entered by a small Gothic gateway, and is about 28 paces long, and 12 wide, arched overhead, and in days of yore, no doubt, well stored with delicious liquors, of which the monks knew passing well the true *gout*. But, alas! so great is the change, that even Richard the Third's stone coffin being used as a drinking-trough for horses at an inn could not be a greater contrast. Instead of rosy-gill'd fathers of *abstinence* filling the luxurious bowl from this sacred repository, it is now become the summer shield for the brute creation, who seek to cool their feet in the miry puddle, formed by the overflowing of a most excellent spring of sweet and clear water on the Eastern side of this cellar. At one end remain a few steps, which led to the ruin above, which our guide told us was the abbot's kitchen: it is now converted into a kitchen-garden. At the South end is the skeleton of a set of apartments, which appear to have been the cells of the monks, which was approached by winding steps, 51 of which now re-

main. It is of a particular form, having, as well as we could guess, 7 sides. The immense bushes of ivy, dropping in rich festoons, almost buried its form. On removing some of these bushes we could plainly observe the holes in which the joists and sleepers rested for the support of the flooring, from which we judged the rooms to be about 6 feet in height in the clear, one above the other. These, we were told, solely belonged to the abbot. Joining this was their court of judicature and judgement seat; and behind, a dungeon, for those that by their offences were thought worthy of the same. On the North-east side appear the walls and foundation of this once-spacious and splendid seat of superstition; the abbey-church, and the remains of its tower, all lying in such massy fragments, that it is scarcely to be conceived by what power so vast a fabrick could be disjointed. The walls appear to be of the thickness of 9 or 10 feet, and entirely composed of small stones in layers, and a compost of lime and sand, which we supposed to have been thrown on these layers hot, after the method antiently used in such large buildings, which, incorporating together, formed a mass as solid as the native rock. The ruins of the church appear to be about 250 feet in length; and the ruins of the tower, towards the South, seem like huge and vast rocks piled one on another in extensive confusion—

by Time's fell hand defac'd,  
The rich proud cost of out-worn bury'd age.  
SHAKESPEARE.

These ruins, in all probability, will continue unmolested for ages to come (as stone for building is plentiful in the neighbourhood), a monument of the grandeur in which the sons of the papal church then lived. And though, on contemplating these piles of ecclesiastic antiquity in their present ruinous state, a kind of wish may arise, that we could have seen them in their pristine splendour, yet, on recollection, we feel a satisfaction in considering that it is for the advantage of ourselves and country that we see them in their present mutilated state, and that it is now the most pleasing condition in which they can be viewed. In the town of Buckfastleigh I picked up by accident a silver coin, having the bust of Richard the Third. The person I had it of, being a labourer, informed me he found



found it among the ruins of Buckfast abbey. I do not find it edited either by Wise, Folkes, or Snelling; but, on perusing Noble's "Dissertation on the Mint and Coins of the episcopal Palatines of Durham," I find a coin nearly similar, the only observable difference being in the mint-mark, that mentioned by Noble having a boar's head, and the one in my possession a cross patée; Noble's also possesses a figure of the cross on the breast of the king, which the other has not. He tells us his is a penny of Bishop Sherwood, who had the temporalities restored to him the 6th of August, in the first year of the reign of Richard III., and that he survived the tyrant many years. The mottos of these pennys are exactly similar reading; on the obverse, RICARDVS REX ANGLIE, with the head of the king, full face, within a circle of annulets; the reverse, CIVITAS DVNOLM. a cross patée quartering a circle of annulets, with the usual type of three annulets in each quarter. I still have my doubts whether this penny may be attributed to Bishop Sherwood, through the circumstance of the mint-mark; Noble saying the usual mint-mark used by him was the boar's head, and that the regal money usually carried the same mark. I have seen several engravings of various pennys bearing Richard's head with various mint-marks, but have never as yet found one as above described, therefore suppose it to be unique. Not long before the death of the late ingenious and learned Rev. Richard Southgate, being in London, I communicated the coin to him, and had his promise of elucidating the same; but, leaving town sooner than I intended, and his death happening soon after, prevented my receiving that pleasure which a letter from so great a man would have given me; and the subject still remains *in statu quo*, for the elucidation of any of your correspondents, while I proceed on my way homeward. Within the parish of Buckfastleigh, we are told, stand the remains of an old fort, called the Henberry fort, including a large plot of ground, standing on the top of a hill. For want of time we omitted visiting it.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

IN Pinkerton's Essay on Medals, a note, p. 278, remarks, that the first

Roman coins struck with the bust of a living personage were those of Cæsar when perpetual dictator. A friend of mine has one with a very bold and perfect impression of the head of Marius, with the letters round it equally clear—

C MARIVS VII COS

On the reverse, a trophy, and round it  
VICTORIA CIMBRICA

I know nothing of coins, but shall like to see this difficulty cleared up.

The same gentleman has a copper coin of Augustus in a very perfect state. Round the head—

ΔΙΥΥΣ ΑΥΓΥΣΤΥΣ ΠΑΤΕΡ

On the reverse, a standing figure raising another which appears kneeling, and round it

ROMA RESVRGES

Are these coins common, or are they valuable? T. R.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 17.

THE following paragraph has lately appeared in the Sarum and Reading news-papers:

"On Friday se'nnight a Swallow was seen by many people flying about the tanyard of Mr. Norris, of Shaftsbury; a very singular circumstance on the 22d of January, and must add to the many conjectures respecting the emigration of this bird."

If Clericus Eboracensis, p. 4, had asserted, that he himself had actually seen a party of swallows plunge into a lake, I might have given some credit to his assertion; but, as it is, he must excuse my not considering a piece of hearsay evidence as a "convincing proof" of the fact advanced. The friend of Clericus Eboracensis might impose upon him either intentionally or unintentionally; for, he might either play off a jocular falsity, or he might be deceived himself by the birds settling on a bed of rushy grass within the boundaries of the lake, from which they probably afterwards rose again.

I was surprized, as well as Mr. Dickenson, p. 4, at what Candide, vol. LXV. p. 980, could mean by enlisting the cuckoo among the hawks, the former (besides other differences) being insectivorous, and the latter carnivorous. At length, however, it occurred to me, that Candide had probably got bewildered in the work of old Pliny; who avers, not only that the cuckoo is of the hawk species, but that it actually, during a certain portion of the year, assumes the absolute form



form of a hawk, and that its voice alters as well as its shape and plumage. Plin. Nat. Hist. b. 10. Candide is also in an error when he says, that it is very uncommon to see two cuckoos together: for, I have often seen two fly over my premises together, and have often observed two to settle within a short space of each other, and utter their note, in answer to one another for a quarter of an hour at a time, even till both have been hoarse.

I wonder there is not mention made, in the very intelligent and entertaining account of a ramble over Dartmoor, p. 34, of the single yellow rose; which probably grows spontaneously on that wild as well as on Exmoor, whereon I have seen it in several places.

On the cover of the last Number of the Botanical Magazine, I see that the scientific editor of that most elegant work is recommending to the publick the use of a very valuable vegetable, called sea-kale. What Mr. Curtis's method of managing it is, I know not; but I have for three years past found it to thrive exceedingly well in a mixture of two-thirds of tolerably good loam and one-third of coal-ashes finely sifted together; which success was contrary to my expectation; for, as it is a native of our sea-shore, I was afraid it would not have lived without some sea-sand being mixed with the soil I placed it in. In winter I cover it with litter, and in spring strew some mould, mixed, as aforesaid, with coal-ashes, over the crowns of the roots. Thus managed, my plantation escaped the hard winter of 1794-5 totally unaffected, though my artichokes were killed.

INCOMPERTUS.

Mr. URBAN,                      March 10.  
YOUR ingenious correspondent, Mr. J. Laskey, who, in your Magazine for last month, p. 115, gave so satisfactory an account of many curious particulars preceding the departure of Swallows, deserves the thanks and imitation of all who are interested in this branch of Natural History. It is only by patient attention, and repeated observations, that any solid addition can be made to our stock of knowledge on this or any similar subject. I therefore beg leave to recommend to this gentleman (if he pleases), and to others of acute discernment like himself, to bestow their attention on this class of birds during the fol-

lowing season of their annual residence among us; and, in particular, on their first arrival, in the ensuing month of April, I would request them to observe, whether any of the Swallows (who are easily distinguished from the House-martins by the white backs of the latter) appear at first without the two long exterior feathers, which chiefly form their forked tails. I think I have observed, that the young brood of the Swallows have not attained this distinction before they leave us in autumn. I believe they have two successive broods every summer, or, at least, that some of them breed so late that their young have not long flown before their departure; and these, I am confident, have not moulted, so as to attain their forked tails, before they disappear. Now, if it should be found that, at their arrival in the ensuing spring, every Swallow is seen with the forked tail fully grown, then he must have moulted during his absence; and Naturalists may consider, whether this great operation of Nature can be genially performed while these animals are torpid in a cave, or congealed in a mass at the bottom of a lake. If, on the contrary, any birds should make their first appearance in the same first plumage in which they left us, and with their forked tails not grown out, then such birds may be supposed to have passed their winter in a torpid state.

But, that a great part of them *migrate* there can be no doubt, as they have been seen at their departure—in their middle flight (by our navigators)—and are found spread over so near a continent as Africa, during the time they leave us.

It was to prepare for their subsistence during their passage that their crops were so filled as to make them drowsy, and appear so moped to your ingenious correspondent.

And, with regard to the continent of Africa, where they are seen in winter as abundant as they are with us in summer\*, it should be remembered that, just about the time they return to us, that country is rendered unfit for their residence by the great periodical rains, which commence in April, and continue to deluge the atmosphere for

\* See an authentic account of their being seen by a gentleman in winter in the gum-forests in the interior part of Africa, in the Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 1208.



several months. And this occasions the periodical swelling and overflow of the Nile, and of other great rivers in that continent. So that the Swallow, even if he could continue to fly about amid these descending torrents, could not well subsist, after all the flies, on which he feeds, are swept and washed away therein.

Whether the House-martin and Sand-martin are found there skimming about, intermingled with the Swallow, as they are seen in Europe, deserves the attention of curious enquirers; and more especially the Swift, or Black-martin, who does not intermix with the others, generally soaring higher. This bird, I have understood, is not seen in Africa, but is common in Bengal and the great peninsula of India, at the time it disappears from us; for, so I have been assured by gentlemen from that country. This is a fact which might be easily ascertained by such of our countrymen as reside in India; who would do well to observe whether this bird breeds there; at what time he first makes his appearance; and also when he leaves that country, which, I presume, we shall find to be as their periodical rains come on.

The Swift does not reach us quite so early as the other species, and leaves us about the middle of August. He is continually on the wing, and flies with very superior velocity. No one will doubt but he flies more than two miles in a minute, or 120 miles in an hour. Let the Naturalist, then, calculate how many days it would cost him to reach the farthest part of India. Yet he, like other birds of precarious subsistence, can probably survive a long time on little or no food\*; for, the writer of this once saw one, not quite dead, which had been found in a neglected room in the month of October.

The late Mr. John Hunter made some curious experiments to ascertain whether the Swallow, at the time he disappeared from us, was disposed to sleep, or immerse in water; the result and exact account of which, it is hoped, will be found among his papers, and communicated to the world. In the interim, the writer of this may possibly, in a future Number, relate the particulars, which he once heard

very minutely described by Mr. Hunter himself.  
T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

PERHAPS your correspondent Candide, p. 96, is right in his conjecture, that the "note cuckoo is that of love;" as it is observable, that these birds sing only a few of the several months they are with us: indeed, it appears to me, that it is a faculty that they do not always enjoy; as, at the commencement of their singing, and for some weeks before they entirely cease, they cannot articulate the word, but stammer exceedingly, repeating the first syllable (*cuc—cuc—cuc—cuckoo*) many times.

Be pleased to inform your other correspondent, p. 115, that Linnæus enumerates twelve species "under the genus *hirundo*;" but, as the four only, mentioned by P. (*viz.* the *hirundo domestica*, *agrestis*, *riparia*, and *apus*), are known with us, it is not necessary to particularize the others. His description of the *hirundo apus*, black-martin, swift, or diving, is just, except that I never knew of its building its nest in a chimney, but universally in old towers, as steeples, &c. Indeed, though undoubtedly of the same class, they do not usually associate with the Martin and Swallow while here, any more than in the time of their coming or departure: as the Swallow generally makes its appearance three or four weeks before the Swift, who uniformly departs in the beginning of August; yet the Martins and Swallows frequently stay six or seven weeks later. From this, Mr. Urban, you will conclude that I am an advocate for their migration; which, I think without prejudice, is the most reasonable hypothesis that has yet been advanced. For, though such venerable names as Aristotle, Pliny, Olaus Maghus, Etmüller, Colas, and Klein, with the respectable Daines Barrington\*, stand as advocates for their torpidity, or immersion, yet the well-attested evidence of the prince of anatomists, Mr. John Hunter, of their incapability of existence in such situations, with me entirely confutes such improbable ideas; especially as our opponents declare, that they have procured large quantities of them from the bottoms of frozen lakes, ponds, &c.; which, being

\* I have heard, that an eagle has been known to live without food two or three months.

\* See Philos. Transf. vol. LXII.



exposed to a genial heat, have revived ! (See Olaus Magnus, Diff. II. c. 10 ; Philos. Transf. &c.). To confute this, be it remembered, that fishes (when in their *natural* element), being confined beneath ice, immediately die.

But why, Sir, should the migration of these species be denied, when we have such undoubted proofs that amazing numbers of other species periodically visit our coasts from Lapland, and other more distant countries ? The woodcock, for instance (to select one from the numerous *genera* of curlews, sand-pipers, water-fowl, &c.), we know, comes from Sweden, Norway, and Prussia ; and, perhaps, manifests a greater degree of instinct than is observable in the *hirundines*, in choosing the nights nearest the full-moon for its passage. They fly with such a degree of velocity as to strike themselves dead against the light-houses, and other luminous objects, which attract their attention ; and in such numbers, that I have known the keeper of a neighbouring *pharos* to pick up six or seven thus killed in a night ; yet, it is not unfrequent that they are so exhausted in flight as easily to be taken, on their first landing, by hand ; and, therefore, I suppose many must perish in their attempt to cross the sea. This probably will account for the appearance of the two Swallows, which Dr. Colas declares that he saw just come out of the water near the house of the Earl of Dohna (as well as for those which Clericus Eboracensis's friend saw drop into a lake). Might they not have been so exhausted in their passage as to have dropped on the edge of the water, and fortunately have struggled on shore ? This appears to me much more probable than that they should have lain dormant at the bottom of the lake for some months, and then emerged ! But, have we no positive testimonies of their migration ? If we have but one that is well attested, it is, as *Candide* observes, "as well as an hundred." But, that we may double the necessary evidence, we quote the following facts. The Rev. Mr. White, in a letter to Mr. Pennant, declares, that his brother in Andalusia has fully informed him, that "of the motions of these birds he has ocular demonstration, for many weeks together, both spring and fall ; during which periods myriads of the Swallow-kind traverse the Straits from North to South, and from South

to North, according to the season." (Natural History of Selborne, p. 139). And Mr. Collinson proves their return, from Sir Charles Wager ; who says, "Returning home in the *spring of the year*, as I came into soundings in our Channel, a great flock of Swallows came and settled upon my rigging ; every rope was covered ; they hung on one another like a swarm of bees ; the decks and carvings were filled with them. They seemed almost famished and spent, and were only feathers and bones ; but, being recruited with a night's rest, took their flight in the morning." *In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established.* HZ. SNEZOC.

Mr. URBAN, March 17.

IF Anacharis (p. 100 of your present volume) had seen that of 1793, p. 90, he would have found that, previous to his letter, vol. LXV. p. 277 (where your reference to p. 575 is misprinted for 515), your correspondent from Liverpool had for some time been no more ! His own first reference to vol. LX. p. 301, should have been to vol. LXI. p. 1018 ; where the offer he mentions is made, but not to *any* person, nor *unconditionally*, but to Mr. Urban, or C, or E. I, and that only under a promise to be made of a real intention to write the life of Bishop Taylor. The present liberal offer to promote such design calls for this explanation, with the farther information, that the papers there enumerated (with other notices, since collected by R. N, or communicated to him by private correspondence,) have not been delivered to either of the parties under the above signatures ; nor is it known to them whether his surviving family have in reality (as a note at the end of one of the Numbers of the British Critick for the last year intimated) any intention to complete the design ; the persons, whose communications on the occasion you have with much kind punctuality forwarded, certainly have not any. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, March 21.

FROM some observations in the last letter in which Julius Frontinus did me the honour of his notice, I am led to conclude that we do not agree in our general principles of interpreting Antoninus, so that it is not to be expected we can do so about the particular situation



situation of *Camaladonum*. I shall not therefore make any farther remarks with relation to that town, but beg leave to lay before him the arguments, which have appeared to me sufficient to prove any particular town one of these mentioned in the Old Itinerary, that at least I may shew him that I have not differed from him without what appeared to me weighty and solid reasons.

I am afraid I shall not prejudice him in my favour by confessing, that I have been insensibly led into an inquiry after the antient towns mentioned by Antoninus without any previous knowledge of, or any inclination towards, the study of antiquities. At first it was a matter of mere curiosity, which I had no doubt would have been completely satisfied; for I had no suspicion that a work which had employed so many of our first Antiquaries could remain imperfectly understood. This, however, proved to be the case; for, when I had consulted Burton, Gate, Horsley, Camden, and every writer I could meet with who had treated upon this subject, several towns appeared not to have received their true position from any of them. Nor had any of these authors made any attempt to determine with precision the age or author of the work, nor yet have they given any account of the whole work, but have confined themselves entirely to the "*Iter Britanniarum*," which contains only a very small part of it. This discovery naturally excited a wish that these deficiencies might be supported; and, as the subject was by this time become familiar to me, I could not resist the bold adventure. It may appear a presumption, but it will not be found so, if it is considered what great improvements have been made in our county-maps and books of roads, implements so necessary in the tracing of those journeys and the discoveries that have been continually made of Roman antiquities in all parts of the kingdom in the last few years. A commentator upon Antoninus now has not only all the advantages arising from such able predecessors, but all those helps and assistances, the want of which rendered it impossible for the greatest abilities before to give any regular and reasonable account of it.

Through the mediation of a friend, I obtained a loan of Wesseling's edition of the whole work. To make myself well acquainted with it, I not only searched every part of it carefully, but

drew up an abridged view of it, and at the same time, by the assistance of Cellarius and the old geographers, took the pains to construct maps for all parts of it. By the aid of these, I was able to form a very exact idea of the nature and construction of the whole. And, from this general view, I was enabled not only to obtain very good probable accounts with regard to the age and author, but also the occasion of it; a circumstance, which, I do not find, has been ever yet suspected.

T. F. supposes the Itinerary to be the journal of some Roman officer. In which I agree with him, but have ventured a step farther, even to name the person. The idea occurred to me one day in looking over my maps, and I had the pleasure to find the history of that person countenance it beyond my utmost expectations.

T. F. looks upon this traveller as visiting these towns rather for curiosity than business, and yet objects to my sending him round by Canudon to go to Chelmsford. Either business or curiosity might carry him there, and equally incline him to return into the road at or near Chelmsford. The nearness or directness of his road could seldom be a consideration in his journeys, or he would not have travelled from Carlisle by way of York, and thence to Chester to get to Richborough in Kent, nor yet from Chichester (*Regnum*) by Winchester and *Callova Atrebantium* to London.

The original work contains no intimation of the intention or cause of its being composed. It is a bare list of towns' names in all parts of the Roman Empire, with their distances in Roman miles. All English writers have concluded these towns to be stations of the Roman soldiery; and to this opinion I consider T. F. as acceding, when he judges of the situation of *Clausen-tum* by the appearance of the country. This opinion, no doubt, arose from the circumstance, that in this island most of the Antonine towns have remains of stations near them. But I by no means consider this a positive appendage to them, or necessary to prove their identity. The greatest number of towns seem to be in Italy, where it was not likely there should be so many garrisons. And in Spain only one legion is mentioned, which could not be sufficient to spread over the whole face of that extensive country. In short, I see



no reason to think of these places otherwise than merely as towns, in general distinguished in no way from others than as larger and more populous, a distinction which remains with most of them to this day.

The only criterion which the work affords to point out any town is its distance in Roman miles from one, generally two, and sometimes three other towns. Independent of Roman roads and Roman antiquities, this must be allowed the grand proof to be looked for in settling an Antonine town. I cannot think the usefulness of this curious work would have been much diminished, if neither known Roman roads nor antiquities had been discovered. For, it will be found that the distances generally lead to towns that have produced the most positive proofs of their being Roman. I am so convinced of the necessity of shewing that the distance of every town agrees with the number in the Itinerary, that, if I have appeared to have fixed the position of any town, without regarding "the relative distances from the town which precedes or follows," I have been misinformed as to those distances. If I am so fortunate as to render my researches worth the attention of the publick, the only merit I can claim will be, that I have given this argument its full force, and have never said that the distance agrees with the numbers without proving it on the best evidence I could procure. This proof was not in the power of any of the old commentators; but I have had the satisfaction in a great many instances to find it confirming their conjectures.

But the numerals have been by many looked upon as so corrupt that they cannot be at all depended upon, and consequently of no use. I cannot say, however, that I have found them to be so. The far greater share of them appear to be accurate and exact. And very few of them have lost the whole of their original form in all the copies we have of this work. In some of them numerals are omitted, in others changed, but the real distance of the towns supplies corrections so natural that the true reading cannot often be doubted of. I am here speaking only of the numbers of the "*Iter Britanniarum*." I cannot be supposed to be so well acquainted with those of the

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whole work; but from these there is reason to infer that the rest are the same.

A strict regard to the distances in this work must lead to a discovery of the true proportion between the Roman and the English mile. This proportion has not hitherto been settled on unquestionable grounds. In examining the principles on which the present calculation is founded, I was surprized to find them so vague and uncertain, that no two writers seemed to agree either in their principles or conclusions. It cannot be inferred from the measures in the Itinerary, that the Roman mile is less than the English, the proportion generally admitted. If there was a difference, there is room to think the Roman the longest. Horsley measured with a chain the distance between Corbridge and Ebchester, and found it  $9\frac{3}{4}$  English miles; whereas the Itinerary distance called only for 9 miles. If therefore I should seem sometimes to "strain" the miles a little more than may be thought convenient, it proceeds from the conviction that the Roman mile was longer than the general opinion imagined it.

Stowmarket I have proposed as the *Sitomagus* of the Itinerary. The distance from Caistor excited the supposition, and the resemblance between the antient and modern names added some weight to it. No antiquities have been found here that I know of, but I see Hayley new street at no great distance from it on the road to Thetford, which makes me suspect that it lies upon a Roman road. But "I cannot conceive the object," says J. F. for going out of the common road." The distances on both sides and name principally—again the distance between *Veneta* and *Combretonium* admits or rather calls for this digression. And no objection arises against such deviation from the general situation of these antient towns. For, several of them lie at some little distance from the roads or on side-branches of the same road. On the Watling street between *Laesodors* (Towcester) and *Usocona* (Oconyate) it is not certain that one of the six intermediate towns lay upon the road. *Benaventa*, if *Daventry*, could not lie nearer to the common road than Stowmarket lies.

My opinion with regard to the similarity



larity between the antient and modern names does not differ much from that of J. F. I think that without any other circumstance it deserves no kind of notice. But, if joined with the distance, it must be allowed a very fair proof, because it is found that several of these towns do retain a part of their antient names. The abuse cannot be admitted an argument against a moderate and proper use of it. In Cambridge he will probably allow some remains of its antient name *Camboritum*. If an apology should seem necessary, Mr. Urban, for so long a letter on a subject that may be very uninteresting to many of your readers, it must be the age of Frontinus, which he has intimated in his letter to be in an advanced state, I should be sorry to run the hazard of losing the valuable remarks of a veteran in the science; but, as on the same account it may be troublesome to him to pleasure me with any more of his observations, I shall be obliged to any other person, who may have amused himself in these enquiries, to give me an opinion upon the subject of this letter.

T. R.

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 Mr. URBAN, *Bowden-Parva,*  
*March 8.*

THE following letter cannot but be acceptable to your readers. Sir Edward Pellew is a public character; that must be admitted; in his action with the *Cleopatra*, and many others, he has shewn himself a very brave man, and, in his late exertions to save the wretched soldiers and crew from the Dutton transport, he has proved that he is not less benevolent than brave. This letter is a proof that his most private actions are also accompanied with, and flow from, a most friendly and humane disposition; it was written to a carpenter in my parish about two years ago. The poor man had received a letter as from a son he had long supposed to be dead; it was dated from on-board the *Nymph* immediately after the engagement with the *Cleopatra*. The captain took the trouble himself to answer a letter sent by the father to his supposed son. The following is that answer, and is therefore supposed to be addressed to no higher a character than the father of a common seaman. Having no acquaintance with this brave officer, I have no end in publishing this letter, but the pleasure of bearing a small testi-

mony to the merit of a great and worthy man.

THO. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The man has never since heard either of or from his son.

“Sir, I received in due time the favour you did me the honour to direct to my care, since which I have employed every person in the ship to discover your son, but without any possible trace of him. He must have gone by another name on our books, for among the killed and wounded there is no name like yours. It would have given me much pleasure to have sent a child, you have so long lost, home to his parents upon leave; and I was in hopes, on the receipt of your letter, to have gladdened your heart with his presence at your Christmas festival; being myself a father, I can easily conceive the emotions in your breast on the recovering a long-lost boy; such feelings do as much honour to nature, as to yourself who possess them. I am ashamed to think that any person could sport with your feelings on the late occasion; yet it is hard to conceive, why your son, if he is here, should conceal himself from so tender a parent, whose solicitude alone should awaken him to contrition and affection. The nearest name to yours we find to be John Everard; he at present is at sick quarters at Falmouth, and was born at Gimingham, in Norfolk. If at any time I should be able to learn any new circumstances, you may rely upon my embracing so great a pleasure, as it must afford me in communicating it to you. I return you many thanks for your very kind good wishes for myself and ship’s company, and hope we shall so conduct ourselves as to continue the favourable opinion of our country. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
 EDWARD PELLEW.

*Arethusa, Portsmouth, Jan. 19, 1794.”*

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 Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 24.*

IN p. 931, col. 2, of your last volume, you might have referred to that for 1792, p. 135, col. 2; as honourable mention was there made of Bishop Horne’s truly pious and learned schoolmaster at Maidstone; who, as well as his amiable pupil, enjoyed the esteem and friendship of that excellent man, whose character is so ably delineated in p. 471, col. 2; and p. 487, of your volume for 1789: to whose son the good bishop thus expresses himself in a letter, in April, 1790:

“I thank you heartily for your kind congratulations on my promotion to the see of Norwich; and have often thought on the pleasure with which your good father would have received the news. His memory will ever be most dear to me; for,



no man had ever a larger portion of my esteem and respect: and that the present event would have given *him* joy is as pleasing a thought as that of the event itself."

The friendship subsisting between the two Doctors, noticed in p. 932, col. 1, was a circumstance highly grateful to the excellent person here alluded to; who never expressed more satisfaction than when they met, as they did more than once, under his hospitable roof. Nothing was so adverse to his liberal spirit as the distance too frequently kept between men, who, if acquainted, might prove a blessing to each other, as pursuing the same ends of learning and religion, though by different ways. Nothing was so truly cordial to him as the sight of two opponents meeting together as friends. The exemplary friendship of these two eminent men is justly celebrated by an able advocate of both in p. 23, 24, of your present volume; where a correspondent in p. 984 of your last is properly corrected for his misrepresentation or confused statement of "your recital of Mr. Jones's Memoirs" of the good Bishop, relative to such friendship. He is equally confused as to the author of the "anonymous pamphlet," which he "avers in *contradiction*," as he says, "of your recital," was *not* written by Dr. Heathcote. Neither Mr. Jones nor your recital mention that it was. The "Apology" contained an answer to "another pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote," as well as to "a late anonymous pamphlet."

Two truly honourable anecdotes of Dr. Kennicott are recorded in p. 289 of your volume for 1789; one of which is farther illustrated in p. 510, col. 2, of that for the year following.

#### ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 21.*

**T**HE year of Addison's birth is misprinted in col. 2, of p. 6; as he was born on May 1, 1672.

When Anacharsis, p. 100, can prove his prerogative to confer the title of *Bishop* on the author of "State Worthies," such title will be no longer controverted. But can he produce any authority, except his mere *Ipse dixit*, for attributing that work to William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester? He will excuse me for retorting his own words: "without the shadow of an authority in support of" his *apprehensions* "he

obtrudes them as dogmatically" as if he had been his lordship's secretary. He is desired to produce his "damning proofs to confront" poor Antony Wood's\* "groundless assertions" with respect to James Howell: otherwise warm language will be *Vox et præterea nihil*. But there is need of caution in disputing with a man who threatens his antagonists with opening such batteries as would effectually silence them all; so that I shall leave your Reviewer to crack the *walnuts* with him. As to Tyræus, about whom there is so much vapouring, the elegy referred to may be found in p. 625 of your volume for 1787, which was most assuredly *not* translated by the Bishop of Fernes: but it is lost labour to attempt to set that man right who disdains the imputation of error; and whom, *etiam si persuaseris, nunquam persuadebis*.

P. 113, col. 1. From Seward's valuable "Anecdotes of distinguished Persons," lately published, it appears in vol. II, under the article of "Prince of Condé," that Lord Chesterfield's weighty argument for the authenticity of the Scriptures was equally convincing to the Prince, who replied to some of his sceptical associates: "The dispersion of the Jews will always be an undeniable proof to me of the truth of our holy religion." Their "long unsettled dispersion," and the consequence of the "dread imprecation" recorded by St. Matthew, are finely illustrated in p. 581, col. 2, of your volume for 1779, by the late Archdeacon of Richmond; notices of whom are referred to in p. 1180, col. 2, of your Supplement for 1792. In 1793 his masterly "Discourse on the Evangelical History" was published from his finished manuscript, with a large "Account of the Author" prefixed; which has hitherto escaped your attention, though he was one of your occasional correspondents according to that instructive and pleasing "Account."

P. 119. Dr. Thomas Swadlin, from whose curious volume some choice passages are here extracted, occurs among the Oxford writers in that store-house of intelligence, A. Wood's "Athenæ Oxon." vol. II, 450, 60; where a list of his works is exhibited. He died on Feb. 9, 1669-70, rector of Allhallows Church in Stamford in Lincolnshire; where he was buried the

\* See the true character of A. Wood in p. 428 of your volume for 1792.



next day, in the Chancel. His patrons were Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Juxon, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon. SCRUTATOR.

Vol. LXV. p. 988, col. 2, l. 6, read "Lillington."

P. 1032, col. 1, l. 20, read "Foster."

P. 1054, col. 1, l. 60, read "Walter."

Vol. LXVI, p. 101, col. 2, l. 30, read "Edgcot;" and l. *penult.* erase the last word; and the whole of l. *ult.*; and "did the same" in p. 102, l. 1.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 24.

INTENSE and uncomfortable as the winter of 1794-5 was (and I sincerely hope we shall not soon experience such another), it must be allowed that the inhabitants of England have but little reason to complain, when we remember that the Russians, Germans, and Americans, seldom have a milder, and how often they suffer much more dreadful cold during winter, which not only benumbs their faculties, but deprives them in many instances of all employment. Let our present weather be compared with what most probably the Russians and the Northern States of America are now enduring from cold; and what Englishman but will feel himself happy in the comparison! An idea of a Pennsylvanian winter may be formed from the following account of a ride of 37 miles in the year 1780.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 1st of January, four ladies, one gentleman, and myself, in two phaetons (that which I was in was driven by a Negro man, the other by the gentleman), left Philadelphia for Pottstown, 37 miles from the former. The morning was such, that all the powers of Nature seemed frozen; the wind was hushed, "the rack stood still," each blade of grass was crisped, every effort of vegetation was suspended, and the earth presented a surface solid as a rock; in few words, the thermometer was many degrees below 0. There was every symptom of an approaching snow-storm. As we passed Market-street, our attention to ourselves was withdrawn by a tremendous fire; it was the house occupied by the French minister in flames. About 11 o'clock it began to snow, but not so as to be very disagreeable. At two we reached the inn at which we were to dine, half our journey done; where the warmth

of an enormous fire so exhilarated the spirits of the company, that, in defiance of the admonitions of the prudent part of the set, a handsome dinner was ordered to be set down; which was not eaten and paid for till half past four. By this time the snow fell thick, the wind was high, and the cold intolerable. Every expedient was adopted to make us as comfortable as possible; a large stone, heated and wrapped in woollen cloths, laid at our feet, was much depended on as a sovereign antidote to the cold; but, alas! it was made too hot, it burnt through its covering, and we sent it hissing through the snow to the road. With much difficulty we arrived at Perkioming creek, 22 miles from Philadelphia, a stream about the size of the river Trent. Its rapidity prevents its being firmly frozen in all parts. Where the road crosses it, as there was no bridge, the ice had been broken so as to admit a carriage to ford it. Here our misfortunes began. It was nearly night; and, the wind and snow increasing, it was settled that we should walk across the creek, while the carriages should be got over as well as circumstances would admit. Our driver succeeded: not so the other; the horses terrified, and chilled to the heart, refused to take to the water without violence, which made them so totally ungovernable that they fairly disengaged themselves, and left the phaeton and driver in the utmost danger amongst the ice: the harness was nearly torn to pieces. Our horses were obliged to drag out the carriage; which was not effected without difficulty and danger. Fortunately, however, we at last reached an inn on the bank. Our driver was nearly exhausted by fatigue, and frozen stiff with his wetting. Unluckily, the lady, whose servant he was, gave him full permission to make himself comfortable while the traces of the carriage were repaired. And here, had I patience and ability, might I enlarge on the folly of relying *only* on our own judgement, contrary to mature experience, good advice, the evidence of our senses, and the violence of a snow-storm at *night*! Yet, so it happened, the lady whose carriage we were in *would* proceed; it was only 15 miles farther; she could not answer to her father for sleeping on the road in a journey of 37 miles: therefore, in defiance of the elements in arms, snow



two feet deep, a road but little frequented, sometimes mounted on precipices, and at others dragging down rocks, did we ascend the carriage, like other Phaetons, to explore unknown paths beset with dangers.

Our spirits were not in the most exalted state; but we *relied* on our driver's knowledge of the road, which he could not *see*, and on the weather amending, of which there was not the least probability. But, that some comfort may be derived from *every* situation, our dependence on those plausibilities are a proof. Behold us, two ladies and myself, plunged into a scene of troubles, not often, I believe, exceeded, the parties to escape with life. Now did winter exhaust all its vengeance; all the furious efforts of the relentless North, all the accumulated blasts concentrated, thickened with drifts of snow, seemed levelled at us alone—no partners in distress—we had *braved* the storm, and now did we feel its rage. To add to our dismay, the wind was full in our faces. “For Heaven’s sake, Ben, take care! How you drive! Do not go so fast.”—“Why, Ben, do you stop?—Ben!—He does not answer—Ben!—Mercy deliver us, he is in liquor!” And so indeed he was. How powerful is conviction! how fierce does Danger look on us when we condescend to *fear* her! Winter—a storm—night—him on whom we depended intoxicated—what a climax! Prudence resumed her seat, but her power had fled with Hope: Here again is room for reflexion. Here, in a solitary road, with no witnesses but his victims, were the great actions of the heroes of antiquity aped. At one instant, behold the Roman plunging into the gulph; at another, see a Fabius, cautious and circumspect in the extreme; by a performer, in his own opinion, greater than them all. As it was impossible to recede, we had only to pray we might escape. We went at full speed; and, at one dreadful moment, we found ourselves on the extreme edge of a bank, near which the road passed, which we have since found to be 30 feet in height. How we escaped, I know not. A light soon after darted through the leafless branches, and offered to us an asylum. Would any one believe it! The lady resolved (and, as *we* were not owners of the carriage, could not effectually oppose her) to proceed: when (never

shall I forget it!) the rays grew faint. All hope seemed to expire with them; and that one candle excited more emotion than I ever experienced before or since. Our dangers increased with every step; till, at two miles from the house where we had seen the light, our troubles to all appearance ceased; for, in a canter we drove up a bank, and in an instant were overturned. Fortunately the horses stopped; had they not, that moment would have been our last: entangled in the apron, we must have been torn to pieces. It was somewhat singular, we each received a contusion on our foreheads, but no other injury. Before we could disengage ourselves, the snow almost stifled us, and our limbs were nearly useless from the cold. The fright seemed to have in some measure sobered the man, who urged our immediate departure in search of the house we had passed, while he staid by the horses till he had assistance. As the lady whose imprudence had occasioned all our disasters was young and strong, it was settled she should proceed; and I was to protect the lady that could not walk so well. View us now, wandering we knew not where; for, the snow flew in such clouds that not five steps round us were visible; our clothes torn and driven before us, the wind howling through a thick wood on each side, and a bed of ice under our feet, from which we could not extricate them. Many severe falls we had; and, so overcome with terror and cold, that it was wonderful we did not lie and sleep our last. After impediments beyond belief, we again beheld the light; but at that instant I vanished; and no wonder, for I walked into a cellar nine feet deep. It was too full of snow to dread a hurt from the fall; but my attempts to emerge were vain, it was perpendicular on the sides. As soon as I could explain my situation to the lady with me, who, blinded as we were, could scarcely imagine what had become of me, I heard voices, whom we found were coming to our relief. I was soon released, and at last reached the house, where to our surprize we found our imprudent friend in a fainting fit, with the cushion of the phaeton at her feet, and the family employed in aiding her recovery. They told us she had bounced at the door, which she rushed into, exclaiming, “Oh! the lady and gentleman!” and immediately



ately fainted. The good people, terrified at a well-dressed person loaded with a long cloth cloak, and a cushion on her arms, hardly knew what to think, but directly dispatched several men to explore the road. Miss P. could give no account why she had selected the cushion to encumber herself, but by supposing it was impressed upon her mind she should save something, and that that first presented itself to her grasp. We were treated with the utmost kindness by the worthy Kennedys, at whose house we were compelled to remain three days and nights, during the most dreadful snow-storm ever remembered, which drifted in such piles, that in some places it stood like tremendous precipices, overhanging the walls of houses; fences were covered, and in many cases the roads were not discernible at all. The third day our man was dispatched for assistance, which he obtained, though with the loss of three of his fingers frozen so as to be taken off. A large party of gentlemen collected their tenants and servants, which, with a troop of dragoons, whose officers offered their assistance, broke the road, extricated us after perils tremendous, and released our anxious friends, who prudently remained behind; and we triumphantly entered Potts town after four days journeying 37 miles. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

FROM the several accounts given in your Magazine of the air "God save great George our King," and from another particular, I have nearly made up my mind, as is the fashionable phrase, concerning the origin and progress of this deservedly-applauded, because truly loyal and constitutional, song; and, should you be of opinion that my comment will afford satisfaction and amusement to your readers, it is for that purpose at your service. The remarks I have to submit to their notice will not be confined to the traditional oral evidence that has been stated; they will farther extend to the internal evidence that may be deduced from the words; a circumstance that has not, as far as I know, been duly attended to; and yet it ought to have its weight in deciding this long-agitated controversy.

Verax (vol. LXV. p. 907) has informed us, on the authority of Dr. Campbell, that the tune was by Pur-

cel, and sung at the coronation of King James the Second; but, according to E. T. (vol. LXVI. p. 118), Anthony Jones, a contemporary of Purcel, has the credit of being the composer. With regard to the æra of this tune, it is not material to enquire to which of these two eminent musicians it ought to be attributed; but, as there is the concurrent averment of Dr. Cooke, that *James our King* were words in the song, it will hardly admit of a doubt that it had a more early origin than one of your correspondents, who assigns it to Carey, (p. 992,) is inclined to believe\*. But, though the tune might have been used at the coronation of James, it will not follow that the words of the present song were likewise used on that occasion; and such a notion is open to a difficulty that will not be easily removed. *Scatter his enemies—make him victorious*, are phrases that certainly would not have been in time, when the king had not any enemies, foreign or domestic; nor would they have been in unison with the sermon preached at Westminster-abbey by Bishop Turner. The prelate's text was 1 Chron. xxix. ver. 23; his subject, a parallel in a variety of instances between kings Solomon and James at the times of their respective coronations; and, at p. 26, it was observed that "his Majesty's peaceful entrance upon his government was a sufficient, real, happy proof of an obedient people."

By A. M. T. (vol. LXV. p. 907) we are told it was used in the Chapel Royal "as a kind of anthem, in which, from the simplicity of the air, most people could have readily joined." And this, to be sure, might have happened either during the ill-concerted insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth, or previously to the successful and glorious revolution under the auspices of the Prince of Orange; nor am I aware of any other objection that can be offered to two of the stanzas having been so used, than that anthems in the King's Chapel have seldom been of the metrical kind; and that, wherever there is choir-service, it is not expected

\* Carey re-published, in 1740, all the songs he had ever composed, in a collection, intitled "The Musical Century, in 100 English Ballads, &c." (Biographical Dictionary); and, it is very improbable that he should, had he been the author, have omitted a song, which, as Dr. Campbell observes, was so pleasing to staunch Whigs.



pected or wished that the congregation should join in the anthem. Upon this supposition, however, the first and second stanzas only of the present song must be meant, there being some lines in the third stanza that must have given offence to James and his confidential council. Would not the words "may he defend our laws, and ever give us cause," &c. have been deemed libellous, when uttered before a king, whose endeavour was to supersede the laws, and to subvert the constitution? Concerning the first address presented by the clergy of the City of London, on the accession of this monarch, it is related, that their adding the words, "religion established by law dearer to us than our lives," had an insinuation in it that rendered it unacceptable at court; and that it was remembered to the disadvantage of others, who, following the pattern adopted in their addresses so menacing a form. (Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. I. p. 620.)

A *kind of anthem* being an expression somewhat equivocal, I suggested a doubt, whether as an anthem it might be really performed in St. James's Chapel; though possibly there might be a deviation from the wonted practice of a choir at such an alarming crisis; and it is reasonable to suppose, that the adherents to the infatuated monarch might likewise endeavour to circulate this serious song among the common people, in order to counteract the effects of the ballads sung by the opposite party. The éclat and the prevalency of *Lillibulero* is a circumstance noticed by most of the contemporary historians.

After the abdication of James, and during the reigns of William and Mary, and of William alone, it is obvious that this song must have been in abeyance; but, with *mutatis mutandis*, it might have been revived in the days of Queen Anne (perhaps with an adjunct for a reason I shall presently mention); and it was with the greatest propriety continued in the reigns of George the First and Second, particularly in the years 1715 and 1745. It is not mentioned in what year Mr. Smith, at the request of Carey, composed a new bass; but it was in 1745 that it was first sung in parts at Drury-lane theatre.

With a little attention to the words, it will be found that originally it did

not consist of more than two stanzas. In the first stanza, and five verses of the second, a prayer is offered for the king alone; and the two remaining lines, "on thee our hopes are fixed—God save us all," imply that, after praying for the people as well as the king, this was the conclusion.

The third stanza appears to me to have been added by a person whose political tenets differed from those of the primary bard. In it there is a trait of genuine Whiggism not perceivable in the former stanzas, though in point of composition it is of inferior merit.—The lines,

"May he defend our laws,  
"And ever give us cause,  
"To sing with heart and voice,"

are very prosaic and inharmonious; *voice* rhymes ill with *laws* and *cause*, and *reign* and *king* cannot by any mode of pronunciation be brought to rhyme at all. It is from this circumstance I was led to suspect, as above intimated, that this stanza might have been introduced when Queen Anne was the burden of the song; *reign* and *queen* not being quite dissonant; and, conjecture being apt to spring from conjecture, I will hazard another surmise, that, as there is a material difference in the composition of these stanzas, the first and second might have been deliberately written at a desk, and the third have been an extempore effusion at a convivial meeting; and why not of Carey, who, it is in evidence, took some pains to have the melody corrected?

A neat and significant parody of this song was therefore, as I have been told, chorussed with high glee at Oxford. Should you be able to procure a copy of it, the perusal, as a curiosity, would, I imagine, be pleasing to not a few of your readers; and I am persuaded there is not a constant reader and admirer of Mr. Urban's Miscellany, who will not cordially join in the wish, that the song, without or parody, or change of person named, may be for many, many years encored.—  
God save the King! W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, March 9.

ON reading, in your Magazine, the Latin translation of "God save the King," I conceived that there was a deficiency in the metre, because the second division of the same stanza has only three lines; and would, therefore, with



with due submission to the gentleman who favoured us with those verses, propose it should stand thus:

*Præbe coscolens,  
Deus omnipotens,  
Atque omnisciens,  
Auxilia.*

I wish it were in my power to comply with the request of your correspondent Marcus, p. 102, for the entertainment of his sons; but, in place of the song he mentions, I send another, frequently chanted in full chorus by an assemblage of joyful voices on the same happy occasion:

*Omne benè  
Sine poenâ  
Tempus est ludendi.  
Venit hora  
Absque morâ  
Libros deponendi;*

which, should the young gentlemen, or their playmates, choose in an English dress, their desire shall be accomplished:

*All's well, my brave boys,  
Come let's make a noise;*

*For we shall be beaten no more;*

*The vacation is come,*

*We will now return home,*

*And fling all our books on the floor,*

*My brave boys, &c.*

Having endeavoured to gratify the curiosity of others, I should be particularly obliged by an explanation of the term "globes of compression;" a name appropriated to some destructive implement of war, whose construction neither the *Cyclopædia*, nor any other Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, hath enabled me to discover.

Yours, &c. PANEGNOPHILON.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE letter in your last, p. 102, signed Marcus, has just been shewn to me. An old correspondent (such he may justly style himself; for, he believes, it is upwards of six-and-forty years since he was delighted to see a schoolboy production of his in your Miscellany) is happy that he is able to gratify Marcus and his boys with a copy of the song they wish to see. He adds to it an imitation in English, composed several years ago, to be sung in chorus at a public concert by the scholars of a country-school the week before the Whitsun holidays. The air to the "Dulce Domum" was composed by John Reading, in the reign of Charles II.

The original tune to "God save

the King" (the tune, at last, which evidently furnished the subject of it) is to be found in a book of Harpsichord-Lessons by Henry Purcell, published by his widow after his death. It is in four parts; Carey could, therefore, have no occasion to request the addition of a bass; had he, himself been unequal to the composing one; but his Ballads and Cantatas prove that this was not the case. Sir John Hawkins informs us, that he had been a disciple of Gemini-ni, and speaks slightly of his musical learning, considering the advantages he had had. He acknowledges, however, that he was enough informed to be able to set a bass to a Cantata. Who knows not Henry Carey's arch London Pastoral, "Sally in our Alley," at its first appearance so much the delight of Mr. Addison?

"Concinamus, O sodales!

Eja! quid filemus?

Nobile canticum!

Dulce melos, domum!

Dulce domum, resonemus!

CHORUS.

Domum, domum, dulce domum!

Domum, domum, dulce domum!

Dulce, dulce, dulce-domum!

Dulce domum, resonemus!

"Appropinquat ecce! felix

Horâ gaudiorum,

Post grave tedium

Advenit omnium

Meta petita laborum.

Domum, domum, &c.

"Musa! libros mitte, fessa;

Mitte pensa dura,

Mitte negotium,

Jam datur otium,

Me mea mittito cura!

Domum, domum, &c.

"Ridet annus, prata rident,

Nosque rideamus,

Jam repetit domum,

Daulias advena:

Nosque domum repetamus,

Domum, domum, &c.

"Heus! Rogere, fer caballos;

Eja, nunc eamus,

Limen amabile;

Matris et oscula,

Suaviter et repetamus.

Domum, domum, &c.

"Concinamus ad Penates,

Vox et audiatur;

Phosphore! quid jubar,

Segnius emicans,

Gaudia nostra moratur.

Domum, domum, &c."

Imitated.



Imitated in English, so as to be sung  
to the same air.

Let us all, my blythe companions,  
Join in mirthful, mirthful glee!  
Pleasant our subject!  
Sweet, oh! sweet our object!  
Home, sweet home, we soon shall see.

CHORUS.

Home, the seat of joy and pleasure,  
Home, sweet home, inspires our lay!  
Welcome, freedom! Welcome, leisure!  
Every care be far away!

Now the swallow, bird of summer,  
Seeks again her long-left home;  
See her nest preparing!  
We, my boys, shall share in  
The dear delights of home, sweet home!  
Home, the seat, &c.

"Swift as thought, ye generous couriers,  
Bear us to the wish'd-for end!  
To the fond caresses,  
The tender embraces,  
Of each lov'd and loving friend,  
Home, the seat, &c.

Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *New-street, Hanover-square, March 21.*

A CORRESPONDENT having requested a copy of the favourite composition, which is sung previous to the holidays at some schools, I have subjoined it, together with a translation; which, if it is not worthy of the original, may stimulate some abler hand to favour us with a better. I shall be obliged, in my turn, if any of your correspondents will inform me who was the author of that Ode, and whether it is sung at any other great school besides Winchester. J. R.

\*\*\* We insert this gentleman's Translation; and are obliged to him, and to several other correspondents (particularly E. I. H. G. T. M. VERITAS, and ÆN. NAS.), for their obliging readiness in favouring us with copies of the song.

Sing a sweet melodious measure,  
Waft enchanting lays around;  
Home! a theme replete with pleasure!  
Home! a grateful theme, rebound!

CHORUS.

Home, sweet home! an ample treasure!  
Home! with ev'ry blessing crown'd!  
Home! perpetual source of pleasure!  
Home! a noble strain, rebound!

Lo! the joyful hour advances;  
Happy season of delight!  
Festal songs, and festal dances,  
All our tedious toil requite.

GENT. MAG. *March, 1796.*

Leave, my weary'd Muse, thy learning,  
Leave thy task, so hard to bear;  
Leave thy labour, ease returning,  
Leave my bosom, O! my care.

See the year, the meadow, smiling!  
Let us then a smile display;  
Rural sports, our pain beguiling,  
Rural pastimes call away.

Now the swallow seeks her dwelling,  
And no longer loves to roam;  
Her example thus impelling,  
Let us seek our native home.

Let our men and steeds assemble,  
Panting for the wide campaign;  
Let the ground beneath us tremble  
While we scour along the plain.

Oh! what raptures, oh! what blisses,  
When we gain the lovely gate!  
Mother's arms, and mother's kisses,  
There our blest arrival wait.

Greet our household-gods with singing;  
Lend, O Lucifer, thy ray;  
Why should light, so slowly springing,  
All our promis'd joys delay?

Mr. URBAN, *Colehill, March 21.*

IN compliance with your correspondent Marcus's request, I herewith send you an exact copy of the *Dulce Domum* song, as it is sung on the evening preceding the Whitsun holidays at St. Mary college, Winton; at which time the masters, scholars, and choristers, attended by a band of musick, walk in procession round the courts of the college singing the above verses; and which, tradition says, is in commemoration of a boy belonging to that school, who, for some misdemeanor, was confined to the college during the holidays, which lay so heavy upon his mind, that, after composing these he is said to have pined and died. See the History of Winchester. T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Witney, March, 22.*

FOR the perusal of Marcus, and his pupils, I have transcribed from a late ingenious periodical publication the "Dulce Domum," with its history.

Yours, &c, VERITAS.

"The "Dulce Domum" was written, about 200 years since, by a Winchester scholar, detained at the usual time of breaking-up, and chained to a tree or pillar, for his offence to the master, when the other scholars had liberty to visit their respective homes while the breaking-up lasted. Which confined scholar was so affected with grief, by being thus detained from seeing his dear home, and for the loss of



of his liberty, that he was passionately moved to write his distressful sentiments of anxiety, on finding himself deprived of the sight of his friends like the rest of his school companions; that, calling to mind the loss of all the beloved objects of his happiness, he died broken-hearted before his companions returned.

"In memory of this unhappy incident, the scholars of Winchester school, or college, attended by the master, chaplains, organist, and choristers, have an annual procession, and walk round the pillar or tree three times, to which their fellow collegian was chained, before the procession ends, singing all the time."

Mr. URBAN, March 23.

AT Linley's musick-shop, No. 45, Holbourn, late Bland's, the song and chorus of *Dulce Domum*, with the original musick, the Latin words, and an English translation, are published in a single sheet, price 1s, with variations to the musick by a Mr. T. Field. There are six verses besides the chorus. I should be obliged to Marcus to inform me, by whom the Latin verses were written, and also by whom the original musick was composed.

If Marcus delights in musick, he may find the same air, varied by S. C. Fischer, adapted for the piano-forte by young Mr. Cramer, in a single sheet, price 1s, at any of the musick-shops, set in a masterly and very pleasing manner. Yours, &c. N. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

IN your Obituary of last year, p. 1113, a mistake occurs, which please to correct. It was not Thomas Bewick, the engraver of quadrupeds, but John. The two brothers were unrivalled in the graphic art on wood; and all lovers of the arts must regret the death of John, who died Dec. 5, 1795. The works of this young artist will be held in estimation; and the engravings to Somerville's Chace will be a monument of fame, of more celebrity than marble could bestow. Though we have much to regret for the loss of so good an artist, we have much to hope from the works of his surviving brother, the engraver of quadrupeds, and who has been long employed in his History of Birds. It is with regret that we must observe, that this work for the present must be postponed, to fulfil his brother's engagements with Bulmer. It is unnecessary to dwell on the excellences of the prints in the

History of Quadrupeds. They will be admired whilst the arts are held in estimation. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, March 25.

I AM sorry I cannot inform your Correspondent, who signs himself P. in page 115, how swallows rise from their watery beds, having never heard of their being seen in the act; but that they do take up their winter-quarters in ponds and lakes I have not a doubt. Early in the spring, I have frequently observed them by the water-side in a very languid state, their feathers drooping and flaccid as if they had just emerged. But, setting aside these circumstances, instinct in the animal tribe is generally uniform in her operations, and the single circumstance of one flight of swallows having been actually seen to bury themselves in the water is a stronger argument that the whole species are torpid in the winter months than the most plausible conjectures ever formed by wild theorists to the contrary. If your Correspondent had attended minutely to the swift, he would have observed that it disappears sooner by several weeks than any of the swallow-kind. The passage which he quotes out of Jeremiah viii. 7. is as strong in favour of immersion as migration, as I apprehend the word "coming" means nothing more than that the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their appearing.

CLERICUS EBORACENSIS.

\*\*\* A Naturalist in our next.

S. requests an account of the Red-start's nest, having never read yet any thing upon this subject which might be depended on.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, March 13.

I DOUBT not but the following communication will be well received by those who are engaged in the pleasing and amusing science of botany. About the middle of last month I discovered the *Thesium Linophyllum* growing in a pasture, called Drake's Close, in the parish of Otley in Suffolk, which, from the scarcity of the plant, and the still more extraordinary time of appearing, I have ventured to commit to the publick. Mr. Relhan, in his valuable *Flora Cantabrigiense*, mentions it growing on dry chalky pastures, and heaths: and the time of flowering is in June and August. Mr. Martyn, regius professor of botany,



botany, has found it growing in great quantities at Dagenham in Essex, in a field near the church. B——s.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

I HAVE only to observe, in answer to the indecent sarcasm of Anacharsis, that neither Mr. Polwhele nor Mr. Pye, as translators of Tyrtæus, will shrink from a comparison with the versifier of 1762, whether he be the bishop of Fernes, or Dr. Cleaver of Brazennose. Mr. Pye's and Mr. Polwhele's have been accepted by all who possess the least poetical taste, as good translations. The Version of 1762, is a most contemptible performance. As to the allusion with which Anacharsis concludes his ill-natured letter, it is perfectly unintelligible to your old Correspondent. F. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE Latin verses, sent to you by C. D. and published in your last Magazine, p. 97, are thus noticed in the second volume of Mr. Twiss's *Chefs*, p. 257, 1789.

"I lately received from an anonymous Correspondent a letter containing, 'Some Latin verses from an ancient poem ascribed to Lucan, intitled, *Carmen in Pisonem*, with a conjectural translation, upon a supposition that they relate to the game of Chefs.' As I cannot allow this supposition, I must forbear inserting the verses. The curious reader may find them in 'Catalecta Virgilli & aliorum Poetarum Latinorum Veterum Poematia, cum Commentariis Josephi Scaligeri. 1617. Lugd. Bat. 8vo. entitled, *M. Annæi Lucani ad Calpurnium Pisonem Panegyricum*. Du Cange, however, in one of his notes to Joinville's *Histoire de Saint Louis*, says that '*Lucanus in Paneg. ad Pisonem*, a décrit élégamment le jeu des Escheqs.' They are likewise in Severino, and in Verci's books, with all the arguments for and against the supposition, that the game there described was Chefs."

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

YOU will greatly oblige me by permitting me to lay a case before your numerous readers, as perhaps some one among them may have physical knowledge and goodness enough to point out a remedy for it.

Some years back I awoke with a great and unusual noise in the right side of my head, which alarmed me very much; but in a little time it subsided, then returned, and went off a-

gain; and in this manner it went and came for several years; but for the last eight years it has become fixed, and never, during that time, has ceased one moment.

I was advised to go to Bath, and to the sea; I bathed at both places. I have been blistered, cupped, electrified; and, at length, judged it to be hard wax. I tried several things to dissolve it, but without effect.

In the course of the last three years my health has been so much altered for the better as to leave me no complaint but this; and, as the noise has gradually spread to the left side, and in some measure altered, and I have been sensible at times of four distinct kinds of noises in my head at the same moment, and as it has rendered me quite deaf on the right side, I am now inclined to think it proceeds from a weakness in that part, as, when it first came, I was under great anxiety, which produced very frequent and copious effusions of tears; and what strengthens this opinion is, that any harsh noise seems to rend my head asunder; and, if I happen to shake it, it appears to ring like glass struck. The patient is a female, and aged about 60.

You will excuse the length of this; but I thought a particular description necessary that I might not mislead any gentleman who might be kind enough to consider my case. A line directed to Y. Z. at No. 83, Fleet-market, will be esteemed a great favour.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*

IN your last Supplement, p. 1109, is the following paragraph, which, no doubt, was copied from some newspaper:

"Lord Sidney, and the rest of the gentlemen of Chislehurst, in Kent, have subscribed 1000l. for the purpose of erecting a windmill, principally for the use and convenience of the lower class of inhabitants of that village and neighbourhood: for their wheat they return them their own composition, which consists of wheat, barley, oats, a great deal of rye, horse, garden, and kidney beans, &c. &c. and, in general, from four to seven pounds deficient in every bushel of wheat, instead of one pound, which is the average of waste in one bushel for grinding and dressing. The mill is to be subject to the controul of a committee."

The first and last part of the above is very true. Lord Sidney, and his relations



lations there, with that benevolence which characterizes every part of their conduct, have largely subscribed towards building a mill, in which two neighbouring farmers have shares. To those who know Lord Sidney's family it would be unnecessary to make any observation on the part printed in Italics; to those who do not, it must be almost unnecessary, as few would believe that persons in their situation would build a mill in order to rob the poor by taking a greater quantity of flour than is taken by the common miller, especially so much greater a quantity as is stated; but yet I cannot help wishing to expose the author of such a gross misrepresentation. Of what trade he is, is manifest; the craft is in danger. That a mixture of rye, of barley, or of oats, has been recommended, is very probable; but, as to the beans and peas, it is as probable that they are left to the millers to use. Every one knows how earnestly those who have the real welfare of the people at heart

have endeavoured to prevent the calamity arising from a scarcity of wheat; that they have in their own families used a mixture, that the poor might not in any event be wholly at a loss for wheat; that they have *recommended* to others to use the same precaution; and I do not doubt that it has had a considerable effect, though too many treat it as an idle thing, or, which is still worse, endeavour to persuade the poor that a mixture of barley occasions diseases, or even death. Every one knows how difficult it has been to prevail on millers to grind barley or oats to mix with wheat flour, and how much reluctance the London bakers have shewn to make bread with it when mixed; and no one doubts that what is sold as wheat flour, at the highest price, is mixed with something; surely then great thanks are due to a set of gentlemen who have thus put it in the power of their neighbours of all ranks to carry so laudable a scheme into effect.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

### H. OF LORDS.

November 12.

Lord *Walsingham* brought up the report of the bill for the better security of his Majesty's person. Some little alteration being proposed to be made, it was agreed to bring up the amendment on the third reading, which would be on the morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in the bill to prevent seditious meetings; and moved, that it be read the first time.

Lord *W. Russell* thought the want of previous notice on so important a motion sufficient ground for the House to reject it, and therefore proposed the previous question of adjournment; when a long conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Dundas* opposed the adjournment, and Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Lambton*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Mr. *Courtney*, supported it.

Mr. *Duncombe* thought that it would be highly improper indeed, to think of discussing the principle of the bill previous to the call of the House, which was moved for the very purpose of discussing it at length; and he therefore wished to know precisely, if the Mini-

ster had any such intention by bringing forward the bill at present.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that it was his intention to bring forward the bill in every stage with all convenient dispatch, until the third reading, which he should not propose till after the call of the House, at which period the principle might be fully discussed.

Mr. *Sheridan* regarded the whole proceeding in the same light in which he considered it on the former debate; and strongly condemned the precipitance with which the bill was pushed, as the House was thereby taken by surprise, and in particular his right hon. friend Mr. Fox, who, not expecting any discussion on such an important subject, had not come down.

Mr. *M. Robinson* followed on the same side.

Mr. *Curwen* professed himself totally independent of any party, and careless where the reins of government were placed; but looked with great jealousy to every measure that affected the constitution and liberty of the subject; and nothing, in his opinion, could do so in a greater degree than forwarding any measure so fast that the House could not collect the opinion of its constituents upon it; and such would be



be the effect of the present motion for reading the bill.

Mr. Grey opposed the reading of the bill, and recapitulated the arguments that he used when it was first proposed.

Mr. Duncombe thought that more time should be allowed before the bill was brought forward, in order that public sentiment might be consulted; and he reminded Mr. Pitt how much he was indebted to that sentiment for the situation and power he possessed, and hoped that he would not kick the ladder from under him which enabled him to attain the eminence he stood upon.

Mr. Wilberforce conceived that expedition was necessary, and therefore approved of the bill being brought in.

General Tarleton was decidedly adverse to it.

Alderman Anderson approved of it; and thought that no delay should, beyond what was necessary, take place.

The House at length divided on the question of adjournment; when there appeared, against it 145, for it 32.

The motion was then put and carried for the first reading; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "that it be read a second time;" on which, after a few observations from Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox, the House divided again; when there appeared, for the second reading 133, against it 21.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, "that it be read a second time on Tuesday next;" when another division took place; for it 129, against it 23.

#### H. OF LORDS.

November 13.

On the third reading of the bill for the better securing his Majesty's person;

E. of *Lauderdale* offered a clause, by way of rider, to the bill. It was for the purpose of extending the provisions to Scotland. He saw no good reason why they should not: the same provisions which were sufficient to keep Englishmen quiet, would be sufficient for Scotchmen. If sedition did exist in this country, there was no pretence for saying that the people of Scotland were not perfectly quiet; and, therefore, there would not need greater severity to be used towards them than towards the Southern parts of the kingdom.

Earl *Mansfield* observed, it would not be proper to trespass long upon their

Lordships time, as very little, in his opinion, would be necessary to induce their Lordships to reject the clause. The Noble Lord had urged a very curious reason why the provisions of the bill should be extended to Scotland; namely, because that country was in a state of perfect tranquillity, and therefore, it was presumed, perfectly well satisfied with their existing laws.

Earl of *Lauderdale* again repeated the propriety of extending the law to Scotland, and insisted, that the criminal code, as far as related to the treason laws, should be so extended. It was equally right to alter the established law of Scotland as the law of this country.

Earl *Mansfield* was of opinion, that the true meaning of the Noble Lord's argument was this, to bring back the subject upon which their Lordships had some time back decided, and to induce their Lordships to come into his opinion, contrary to the decision they then gave. Some persons, by the charms of their eloquence, could throw novelty upon a subject though often discussed; but such eloquence was the lot of the happy few. The laws of Scotland, his Lordship said, had already provided against the mischief we intended to remedy. The *Seditio Regni* was what, with us, would fall under the description of a misdemeanor, as our law now stood.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, the Noble Lord had anticipated what he should have remarked, that the peace and tranquillity of Scotland was a singular reason for the innovating their laws. In regard to the judgements which had been alluded to, he took his opinion of what was the law from the opinions delivered by the judges. At all events, he was glad to find that the Noble Lord acknowledged there was an established law in one part of the island, which was so much severer than the one now proposed.

E. of *Lauderdale*, with great warmth, denied that he acknowledged such to be the established law of Scotland: he never heard it broached and declared to be the established law, until he heard it upon the late trials.

Earl of *Hopetoun* spoke shortly; he thought, if these laws had not been in existence, the people of Scotland would not now have been so very quiet.

The clause was rejected without a division.

The



The question was then put on the third reading of the bill, which was again opposed by the Duke of Bedford and Earl of Lauderdale.

The speakers in favour of the bill were, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Hope-town, Lords Grenville and Hawkebury, and the Bishop of Rochester.

A division took place on the third reading of the bill; when there appeared, contents 41, proxies 25: non-contents 5, proxies 2.

The bill was then read the third time, and ordered to the commons.

In the Commons, the same day, the House being in a Committee on the bill for preventing the use of wheat or other grain in distilleries;

Mr. *Hussey* wished the prohibition extended to treacle, which, he said, was a common article of food with the poor, and which, since notice was given of the present bill, had risen, from 28s. to 30s. in price, so that the poor would pay six-pence a pound, instead of two-pence halfpenny.

Mr. *Rose* said, that, after enquiry, he had not been able to learn that the poor did use this article in any great quantity, and, by totally stopping distilleries, the revenue would suffer much more than the benefit produced. It would likewise be injurious to the spirit of commercial enterprize. Treacle had at all times been used by distillers, and on that account large importations of that article had been made by them from the colonies; and it therefore became an object of consideration, whether, if we prohibit the use of it in distilling, it will not diminish the importation so as to raise the price even beyond what it is at present. If, however, on further enquiry it should appear expedient to include it in the prohibition, that step might be taken in a future stage, or by a separate bill. The bill then went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

Mr. *Dent* gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of moving for leave to bring in a bill to expedite the delivery of writs of election to the returning officer.

November 16.

A Message was brought down from the Lords, signifying that their Lordships had passed the bill for the better securing his Majesty's person and government.

Mr. *Ryder* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the present scarcity of grain; which was read; and from which it appeared generally to be the opinion of the Committee, that a free importation of corn should be opened; and that, to encourage the importation, a bounty should be granted; and that, as the harvest, though on the average of different grains, it was abundant, was unusually unproductive of wheat, some other articles should be substituted in place of it, for making of bread for general consumption.

On the conclusion of this report of the Select Committee, Mr. *Ryder* moved, that the order of the day on the scarcity of corn be postponed till Wednesday. Agreed.

A motion was made, that the bill just received from the Lords be read the first time.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose to oppose it; he was not much, he said, in the habit of arguing any bill on the first reading; but the bill in question was of such an objectionable nature, that he would oppose it in every stage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had been in the habit of arguing it in another place already, if arguing it could be called; he would persist not only in his motion for the first reading of it, but would move for the second reading of it on Thursday next, and that in the mean time a certain number of copies of it should be printed for the use of the members.

The gallery was then ordered to be cleared, for the purpose of putting the question; when a very warm debate is said to have taken place; and, on the division, there were, for the first reading 170, against it 26.

When the gallery was opened the Speaker was reading the bill; after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "that it be read a second time;" on which the gallery was again cleared. A division took place; and there were, for the second reading 151, against it 25. The second reading was fixed for Thursday.

On the gallery being opened, Mr. *Sheridan* was on his legs on the subject of his promised motion relative to a Committee, to investigate whether there was a sufficient cause for the introduction of the two bills now in question; and, after a short speech, concluded by moving,



moving, "that a Committee be appointed to examine into the extent and danger of the country, and the reasons for the proclamation of the 4th of November," &c.

Several members afterwards delivered their sentiments; when there appeared, for Mr. *Sheridan's* motion 22, against it 167.

H. OF LORDS.

November 17.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and received three bills, viz. the land and malt tax bills, also the bill to prevent the exportation, and to encourage the importation, of corn and grain for a time to be limited, which were read a first time.

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were presented, that measures might be adopted for preventing seditious assemblies, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Solicitor General* then moved, that the bill relative to seditious meetings be read a second time; observing, that it had already undergone such ample discussion as to make it unnecessary for him to intrude long upon the patience of the House. He next stated the object of the bill, by which it would be enacted, that when meetings for any political purposes were to be held, the direct purposes were to be set forth in a requisition to the Magistrate, who was to attend; and if he conceived the object of the meeting to be different from the pretext, he was authorized to disperse it. He then defended the bill by the authority and precedents of the act of Charles the Second; and observed, that it was not only the speeches delivered, but the writings now disseminated at seditious meetings, that made them dangerous.

Mr. *Erskine* followed the *Solicitor General* in a very eloquent speech, which he concluded by a learned animated defence of the persons acquitted at the late trials, whose views he knew to have extended no farther than a reform of the Commons House of Parliament.

The debate then became general, and several members spoke on the question, amongst whom were Lord *Mornington*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Dundas*, and Mr. *Fox*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took a comprehensive view of the several arguments that had been adduced against

the bill, and entered into a long defence of it.

Mr. *Mainwaring* objected strongly to the clause in the bill which went to give magistrates the power of judicial judges, and to give them a discretionary authority to disperse assemblies at their will. He also disapproved of the clause which prohibits all discourses and lectures, unless licensed by a Justice of the Peace.

The debate continued till past two in the morning, when the House divided, for the second reading 213, against it 43. Majority 170.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 18.

After reading the Land and Malt Tax Bills a second time, adjourned.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Dent* brought in a Bill for the more speedy returns of Writs of Elections to the Returning Officer, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a Committee of the House, moved the Resolutions of the Select Committee for granting Bounties on the importation of Corn from different parts of the world; and asked the concurrence of the House in the same. A conversation then took place on the rates of the bounty between Mr. *Hussey*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Ryder*, General *Smith*, Mr. *Lambton*, Sir *Francis Baring*, and Mr. *Fox*.

Mr. *Hussey* saw no reason why there should be a less bounty given for Corn imported from America than the coasts of the Baltic; and hence he thought the bounty should be made 20s. a quarter, instead of 15s. from the former as well as the latter place. In fact, he wished as high a bounty as could be given, which would be the only encouragement of bringing it to British markets in preference to others.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* urged, that the Select Committee had fixed the rates after the best investigation, and he thought the House bound to agree to their resolutions.

Mr. *Fox* supported Mr. *Hussey*.

The report ordered for to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

November 19.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills, and the



the Bill to prevent the exportation, and encourage the importation, of Corn, Meal, Flour, and all articles of Provisions, went through a Committee.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* moved for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that he would give directions that there be laid before the House a statement of all Grants and Pensions which had been settled upon the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. Ordered.

In the Commons the same day the Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, and presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, declaring their abhorrence of all those seditious Meetings which lately took place, and which they conceived led to the outrage on his Majesty's person. They therefore prayed the House to adopt, for a limited time, such measures as would effectually stop those evils in future. The Petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs presented another Petition from the Court of Common-Council, praying the House to amend an Act passed in the reign of Elizabeth, intitled, An Act for the recovery of Small Debts.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*November 20.*

Their Lordships affirmed the judgment of the Court in the Chandos Cause.

Read the Land and Malt Tax Bills the third time, and adjourned.

In the Commons the same day Mr. *Honywood* (Member for Kent) presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Rochester, against the principle of the Bills now pending before the House, praying that they may not pass into a law. And Mr. *Honywood* took the opportunity to state, that his own sentiments were perfectly in coincidence with the Petition.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, Colonel *Stanley* in the chair.

Mr. *Windham* (the Secretary at War) described to the Committee the nature and extent of the Land Forces to be employed for the service of the ensuing year. He stated, that the guards and garrisons, which regularly comprehended all the Home force, and

those in the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, amounted to 49,219 effective men; that the Colonial and Plantation forces, which included those of the garrison of Gibraltar, including the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, amounted to 77,868 effective men; that the Militia amounted to upwards of 42,000; the Fencible Regiments to above 13,000; and the Fencible Cavalry exceeded 10,000; to these were to be added a corps of Irish Brigades of 4,313 men, which would constitute in the whole a land force of upwards of 207,000 effective men, which effected a reduction in the establishment of last year to the number of about 25,000 men, and a saving of expence of upwards of 800,000l.

Mr. *Windham* then moved the first resolution in course on the above statement, which respected the number of men to be employed in the ensuing year.

General *Tarleton* took the opportunity to express his disapprobation of various parts of the statement which he had heard, and to condemn in general terms the measures of Ministers in the conduct of the war. However, on account of the absence of some friends by whom the subject could be more ably treated than by himself, he waved all debate on the subject until the time of receiving the report of the Committee.

A desultory and irregular conversation of considerable length here arose between several Members, in which Generals *Smith*, *Macleod*, and *Tarleton*, Messrs. *Pitt* and *Windham*, bore the principal part. It respected various subjects branching from the above statement of the state of war. However, it led to no measure or proceeding of the House.

The *Secretary at War* then moved the several customary Resolutions respecting the expences of the foregoing force; which were agreed to.

Mr. *Serjeant* moved the ordnance estimates, which were agreed to by the committee.

Mr. *Rose* moved the colonial and plantation estimates, which were agreed to. Also certain sums to defray the expences of Exchequer bills issued in the course of the year.

The House resumed, and ordered the report to be received on Monday.

(*To be continued.*)

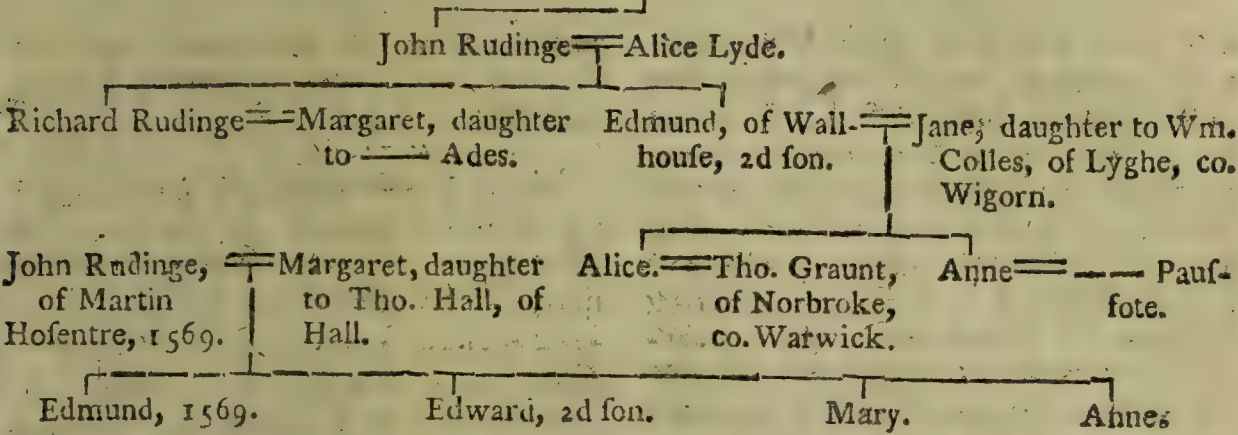
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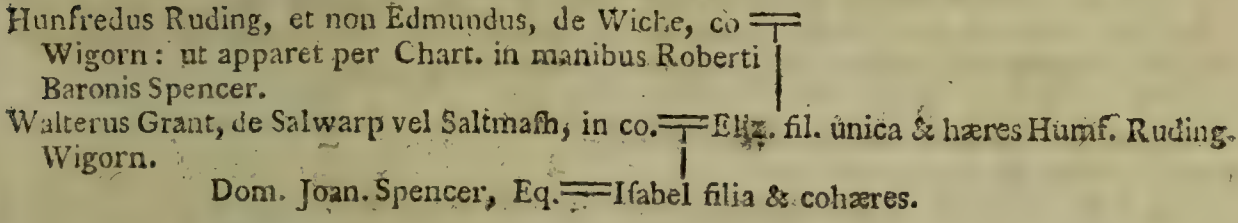
Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.  
IF any of your Heraldic Correspondents can assist me in uniting the Pedigree of Ruding, of Westcotes near Leicester, with the stock whence I suspect the family originally sprang,

viz. the Rudings of Worcestershire, they will highly oblige me. Below they will find such pedigrees and other notices as my researches have been able to discover.  
I am, &c.

Pedigree of Ruding, of Martin Hofentre, and the Wallhouse, Worcestershire.  
Edmund Rudinge, of Martin Hofentre.



Pedigree of Ruding, of the Wick, Worcestershire.



- 1278 Walterus de Redynges (qu. whether Ruding?) Rector of Strensham, co. Wigorn<sup>a</sup>.
- 1329 Egidius de Rudinge, Rector of Hadfor, co. Wigorn<sup>b</sup>.
- 1346 John Ruding occurs as juror in a cause respecting Feckenham Forest<sup>c</sup>.
- 1348 John Ruding occurs as juror<sup>d</sup>.
- 1378 William Ruding was heir of Elizabeth Northgrove's lands in Teddington<sup>e</sup>.
- 1446 Edmund Ruding, Escheator of Worcestershire<sup>f</sup>.
- 1469 } Alicia Rudyng, } Patron of Hinto } relict of Rich. } dip, Worces.
- 1473 } R. of Hofyntre } terfshires.
- 1475 Thomas Ruddyng, instituted to the Rectory of Hampton Lovet, co. Wigorn<sup>h</sup>.
- 1490 John Rudyng, Bailif of Droitwich<sup>i</sup>.
- 1501 Edmund Ruding de Hofyntre, Patron of Hindlip<sup>k</sup>.
- 1581, or } Henry Rudinge, Bailif of thereabout, } Droitwich<sup>l</sup>.






Without dates.  
Edmund Rudinge, and Alice his wife, on a window in Martin-Hofentre church<sup>m</sup>.  
Their possessions in Worcestershire were lands in Hofyntre, Beoley, Feckenham, and Hanbury. Nash, Vol. I. p. 65.

- Richard Rudging (quere) John Rudyng and Thomas Rudyng occur as Regarders<sup>n</sup>.
- Edmund Ruding, and his son John; who was father of Edmund Ruding, whose only daughter Alice married Thomas Grant, of Northbrook, co. Warwick<sup>o</sup>. This does not agree with the pedigree above.
- Maurice Sheldon had issue John, seated at Abberton, in Worcestershire, temp. H. IV. who, by a daughter of John Cotton, of Cotton Hall, in Cheshire, had Ralph, who married the heiress of Ruding<sup>p</sup>.
- Sir John Spencer, Knight, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Walter Graunt, of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, whose mother was daughter and heiress of Humphrie Ruding, of the Wick, co. Wigorn<sup>q</sup>.
- Richard Bartlet, of Castle Morton, co. Wigorn, married Alicia, daughter of Ruding, of Martin Hofentre. Nash. Vol. II. p. 110.

<sup>a</sup> Nash's Worcestershire, Vol. II. p. 396. <sup>b</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 484. <sup>c</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 439.  
<sup>d</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 440. <sup>e</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 439. <sup>f</sup> Id. Vol. I. Introduction xiii.  
<sup>g</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 589. <sup>h</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 541. <sup>i</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 323.  
<sup>k</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 589. <sup>l</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 305. <sup>m</sup> Id. Vol. II. p. 165.  
<sup>n</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 440. <sup>o</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 440. <sup>p</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 65.  
<sup>q</sup> Bridges's Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 474.







## Pedigree of Ruding, of Westcotes near Leicester.

William Ruding, lived in the time of Henry VIII. John Ruding, of Arbury, co. Warwick,  
and of Westcotes, died 1543. Joice, daughter of Thomas Purefoy,  
of Fenny Drayton, co. Leicester. Richard Ruding, 2d son, died Oct. 8, 1582.   
[From this person the present family is  
lineally descended]Anne, daughter of John Driver, of  
Limehouse, near London. 

The arms of Ruding of Worcester-  
shire are Arg. on a bend between two  
lions rampant Sable a wivern of the  
field. Ruding of Leicestershire bears  
the same coat, quartering Arg. on two  
bars Vert, 3 plates, 2 and 1<sup>a</sup>. And  
Sable crusily fitchée 3 fleurs de lis Arg. a  
canton Ermine<sup>b</sup>. This last quartering  
is borne by Watercrofte, and is quar-  
tered by William Clerke, of Dudley,  
co. Stafford, temp Hen. VI. in right  
of his wife Prudence Watercrofte.  
Clerke's arms are, Barry of 4, Gules and  
Vert, 3 plates. Quere, of what county  
was the family of Watercrofte? Can

any marriage be ascertained between  
Ruding and Clerke, or between Ruding  
and Watercrofte?

Below I have added all the notices I  
can find of persons of the name of  
Ruding in different counties, which  
may possibly assist this enquiry.

John Ruding, Abbot of Ofeney, 1229<sup>c</sup>.Robert de le Rudyng, of Alicester, con-  
veyed lands in Raggeley and Countes-  
hul, 1327<sup>d</sup>.Richard atte Ruyding and Elizabeth his  
wife levied a fine on lands at Foshaw, co.  
Warwick, 1387<sup>e</sup>.Alanus de Wodelow, 10 Ed. II. & 7 Ed. III. Joh. Chestere.  Avicia, fil. & cohæres.Rich. Chestre, al. dict. Ric. de Wodelow, 8 Ed. III. Thomas Ruding, 1 maritus.  Alicia.Will. Ruding<sup>f</sup>.John Ruding, Prebendary of Buckham,  
1471; died 1481<sup>g</sup>.William Butler, Esq. of Freston Capes,  
co. Northampton, married Elizabeth,  
daughter of — Rudinge, of Cotton,  
co. Warwick<sup>h</sup>.Thomas Ludford, of Witherley, sold his  
share of the manor of Manceter, co.  
Warwick, to John Rudding, in 1551<sup>i</sup>.Toute la retenue Monf. le Counte de War-  
rewyk, des gentz darmes & des Arch'rspour sa dem're a Caley's sur lenforce-  
ment de sa ville & les marches illoques.

Chivalers.

Escuiers.

Valets. { Matth. Rudyng.  
Johan. Rudyng.  
Will. Rudyng<sup>k</sup>, and several others.1594. Robert Ruddyng, John Riddyng,  
and Rolendus Riddinge, were jurors at  
a court held for the Manor of Shenston,  
in the co. of Stafford<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Burton (Leicestershire, p. 166,) blazons this coat thus, Vert, a fess between 3 roun-  
dels Argent. In a Visitation of Leicestershire, 1619, [Harleian MS. No. 1369], it is  
blazoned, Argent, on 2 bars Sable 3 plates, 2 and 1.

<sup>b</sup> These arms are cut on Richard Ruding's tombstone in St. Mary's Church, in Leice-  
ster. He died in 1582.

<sup>c</sup> Willis's Mixed Abbeys, Vol. II. p. 180, and Stevens's Monasticon, Vol. II. p. 123-4.

<sup>d</sup> A deed in the possession of Walter Ruding, Esq.

<sup>e</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. p. 948.

<sup>f</sup> Id. Vol. I. p. 469.

<sup>g</sup> Willis's Buckingham, p. 57. 61. 62. 69. 75. 83. For his other preterments see  
Willis's Cathedrals, and Le Neves's Fasti. Willis, in his History of Buckingham, and his  
Cathedrals, gives three different coats to this Ruding, viz. A crescent between six  
mulletts, [p. 62]; and, Gules a crescent inter six escallons Argent 3, 2, and 1, [p. 69];  
and, A crescent within a border of five mullets. Cathedrals, Vol. II. p. 102.

<sup>h</sup> Bridges's Northamptonshire, Vol. I. p. 82.

<sup>i</sup> Bartlet's Mandueffedum Romanum. Misc. Antiquities, No. I. p. 35.

<sup>k</sup> MS. British Museum XIII. 7. No date to the MS.

<sup>l</sup> MS. British Museum B. B. 14. A Court Roll of Shenston.



The family of Rudding, Rudging, or Ridding, began to settle in Shenston in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. They were ruined in the trouble of Charles I's reign. In the year 1667, William and Nicholas, of Lynne, two of the name of Thomas, of Stonall, William and Edward Rudding, all housekeepers, paid the assessment to the royal aid. The whole line is now at an end, or reduced to one poor family\*.

A letter of Attorney from John At Rudyng de Denham concerning lands at Denham, 1410<sup>b</sup>.

A deed from John atte Rudyng, alias Hurst, of London, to John Smith, of Denham, co. Bucks, 1410<sup>c</sup>.

In the chancel of Roughan church, co. Norfolk, is a gravestone to the memory of William Yelverton, Esq: and his two wives; and on a plate over the second wife, who was the daughter of — Cocker, her arms. 1st, Per bend Argent and Sable, 3 lys in bend counter-changed. 2d, Sable a griffin segreant in an orle of martlets Argent, Fragmere. 3d, Argent a fess between 6 oak leaves, Fitz Langley. 4th, A fess between 3 talbots passant. 5th, Argent on a bend between 2 lions rampant Sable, a cockatrice or wivern of the first, Ruding. 6th, As the first<sup>d</sup>.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

I MUCH approve all that your ingenious and respectable correspondent, pp. 23 and 24 of your last Magazine, says of those two worthy men Dr. Horne and Dr. Kennicott; and I have read, with much pleasure, the Life of the former, by Mr. Jones. As I was not educated at Oxford, I did not understand, before, what really *Hutchinsonianism* was; but, I think, if I had there studied Divinity, I should have been, in some degree, an *Hutchinsonian*, from the favourable, and I have no doubt the true, account Mr. Jones has given of it. But I wish your correspondent had not treated *Natural Religion* as a *chimera*. If that was Mr. Hutchinson's opinion, I must have differed from him likewise in this article; for, when I am informed by Holy Scripture, Rom. i. 20, that "the invisible things of God, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead,"

and that it was inexcusable in men not to glorify God as God, upon this very account, "because they knew God;" when I am moreover informed, Acts xiv. 17, that "God, in times past," i. e. before the Gospel, "left not himself without witness in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness;" I own it appears to me, that Reason was so far able to form to itself a knowledge of God. I am firmly persuaded, that, from the very first ages, God made particular revelations of himself to particular persons; but that he permitted the generality of mankind to discover him by his works. I own, I cannot perceive any bad consequences from this doctrine of Natural Religion, unless it is abused. In itself it seems properly to lead to a belief of every revelation, that, from this antecedent knowledge of God, we are persuaded bears ample proofs of its divine original. And I so far agree with your correspondent, that, since God has been pleased to reveal himself to us in the Gospel, the first article of the Creed is, from that circumstance, become now as much an article of our faith as the second: "*Ye believe in God, believe also in me.*" I perceive this matter might be spun out to a great length; but I will not longer trespass upon your time at present.

Yours, &c.

A. U.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.

THOMAS HEARNE, in his Preface to the History of Glastonbury, p. lxiv. had lamented, in like manner with J. P. vol. LXV. p. 716, the want of some work upon Architects. They have not, however, been altogether neglected. Lord Orford has preserved a good deal relating to our ancient architects in the first volume of his "Anecdotes of Painting." Vasari, in his Lives of the Painters, and Bultart, in his "Academie des Sciences," have spoken of many foreign architects; and there is an express work upon the lives of celebrated architects, by Felibien, printed at London, 1705, 12mo. Many notices relating to the subject are likewise dispersed in various books; but an entirely new work of this kind would undoubtedly be a *desideratum* in literature. S. E.

\* Sanders's History of Shenston. Misc. Antiq. No. IV. p. 240. The name of Rudging, or Reading, occurs likewise at p. 207. 209. 215. 253.

<sup>b</sup> British Museum, MS 86. D. 31.

<sup>c</sup> Id. 29.

<sup>d</sup> Blomefield's Norfolk, Vol. V. p. 1052.



50. *A new, correct, and much-improved History of the Isle of Wight, from the earliest Times of authentic Information to the present Period; comprehending whatever is curious or worthy of Attention in Natural History; with its Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military State in the various Ages, both antient and modern. The modern History, in a more especial Manner, from the topographical Arrangement under which it is related, and from the liberal Communications of Gentlemen on the Island, has peculiar Claims to public Notice, and demands, from its interesting and important Tendency, the most particular Regard, so as to render the Work every Way far superior to any Thing yet published relative to this favourite Spot. To which is annexed, a very copious Index of the Subjects contained in it; and to the Whole is prefixed a new and very elegant Map of the Island, dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Honourable Thomas Orde Powlett, Governor of the Island, purposely engraved for this Work; a Table of Contents, &c. 1795. 8vo.*

SO much has been already published on the subject, within a very few years, that, if the Isle of Wight can furnish materials for any discussion after this ample one, it must be a description in fuller topographical detail. This history of it is introduced by an essay, in eight pages, on the pleasure and duty of history.

Chap. I. treats of the natural history of the island.

Chap. II. enquires whether it was antiently an island or peninsula; the question is decided in favour of the former, from the earliest accounts we have of it.

Chap. III. treats of the antient military history of the island.

Chap. IV. of its antient protection and defence.

Chap. V. of the castles and forts.

Chap. VI. VII. and VIII. of the civil history of the island till it was purchased by the Crown, and after that purchase; and after it was retained by the Crown.

Chap. IX. of King Charles's history, from his arrival in this island to his execution.

Chap. X. of the civil history of the island, from King Charles's death.

Chap. XI. history of the several boroughs.

Chap. XII. the house of industry.

Chap. XIII. the privileges of the governors.

Chap. XIV. the religious houses.

Chap. XV. the local or topographical history of the parishes, their churches

and chapels, with an account of the manors and gentlemen's seats, comprehending the history of their antient and present proprietors.

This work will, in great measure, supersede the costly history of this isle published by Sir Richard Worsley, bart. 1781, 4to, though it has not all the documents from records, which fill the appendix to that history, nor the advantage of plates, which are indeed scarcely an ornament to the other work. We commend the pains taken by Mr. Albin, of Newport, to compile an account of the island, whence both the inhabitants and strangers may derive information.

51. *The Statistical Account of Scotland.*  
(Continued from vol. LXV. p. 1028.)

THE VIIIth volume of this work treats of the forty parishes of *Dornoch, Eckford, Gigha and Cara, Ladykirk, Douglas, Tweedsmuir, Kilmartin, Auchtertool, Cairlue, Canisbay, Newburgh, Dundee, Cromdale, Tough, Stirling, Kelton, Aplegarib, Beith, Guthrie, Glenorchy and Inishail, Crieck, Duffus, Dumbarny, Kelmalie, Torryburn, Ferryport on craig, Logie, Cadder, Muthil, Moy and Dalarossie, Leslie, Hawick, Clatt, Drymen, Edenkeillie, Monivaird and Stravan, Kilbride in Arran, Moongie, Symington, Alloa.*

*Dornoch* was an antient episcopal see, of whose cathedral remain three ailes, forming the present church. Most of the families of any distinction connected with the parish continue to bury within the church. In some sort to remedy this nuisance, the church was *lofted* some years ago, at the height of about seven feet from the ground: to this upper story, which is the present place of worship, the ascent is by stairs from without, the open area underneath still serving as a burying-ground. Notwithstanding this improvement, which is a considerable one, the church is, from its vast extent and stupendous height, a very incompetent house of worship, being extremely cold, and beyond the powers of an ordinary voice. Around the cathedral is the church-yard, without any fence, and in the centre of the burgh. It is the market-place; the county-road runs through it. Some years ago the heritors of the parish and the magistrates of the burgh entertained a resolution to prohibit all farther burying there. A piece of ground



ground without the town was accordingly marked out for that use. A day was fixed, beyond which no person was admitted to the old ground, and public intimations repeatedly made; but the prejudices of the people prevailed, and the project was relinquished.

Such is the soil of *Gigba*, on the coast of Argyle, that the ground must be cleared of stones at great expence. The barbarous practice of working with four horses a-breast, which still prevails in some parts of the highlands, is said never to have obtained here. But another practice, not less barbarous, is sometimes used, though not so common as in other places; that is, tying the harrow to the horse's tail. This is often done to save the expence and trouble of harness, and sometimes to tame young horses, as they term it, which indeed it does with a vengeance. For the honour of human nature, as well as from a regard to the safety and ease of that noble animal, to which we are so much indebted for a great share of the pleasures and conveniences of life, it is to be wished that other proprietors would form a resolution, as is now the case here, to put an effectual stop to such cruelty (p. 48).

The common opinion, that wood will not grow in the Western islands of Scotland, is contradicted by facts, by the quantities of trunks found in their moor, and the fine sprouts of oak, ash, and other wood, growing in the valleys, or on the sheltered sides of the hills, but in winter neglected, and allowed to be eaten up by cattle, instead of being inclosed. The poorer inhabitants are obliged to fetch fuel from a distance, and frequently overload their boats with fatal consequences. These are arguments enough for raising trees, if the inclination was equal to the expediency (p. 45).

The tale of an offensive smell from a number of stone-coffins under a cairn, which "obliged the diggers to drink spirits, and keep always to the windward-side, and that, when they omitted these precautions, they had violent head-achs," sounds a little exaggerated. Among the few plates in this volume is a plan of this cairn, and sections of rocks and caverns through which the sea pushes up a kind of spouts. It is the opinion of the minister of *Gigba*, that, "were the labour and industry of such a number of able men as are in the highlands and islands of Scotland

properly directed and encouraged, the effects would, in a short time, be sensibly felt by the nation at large; the most valuable discoveries might be made, inexhaustible magazines, and materials for every branch of manufacture, might be found out, and the exertions and inventions of a great part of the kingdom, which are now lying dormant, might, happily for themselves and society, be thus brought into action. The most effectual means of bringing about such a change seems to be the lessening and regulating the duties on salt and coals, the erection of towns or villages, and the opening canals" (p. 69).

The old castle at *Douglas* was burnt by accident about 33 years ago (1758). The Duke, in his life-time, built one wing of a new castle, of very strong and elegant work, in which there are betwixt 50 and 60 fire-rooms. This wing was finished by Lord Douglas, but it [the castle] still wants a front and another wing to complete the plan. The dining-room is a most elegant one, being 40½ feet long, 25 broad, and 18 high. There is also a beautiful hanging stair, which is much admired by all people of taste.

Marion Chisholm brought the plague from Edinburgh to *Tweedsmuir* in a bundle of cloaths; in consequence of which a number of persons died, and were buried in the ruins of their houses, which their neighbours pulled down upon their dead bodies (p. 89).

The taste for inclosing and uniting farms, which seems to be on the increase throughout Scotland, will, perhaps, eventually be unfavourable to the population, and most undoubtedly to the personal character and morals of its inhabitants, whom it forces from the active healthy employments of a country life to take refuge in manufacturing towns and populous cities, which may literally be said to be the graves of the human species (p. 113).

"It need hardly be observed, that the Scotch word *Kirk*, for a place of worship, approaches nearer to the original Greek, *Kyrios* [*Kyrioy oimos*], than the English word *Church*, and ought, perhaps, to be made use of, at least in Scotland." We always imagined both *kirk* and *church* were derived from the Saxon *Cynic*; but, as some affinity has been found between that language and the Greek, it may perhaps be a contraction, *Kyri* etc.



Fruit abounds more in *Cairluka* parish than in any other on the Clyde, or perhaps even in Scotland. A list of summer, middle or harvest, and winter apples is given, amounting, together, to near 50 sorts, and of pears to 34 (p. 125-7). Among the disorders of the parish are reckoned three of the *imagination* (p. 128): a man who, probably, has an inveterate head-ach, ascribes it to a magician dropping red-hot pins into his brain; a woman who has alternate silent and talking fits; and a man who, disclaiming the merit of good works, resolved to abstain from them for six weeks, and got his maid with child; *hæc seriæ nugæ ducuntur risum*. Mr. Scot is not deeply versed in antiquarian lore when he supposes Watling-street a corruption of *Vitellius-street* (p. 136). At *Carluka* ante-nuptial fornication is dismissed with a *seasonal rebuke like a private marriage*, so that none are hardened by frequent *appearances*, and marriage is encouraged in all (p. 141).

In *Canisbay*, in Caithness, there are no manufactures. Their common apparel is of home-growth and texture, generally dyed black. Their *dress* cloaths are all imported. There are few superstitious customs among them, except the belief of the occasional appearance of ghosts and fairies. No gentleman, however, of the name of *Sinclair*, either in *Canisbay*, or throughout Caithness, will put on *green apparel*, or think of crossing the Ord, on a *Monday*, on which day they crossed it, so dressed, in their way to the battle of Flodden, where they fought and fell, without leaving a representative of the name behind them. If the Ord must be got beyond on Monday, the journey is performed by sea. A superstition thus derived from the heroism of their ancestors, and so well calculated to excite a similar spirit in their offspring, Philosophy itself will allow to be preserved from oblivion (p. 156, n.)

The dangers arising to navigation from the currents in *Pentland frith*, occasioned by the collision of tide and other varieties and irregularities, render a lighthouse indispensably necessary. It is reckoned that 2000 vessels at least pass through this frith in the course of a year (pp. 166, 167).

The charter of Queen Mary conveys to the town of *Dundee* the place and yard belonging to the Grey Cordelier friers, for this special reason, that "the

former burying-ground, in St. Clement's church-yard, was in the *middyies* of the town, and, by burying in it *pest* and other contagious sickness might be *ingenerit* and made to *persevere*" (p. 225).

At *Tough*, in Aberdeenshire, resides Mr. Byres, who, for the last 30 years, lived chiefly at Rome, where he was well known and deservedly respected for his taste, learning, and integrity (p. 264). He proposed to publish the *Etruscan Antiquities of Corneto*, the antient Tarquinium, by subscription, 1767 (see our vol. XLIX. p. 288, and XXXIV. 475), but with what success does not appear.

The seceders at *Tough* separated from their minister in 1760, because he was desirous of introducing the new method of singing, which he found acceptable to many of his parishioners. They built a new kirk, and have *now* adopted the new mode of singing, which was the sole source of the original rupture (p. 265). So much for Dissenting consistency!

The West church of *Stirling*, the present place of worship, was erected by Cardinal Beaton, and is a splendid and magnificent fabrick, but very little accommodated to the purposes of Presbyterian worship. It would need to be almost totally altered and repaired to render it either elegant or convenient. The absurd pretence of its area being private property, held in no better security than the gift or conveyance of the kirk-session (some of the possessors indeed found on grants from the town-council, for some trifling consideration), is the great hindrance to this most necessary reparation. The area of the church ought never to be the property of any but the community at large. Common Sense, as well as Religion, dictate that the poor should have an opportunity of hearing the Gospel as well as the rich" (p. 278). The minister of *Stirling* repeats his complaints of the want of room in the churches there for the poor, and recommends that churches be built, or places provided, for their accommodation. We think he carries this complaint too far when he extends it to every town, city, and borough, in Great Britain. He complains of the garrison of invalids, about 200 men, in the castle, as an idle, debauched set of men, whose connexions spread poverty and dissoluteness; and represents, in strong terms, the ill effects of



of an increasing distillery. "A distiller working *against time*, as it is called, i. e. paying so much annually per gallon for the contents of his still, and working without controul, can now charge his still no less than 25 times in 24 hours, instead of once or twice as formerly, when he was regularly surveyed. This pours in so great a quantity of the commodity to the market, that it cannot miss being cheap." The manners of the inferior ranks are much hurt and debased every where by the great number of tippling-houses, and the low price of ardent spirits (p. 291—295). Many other complaints are set forth respecting the poor, their character, distresses, and mode of relief; "observations unavoidable, from an attentive survey of the manners of many among the lower ranks of the people. With respect to the manners of the inhabitants in general, there is a sobriety, order, and decency, among them scarcely to be expected. The great body of the people in Stirling, even of the principal people, do not yet think it below them to attend religious ordinances; and there are few who allow themselves the practice of *jaunting*, or making excursions on the Lord's day, for the sake either of business or pleasure. Hence there is among them an external decorum and soberness of mind, a freedom from giddiness, extravagance, and dissipation, which respect for religious institutions alone can produce. Urbanity and social intercourse are not unfrequent among them. The only thing which interrupts this is *political jealousy*; a demon which, at certain seasons, unhappily rages too much in almost every little burgh throughout Scotland. Would magistracy uniformly maintain the dignity of that situation, and exert itself with spirit or boldness solely for the public good, without any regard to the prolongation of their honour, but just as it results from public suffrage and opinion, this evil would nearly expire. So far as this evil results from dissentient principles in religion, it is less susceptible of cure. For this no remedy can be found but the restoration of religion itself; which always renders men forgiving, affectionate, and gentle, and uniformly unites them in one" (p. 296). "The only jail of the county is here. Petty thefts and debt are the ordinary causes of imprisonment. The Falkirk district of the county being the most populous, and no public magis-

trate residing there, it uniformly furnishes the greatest number of prisoners. The banditti always crowd to a populous place where there is no established authority. There should be, in every county, a public workhouse for the confinement of the pilferers and *forners* who are found to be of that county. Banishment only increases their necessity of stealing" (p. 298).

At Kelton, in Kirkcudbright, is held, on the first Tuesday after June 17, O. S. the largest horse-fair in Scotland, where there is generally a very fine show of all sorts of horses, and great resort of dealers from England, Ireland, and the East, South, and West of Scotland. A weekly market for black cattle is held here every Monday, from October to December annually (pp. 301, 302).

In Carlenwark loch island was found a large iron mallet, or hammer, *stained on one end with blood* (qu. rust?), supposed to have been an instrument to kill the victims in the Druidical time (p. 306).

"The eel is the abhorrence of almost all the common people in the highlands, who consider them as water-serpents, and unfit for the use of man" (p. 344).

The minister of *Glenorchy* complains of the inadequateness of wages and services of female to those of male servants. "Let not their earnings, advanced as they are, be grudged; but let all, who respect the female character and female utility, regret, that these earnings are often thrown away on the gewgaws of vanity and fashion. Every man of humanity is pleased to see them clad in decent and suitable apparel; but it is painful to observe, that what should be a support to their future families, and a provision for sickness and old age, is misapplied in the purchase of silks, laces, lawns, and tinsel. But the moralist may speculate on this female infirmity as he chooses; as far as the lass has cash or credit to procure *brags*, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters" (p. 350).

"St. Connan, the tutelar saint of the country, bestowed his blessing on a well of peculiarly high salubrious water. On a little eminence hard-by, in an humble cot, there dwelt, about 20 years ago, a poor old man, principally supported by this well. The whole day he sat principally at the door of his cot, ready to give the passengers a drink from



from his favourite spring, for which he received some small consideration. It is incredible what quantities he himself drank for 44 years that he lived near it. He never had a complaint; he arrived at the age of 85 or 86, in the exercise of all his mental faculties. The evening before he died he was seen drinking at the well as usual; but, though his practice had prevented disease, it could not save him from the hand of Death. He retired to his cell, and, in the morning, was found dead in his bed. A few shillings, sufficient to save the expences of interment, were got in an old rag beside him. He exacted a promise of the minister of the parish, that none after him should occupy the hut. About this he discovered an anxiety not to be accounted for. The day he was buried, the hut was demolished. It would not indeed have been easy to have found a new occupant, for the whole inside of this solitary habitation was lined with fragments of coffins brought from the church-yard, year after year, as repairs were needed" (p. 351).

"With us in Scotland many of our country kirks are such dark, damp, and dirty hovels, as chill and repress every sentiment of devotion. They, besides, endanger the health of every class of worshippers, and encourage the indifferent and indolent in their neglect of institutions, with the sacred observance of which, moral obligation itself, and the public and private happiness of man, are so much and so immediately connected. To the honour, however, of all classes of people in this country, it may be said with justice, that no where are the ordinances of Religion more respected or better attended. Persons of the most cultivated understandings, and of the first rank in society, are not ashamed to join in the public offices of devotion. Here cold and cruel Infidelity has not yet reared her baneful banner. Here the rich and poor meet together in the house of God" (p. 352).—"In no part of the kingdom has patronage been exercised with more marked attention to the heritors and people of a parish than in this county" (p. 354).

The character of the people of Glenorchy is thus drawn by their minister: "The inhabitants of this parish have, from time immemorial, been marked for peculiar regularity of manners and decency of conduct. They are, in general, sober, industrious, and humane;

courteous, peaceable, and contented. They are all of the Established Church, and attend the public institutions of Religion with becoming attention and decorum. Here are no religious controversies to agitate the human mind, to hurt the feelings of the heart, and to render men fierce, injurious, and uncharitable to one another. Enormous crimes are unknown in this place. Law-suits occur but seldom. The little differences that arise occasionally among neighbours are settled either by the good offices of a justice of the peace, who resides in the parish, or by Lord Breadalbane's chamberlain or steward, when he comes to the country; and the small fines that are at times imposed for misdemeanors are generally paid to the kirk-treasurer for behoof of the poor of the parish. The superior class of tacksmen live in commodious and decent houses, in the enjoyment of the comforts of life, with order, neatness, and hospitality; and even the middling and lower ranks of the peasantry live in a style of plenty and cleanliness very different from that of their predecessors. Formerly, indeed, much of that time which is now spent in useful industry, or acquiring mental improvement, was passed in indolence, in the favourite dance, or in listening to the captivating 'tales of other times.' A strict attention to credit, and a marked punctuality in discharging every money-engagement, has long characterised even the poorest villager of the country. The simple promise of the poor to pay, without any other obligation, will generally procure, from those who know them, the loan of money in their straits, and family necessities from the shop-keeper. Such is the state of this united parish, and such the general character of the people in it. May no future statistical writer, in his accounts of either, have ever cause to give a worse representation of them!" Amen and Amen, say we.

Mac Ian, alias Kennedy, concealed the Pretender, notwithstanding there was a reward of 30,000*l.* for his apprehension; and was at last hanged for stealing a cow, which George II. declared he would have forgiven, had he known it in time.

The parish of *Criech*, in Sutherland, is reckoned one of the largest in Scotland. The length from East to West, inhabited, is reckoned 24 computed miles; but the utmost bounds stretch far



far into the hills and moors between it and Eddrachylis, and may be reckoned upwards of 40 miles. The breadth varies from 2 to 5 and 10 miles. A missionary minister was settled here upwards of 25 years, and preached every third *sabbath* in the heights of Criech, for a salary of 25l. sterling from the king's bounty, and 7 from the parishes, and 15 computed miles were under this mission. The royal bounty was discontinued in 1789; and Lady Ross Baillie appointed a permanent mission, with a better salary and comfortable accommodations (p. 362—370).

It is proposed to introduce a manufactory of spinning and weaving cotton into the HIGHLANDS, by a company of 30 proprietors, at 100l. a share (p. 382).

The epitaph on a sailor in *Duffus* church-yard (p. 396) is common in every sea-port town in England. Here are some sensible remarks on the language of Morayshire, English, with a provincial dialect, but not convincing in favour of the Scottish pronunciation (p. 396). "The people here became Presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the alternations of Presbytery and Episcopacy they did not at all discover that decided preference to Presbytery which marked the Western and Southern counties. Had not their sentiments been keener than ours on that point, our island would probably, at present, have had but one national church. At the Revolution, few of the clergy of this province conformed to Presbyterianism, but availed themselves of the indulgence which the Government gave of allowing them to remain on their benefices for life, on qualifying to the civil government. And, in order to cherish Presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, to send clergy from the Southern counties to serve the cure. The horror at the name of *holidays*, which once was a characteristick of the Puritans and *true-blue* Presbyterians, never took possession of our common people here; and they still celebrate, perhaps without ever thinking of the origin of the practice, St. John's, St. Stephen's, Christmas-day, &c. by assembling, in large companies, to play at foot-ball, dance, and make merry" (p. 399).

The minister of *Kilmalie* says, "The ITCH, which has been imputed as a disgrace to this quarter of the island, is  
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but rarely seen now, even among the lowest classes of the people. This, doubtless, is owing to their living in a more *cleanly* manner than their forefathers. But *this distemper is not peculiar to a Highlander*—nor to a *Scotchman*. It is a *plant* which grows in countries South of the Tweed; else there would be no word to express it in the English tongue; and it is well known to have been one of the plagues incident to the Egyptians, Deut. xxviii. 27" (p. 409). The female disorder, that is a disgrace to human nature, occurs so seldom, that it was treated by the father of a girl infected with it as some "*low-country disorder*" (p. 410).

The tardiness in improvement in North Britain is ascribed, in a great degree, to the want of public spirit, and of liberal sentiment, in many of the landholders; for whose benefit are here inserted the following lines, written by a highland proprietor, when at Laurencekirk, by way of apostrophe to Lord Gardenstown:

"If Rome, from a dirty and mean paltry village,  
[lage,  
Arose to such grandeur by plunder and pil-  
What may not the patron of Laurencekirk hope,  
Before Arts and Science and Industry drop?  
Had our lords or our lairds but the half of thy merit, [spirit,  
The tenth of thy sense, or the twelfth of thy  
Our poor would be rich, and our rich would be great,  
And quite independent of minions of state."

"When an attempt was made, some time ago, to have the condition of the school-masters in this country somewhat bettered, the argument by which some lords and gentlemen opposed it was, that 'they wished parish-schools were suppressed altogether, because their servants were *corrupted* by being taught to *read and work*; that they would be more *obedient* and *dutiful* were they more *ignorant*, and had no education.' This illiberal idea is refuted by fact. That *Ignorance* cannot be the mother of *Morality*, more than of *Devotion*, is proved by experience. The good behaviour of the lower ranks in Scotland, in general, contrasted with the immoral crimes and annual execution of many of the same class in the sister-kingdom, can be ascribed to nothing but the superior advantages the former enjoy of early education and proper instruction in the first principles of



of moral and religious duty. Deprive them of these, and they will soon become as great savages as the most ignorant rabble of *London, Paris, or Birmingham*" (p. 481).

In stating the population of *Cadder*, we are told there is a *dog*, a *watch*, and a *clock*, for every house in the parish (p. 483).

In a charter granted to *Hawic*, 1545, James Blair was taxed with "one penny of the kingdom of Scotland upon the ground of his half *particate*, for finding and furnishing one lamp or pot of burning oil before the altar of the parish church of *Hawic* in time of high mass and vesper-prayers all holy days of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of *Hawic*, the founders of the lamp, and their successors" (p. 526).

"Alexander Orröck, the first minister of *Hawic* after the Revolution, appears to have been a man rigid in discipline and of extensive charity. As a proof of the former there is told an extraordinary instance. The magistrates, having offended against decency and propriety, were cited before him, and were not allowed to act in office, nor released from the thunders of the Church, until they had, on their *uncovered* knees, asked pardon of God and the Kirk-session. This is a degree of ecclesiastical severity now happily unknown" (p. 533).

"The East end of the church of *Clatt* appears to have been a *Popish place of worship of some note*, and of very old date. When the seats were removed, at the last reparation, there appeared, on the back wall and at the end, a neat tablet of free stone, about three feet square, with side columns and a cornice. In the middle, in profile, are effigies of our Saviour on the cross, with the initials of the *scripture inscription* at the top. The piece was ornamented with painting, in colours of vermillion, azure, and gold leaf, very bright and fresh. It was placed, about five feet high, above the area, and probably stood above the spot where the altar was placed. Within the opposite corner, at the front wall, was an apartment, or closet, of a cubical form, which seems to be the sacristy, where the host, *money*, and books, were kept. Also, within the inner *scancing* of the East door, another such closet, but smaller, probably for holding a vessel with consecrated water for sprinkling

the people as they entered to worship. At taking down the old walls, the officious zeal of the workmen broke and defaced the tablet before it could be rescued from their hands" (pp. 542, 543).

"The people of *Edenkeillie*, in *Murray*, are rather gloomy in their ideas of religion; but they are of a peaceable disposition, sober, and honest in their dealings, and very ready to extend their charity to the poor" (p. 566).

It is curious to hear the reasoning of the good people of *Symington* on the tax on *births*. "The only grievance they complain of is the trifling tax on *births*. Every country parish has its philosophers, politicians, and divines. The leaders of the people make their observations on every thing that passes; and their remarks are sometimes shrewd and sensible. They apprehend that, instead of *paying a duty* on the birth of a child, the parents should *receive a reward*, and have privileges and immunities granted to them, according to the number of their children. But their *chief objection* is on the *score of religion*. Connecting births with baptism, it is considered as a tax on that *ordinance*. Viewing it in this light, the idea of *paying for the sacrament* is, of all other, the most *impious and profane*. It is supposed to imply a contempt of all the blood that has been shed in the Protestant cause, and as giving freedom to *the beast with the seven heads and ten horns* to trample the memory of the old covenanters under his feet" (p. 589). These good people certainly never make the minister a present, or he does not claim a fee, at a christening. Happily for their scruples, the tax is done away.—In this parish is recorded the cure of the bite of a mad dog by unslacked hot lime, which, being blown by the wind from the kiln on the wound, fretted it so much that he was obliged to wipe it frequently, and, though other animals bitten by the same dog died, the man recovered in three weeks (p. 590).

It appears that, so late as the present century, the punishment of death for theft was commuted for servitude to a particular person; and a collar was found in the Forth with this inscription: "Alexander Steuart found guilty of death for theft at Perth, 5 December, 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant to Sir John Aresken of Alva." The sentence to this effect is printed in p. 600.



Mr. Wedderburn, of St. Germain's in East Lothian, published a pamphlet on the question, What *proportion* of the produce of arable land ought to be paid as *rent* to the landlord? He states, that a farm of 120 Scotch, or 152 English acres of good land would enable a man to bring up an useful family with credit and comfort. Double he calls *middle-sized*, and treble a *large* one; and thinks none should exceed it. Others hold a different opinion, and perhaps with reason (pp. 612. 613).

52. *An Essay on Design in Gardening, first published in 1768, now greatly augmented; also, a Revival of several later Publications on the same Subject.* By George Mason.

"THIS little essay was first published, in 1768, without its author's name. Of this circumstance it was thought necessary to advertise the reader, on account of some subsequent publications on the same subject, which have silently adopted many of the sentiments of this essay. No charge of plagiarism is here meant to be brought against the respectable authors. But some precaution seemed requisite, lest the writer of the essay should fall under a groundless suspicion of having copied those that followed him. Such is the meaning of this advertisement. For the same reason, all *new insertions* are included in [ ]; but mere *corrections* and *omissions* seldom pointed out. The reader should be told too, that, from some very singular infirmities of constitution, the writer has never seen any of the places mentioned by him (except Paine's hill once in 1770) since the essay was last published; therefore it still refers to the state they were in previous to 1768. These constitutional infirmities have also occasioned so long a delay in the republication."—The subjects of this essay are, Antient Eastern Paradises; Grecian, Roman, English, gardening; Classical landscapes; British gardening; Remarks on vistas, ground, fences, shrubberies, woods, plantations, water, mansions, edifices, pillars and urns, statues, conveniences, miscellaneous; Discussion of the real state of taste in gardening in this country for more than the last half-century, as exemplified by Kent, Southcote, Hamilton, Lyttelton, Pitt, Shenstone, Morris, Wright, and Brown; their respective merits appreciated, and a decided superiority of British taste in gardening over that of other European

countries, or of former periods at home, asserted. Agreeable to this idea, the essayist controverts the systems of later designers. He in general applauds the design of his poetical namesake; but controverts the ideas of Lord Orford and later writers, and of all professors of laying-out grounds; and differs both from Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Price in their ideas of *picturesque* beauty; which Mr. M. defines "forming such scenery as a spectator would *wish* to be perpetuated by painting. The power of the painter to answer the wish of the spectator makes no part of the idea" (p. 3).

53. *Narrative of M. de Chaumereux, who escaped from the Massacres of Aurai and Vannes, after the Expedition of Quiberon; with Observations on the public Opinion in Brittany. To which is added, a Prospectus for Pasigraphy, or, first Elements of the Art of Printing and Writing in a Language to be understood in all Languages without Translation.*

THE calamities here related, so shocking to humanity, are ascribed to Tallien by the relator, who escaped by the kind attentions of a young woman, whom he characterises by the name of Sophia. He accuses the French Nation of treachery, cruelty, and disloyalty, which are the crimes of the *Convention*, who over-awed the Army, which, M. de C. is persuaded, will be easily reduced to the ordinary state of peace. The Chouans are the most dangerous enemies of the Republicans, from their occupying a country of such extent and importance. "It is in public spirit alone that our hopes should rest; and the change wrought in France, in this respect, is increasing. Tyranny cannot long reign in a country where I have seen so many virtues."

*Pasigraphy* is the invention of Messieurs Menon and Sicard, gentlemen of established reputation in Paris, and will appear, superbly printed in large octavo, as soon as the subscription is sufficient to defray the expence of the engravings, punchions, matrices, and fount, of this new typography.

54. *The Roses; or, King Henry VI.; an historical Tragedy, represented at Reading School, October 15, 16, 17, 1795; compiled principally, from Shakspeare; published as it was performed for the Benefit of the Cheap Repository for moral and instructive Tracts.*

THE four last acts of the third part of



of Henry VI. furnished the plan of this dramatic piece, wherein are interspersed passages from parts I. and II. of Henry VI. and from Richard II. The prologue was written by William Benwell, M. A. and the epilogue by Mr. Pye, the poet laureat, explaining the design of the institution for whole use the play was acted.

55. *An Elegiac Poem, sacred to the Memory and Virtues of the Hon. Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal; containing an historical Retrospect on the Progress of Science and foreign Conquest in Asia. By the Author of Indian Antiquities.*

THE Genius of *antient* Asia is introduced, characterised and contrasted with that of *modern* Asia. She pronounces the eulogium of her departed favourite, and traces the progress of Eastern science, according to the arrangement of his own dissertations before the Asiatic Society. The subject leads her to depict the horrors of the Mohammedan irruption in the 7th century, contrasting the barbarism of the first propagators of Islamism in Asia with the patronage and promotion of the arts by their descendants. The successive invaders of India are delineated, including the irruption of Nadir Shah, and the subversion of the Mogul empire; which lead to a character of Sir William Jones. The Genius having finished, the inferior Genii play their part at his tomb. The personal acquaintance of the author with Sir William Jones, and the patronage he received from him, render peculiarly interesting this elegy, which possesses much poetical spirit, and is a just tribute of respect to an excellent man; but is too long and crowded for an elegiac poem; and perhaps, in some instances, Fancy too often supplies the place of Truth.

56. *An Elegy on the Death of the Hon. Sir William Jones, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and President of the Asiatic Society. By William Hayley, Esq.*

MR. H. apologizes, in a short advertisement, for taking up the subject after Mr. Maurice, by observing, that their "common regard for the character they commemorate is so sincere and ingenuous, that they must rejoice in a multiplicity of offerings to a name so entitled to universal praise." In a

note, p. 36, Mr. H. also apologizes for the "long period of mental inactivity to which a personal misfortune had condemned him." It is with regret we offer any criticisms on such a poet; but sincerity obliges us to confess, that this elegy is very unequal to many others of his effusions. We observe in this, as in many other modern poems, too great an affectation of epithets and turns; nor are some of the sentiments so happily expressed as conceived. Yet are there, in this tribute to the merit of the universal Genius who is the subject of it, lines both simple and sublime; and a happy compliment to the present Earl Spencer, the friend and patron of Sir William in their early youth. The poet, borrowing a classic idea from Æschylus, in his dream of Atossa, suggests a monument for his departed friend, and calls on Flaxman the sculptor to execute the design. The poem concludes with an affectionate apostrophe to the widow.

57. *An Enquiry into the Title and Powers of His Majesty, as Guardian of the Duchy of Cornwall during the late Minority of it's Duke. By Charles Watkins, Esq.*

MR. WATKINS considers it as a very doubtful point, whether the King had at any time, from the granting of the charter by Edward the Third to the twelfth year of the reign of Charles the Second, the power, as guardian, of receiving, and retaining to his own use, the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall until the Duke should have attained the age of twenty-one. He is, however, convinced that the statute, passed in the twelfth year of Charles the Second, which abolished military tenures, entirely abrogated such power of the King, supposing that he had been, anterior to that period, entitled to the wardship of the infant Duke; and that, consequently, his present Majesty is responsible for what he derived from the duchy during the Prince of Wales's minority.

58. *Thoughts on the Origin and Formation of Political Constitutions. By John Bowles, Esq. Second Edition.*

THIS pamphlet was written prior to the acceptance of the last French Constitution. From the existing state of affairs, Mr. Bowles then made some predictions; one of them only remains unfulfilled—the consequences of proposing the Constitution first to the acceptance



ceptance of the armies. But it is not impossible that this measure may yet lead to a renewal of the destructive policy of the Roman emperors, which made the pretorian guards the only effective citizens, and the camp the nation.

Mr. B. asserts the moral impossibility that a numerous nation can, in any adequate and true sense of the words, chuse or form their own government; although they may overturn one already in being, and resolve a civil society into a multitude of unconnected individuals. He lays it down, likewise, that every government must be founded in power; which is certainly true, even where its Constitution is defined by laws. For, the power to legislate must have existed before each of the laws defining the Constitution individually, and therefore all collectively. The origin of that power is not here examined into; of this principle he makes a very fine application, in assigning the causes why some Revolutions have terminated in new and regular forms of government, and that of France in anarchy. In the former cases the principal actors held a great power in their hands, still consolidated upon established principles, which enabled them to replace immediately that which they had removed; but this the leveling principles destroyed in the latter. He exemplifies this from the first Revolution of Rome, and that of America.

Mr. B. likewise considers a durable Constitution as a thing of slow growth. He holds, that an assembly of the wisest men could not reason out one that is perfect; nor, if they could, if it were adopted by a nation all at once, would it stand: and that a transplanted system of government would not find, in a foreign soil, that nourishment which would continue its existence. He praises the wisdom of our ancestors, who, solely by the application of sober remedies to their grievances, as they emerged, brought our Constitution to its present state. He contrasts this with the rashness of speculation and experiment.

We recommend this book, as extremely well written; and containing a great quantity of very useful matter. The following extract may furnish a specimen both of the style and reasoning displayed in this pamphlet:

“Of all the idle and absurd undertakings in which men can engage, the most idle

and absurd is that of Constitution-making; nor is it possible for them to display their vanity, presumption, and folly, in a greater degree than by engaging in such an attempt. As well might they pretend to form anew the human race, as to new-model the vast and complicated machine of society, and to regulate, according to their own fancy and caprice,

“———its bearings and its ties,

Its strong connexions, nice dependencies,  
Gradations just”———

Unhappily, the attempt is as mischievous as it is absurd; for, it tends to unsettle every thing that has been established by time and experience; to stake the happiness of millions upon the precarious result of fanciful experiment, and of wild and extravagant speculation; to deprive the social bark of its rudder and its compass, of its pilot and mariners; and to leave it, thus destitute and forlorn, in the midst of the boisterous ocean, at the mercy of the winds and waves.”

59. *An Essay on the Management, Nursing, and Diseases, of Children, from the Birth; and on the Treatment and Diseases of pregnant and lying-in Women: with Remarks on the domestic Practice of Medicine. The Second Edition, revised and considerably enlarged. To which is now added, the Treatment and Diseases of Children at more advanced Periods of Childhood; with Observations on Mothers nursing their Children. The Whole designed for domestic Use, and purposely adapted for Female Comprehension, and perfectly consistent with the Delicacy of the Sex, and suited to the medical Student and younger Practitioner. By William Moss, Surgeon to the Liverpool Lying-in Charity.*

THIS is a very ample title to a very useful book, which has deservedly got to a second edition. It is dedicated, with much propriety, to the Queen; and contains many very just and judicious remarks on the following subjects:

On the domestic Practice of Medicine—On the Management of new-born Children—Cautions at the Birth—Dress of Infants—Necessity and Advantages of Warmth and Rest—Of the Food and the Feeding of new-born Children—The Digestion of the Food familiarly explained—The Food most proper for Children who require feeding before they can be supplied with the Breast—Of the Food in dry Nursing—The Use of Veal Tea—Experiments on the same—Costiveness—Looseness—Difficulty in making Children take the Breast—Advantages of accustoming Children who are wet-nursed to feed with a Spoon—Feeding of a Child that is wet-nursed and does not get Suck enough—Of particular set Times  
of



of feeding—Air and Exercise—Of the Use of Cradles—Washing—Of a hired Wet-nurse—Her Diet, Exercise, &c.—Of the Diseases of Children—Swelling upon the Head—Tongue-tied—Of the Navel—Sore Eyes—Gripes with and without Looseness—Cause of the Gripes—Symptoms of Gripping—Cure of Gripes with and without Looseness—Of the Use of Spirituous Liquors, Spices, and other warm Things, in the Gripes—Wind in the Stomach and Bowels—A Sickness, with or without Throwing up—Remarks on Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels—The Thrush, Frog or Sore Mouth—Gum and Yellowness of the Skin—Milk in the Breasts—Inoculation—Natural Small Pox—Symptoms and Treatment of ditto—Chicken Pox—Measles—Convulsions, outward and inward—Rash—Sore Ears and Neck, and chafing and fretting of the Skin in other Parts—Sore Head—Teething—Rickets—Cause of ditto—Cough—Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma—Chin Cough—Croup—Worms—Chilblains—Marks—Burns and Scalds—Wounds—Miscellanies—Of Weaning.

Treatment of Children at the more advanced Periods of Childhood—Diet—Dress—Air and Exercise—Sleeping—Cold Bathing.

Of the Management of pregnant and lying-in Women—Rules and Cautions during Pregnancy—Blood letting—Sickness and Heartburn—Costiveness—Cramp—Diet—Exercise—Cold Bathing—Miscarriages—Cautions concerning the Nipples and Breasts—Cautions in Dress.

Rules and Cautions after Delivery, and in Lying-in—Diet—After Pains—Pain, Stiffness, Swelling, and Gathering of the Breast—Breast-Boils—Sore Nipples—Of putting the Child to the Breast—A Description of the Mode of Treatment as formerly practised in Lying-in—and the Inferences to be drawn from a Comparison with the present Mode—A Case, by Way of Example—Of dispersing or putting back the Milk of those who do not intend to give Suck—Directions for nursing, and for promoting and increasing the Milk.

Diseases of lying-in Women—Of the Child-bed or Puerperal Fever—A Milk Fever—A Miliary Fever.

Observations on Mothers nursing their own Children.

Various and important as these subjects are, we must allow the author the praise of having, in general, treated them in a judicious manner; and we think his book worthy of a place both in the nursery and the lying-in chamber. It may be also read with advantage by medical practitioners.

On the subject of scalds and burns Mr. Moss, with great propriety, ob-

jects to pulvices and all relaxing and oily applications. On these occasions, the first and the most important steps are generally taken in the nursery. We agree with him, that plunging the part, as speedily as possible, into cold water, is extremely proper; but we wish that, instead of the saturnine lotion, he had strongly recommended the continued use of linen compresses, wet with rectified spirit or common brandy, as soon as either one or the other, but particularly the former, can be procured; for, it is inconceivable to those who have not experienced the benefit of this method, how speedily the burning sensation is subdued by the spirit, and how effectually, if diligently persevered in, it prevents the blistered parts from suppurating, and, consequently, from ulcerating. In fact, the curing of a burn or scald, by the continued application of rectified spirit, may be compared to the healing of a wound by the first intention. Whoever adopts this practice in extensive accidents would do well to have a pail of cold water and a basin constantly in the room to extinguish accidental fire.

The following observation does the author much credit: "Sickness, obstruction, and oppression at the stomach, will always occur, in a greater or less degree, when a child gets the breast on the day he is born, which is generally the practice where hired wet-nurses are engaged."

The propriety of the following may perhaps be doubted: "The sweetly-pleasing smiles, which are so often observed upon the countenances of infants when asleep, and which the fond mother indulges herself with the idea of being the effect of pleasing dreams, is no other than the effect of what is called inward convulsions." Till we read the above, we confess that, like the fond mother, we always imagined the child was either enjoying a belly-full of *suck*, as Mr. Moss calls it, or dreaming that he was playing at bob-cherry, or some such diversion, with the mother's nipple.

In the 430th page we are presented with an useful contrast betwixt the heating and the cooling mode of managing patients in the lying-in chamber; which terminates with this curious piece of information: "I have been informed, by some ladies who have lain-in in *London*, that they were kept in a perpetual stupor and state of intoxication during the greatest part of the



the time of their lying-in." We hope, for the credit of the obstetrical part of the profession in London, that Mr. M. has, in this instance, been misinformed; but, as he subjoins the following note, we must take it for granted that there is some truth in the report, which has escaped our observation: "I am informed, that strenuous efforts are making in London, by many of the most respectable of the faculty, to reform the practice upon this occasion, by the introduction of a cool treatment in lying-in." This must surely mean a reform in the practice of the lady-doctors.

Our praises of this work are confined to the essential circumstance, its utility; as to style and language (which, although they are of less moment, are things that ought to be attended to), it is very indifferently executed. We scarcely remember to have ever before seen the verb *suck* used substantively; but it perpetually occurs in this sense in the work before us: "so it very rarely disagrees with her, except for want of a sufficient quantity of *suck*; therefore if, at the beginning, she has but little *suck*, or if, at any time afterwards, her *suck* sensibly decreases;" and "whatever is taken by a nurse as food or drink is converted, in a very short time, into *suck*." Surely *milk* would have been a more natural expression; but we must, at the same time, acknowledge, that, in the phrase of giving *suck*, the use of the word as a substantive is in some measure sanctioned.

60. *Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; with Views of Peace and War at Home and Abroad. To which is added, Humanity; or, The Rights of Nature; a Poem: revised and corrected. By Mr. Pratt.*

IT is generally a favourable circumstance to literature, and to the lovers of literature, when men of genius travel; and those who have led us with delight through the regions of Romance, seldom fail to entertain us when their attention is directed to surrounding scenery and living manners. This is sufficiently exemplified by the avidity with which the "Travels" and "Journals" of such authors are usually read. For although, as it has been well observed by an elegant writer, quoted by Mr. P. on this occasion, "it is not always easy to obtain information that has not already been communicated by

some former pen, it will always happen that the same objects shall be viewed in different lights by different persons, and that the reader will be insensibly delighted with the appearance at least, if not the reality, of novelty." It must be acknowledged that Mr. P. has abundantly verified this remark; particularly in that part of his book which treats of Holland and the Dutch character, of which he gives ideas very distinct from those of former travellers.

The work, as may readily be supposed from its title, is truly miscellaneous. It is not only diversified as to the variety of places and persons of which it treats, but is interspersed with innumerable observations and anecdotes; and, being conveyed in the epistolary form, admits of all the elevations, the elegances, and the familiarities, of which that species of composition is susceptible. The introduction, which includes a spirited "Ode to the Benevolence of England," well expresses the author's feelings on his return. It is not usual with us to dwell on an "introduction;" but we cannot help noticing this, as being written *con spirito, con amore*, and, like many of the letters,

"Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires."

"After an absence of so many years," says Mr. P. his "return at so singular a moment, when the emigrant enemies of his country sued for its pity and protection (and sued not vainly), was attended with those sentiments which, on his second return to his native land, produced the Ode. He had been witness to the ravages of many fair countries, to the destruction of many beautiful towns, majestic castles, magnificent churches, and the terror, desolations, and deaths, of numbers of the human race; and, although the scenes which, at that period of the war had passed under his eyes, were soft and merciful, in comparison of those he has since viewed, and of which, also, descriptions will in due order appear; the contrast was powerful enough for him, or for any man so circumstanced, to have blest the British shore, honoured the British King, and venerated the British Government, had he not been born under their auspices, had he even been their foe! For the reverse of this picture, then he looked at home!"

The description Mr. P. gives of that home is such as might be expected to result from feelings excited by absence and ardour.

Though the author adopts the unassuming appellation of *gleaner*, it must be



he confessed he hath made a plentiful harvest; and, if he should have gathered a few tares with his wheat, he will be pardoned by those who know that it is extremely difficult to divest a rich soil of weeds; and the wild flowers of the heath, though void of utility, are sometimes beautiful enough to arrest the attention of the most speedy traveller. The author's mode of travelling was suited to his character of a *gleaner*. "Instead of adding to the long list of *post-haste travellers*," says Mr. P, "I was determined to perform my journeys at a foot-pace rather than a full gallop; and to become a *deliberate*, or, more properly speaking, a *residential* traveller, who sets out on a plan of sojourning in the parts of the world he describes, and mixes in the societies of each long enough to observe, *accurately*, manners, customs, and events." Hence, though we looked for little information respecting Wales, with which we were not previously acquainted, we were agreeably surprised with new pictures of that picturesque country, and new traits of the Cambrian character. And Mr. P. seems peculiarly felicitous in making his readers participators of his feelings; to see with his eyes, and to hear with his ears. This, indeed, might be expected of a poet; but poets do not always succeed best in portraying Nature as she is.

The first volume treats principally of Wales, abounding in delineations of various landscapes, with descriptions of the inhabitants. And those are not of the order of benevolent beings who can read with indifference the accounts of the Barmouth; of the lady visiting the grave of her grandmother; the peculiarities of the "notorious" widow Bowver; the history of the bankrupt merchant and his daughter Amelia; and of Davy Morgan and Kitty Williams; the personal habits and anecdotes of the late Mr. Howard, &c. &c. This volume also contains the ancient history of the Dutch republick, and several letters on the German, Dutch, and French character.

From a production so multifarious it is difficult to select that which may convey a competent idea of the writer's manner. We have not yet had an opportunity of selecting the assailable parts of this performance. Its errors, and they are not a few, we must leave to future investigation. At present, we shall close our account with an ex-

tract which may give our readers some idea of Mr. P's manner of travelling and mode of writing.

"The scenery of Nature, in a Summer dress, is a volume open to every eye; and a copious page may be read at a glance. The most nimble traveller might luxuriate as he runs by them; and his landscape, though but the etching of an instant of time, must, if he has skill to 'catch the objects as they rise,' and richness of genius to tint them, be various and delightful. Here, the border of Brecknockshire, which begins just where what is *now* called England owns its boundary, I was enchanted with the *first* view; but discovered at a second, third, fourth, onward to a fortieth, in various excursions to and fro, during a six months residence, a thousand and ten thousand particular charms which a first general survey could never afford. I devoted an equal proportion of time to the Northern as to the Southern division of this paradisaical principality, going to the extreme verge both ways, and traversing backwards and forwards to look at their beauties in different seasons of the year; and it is the result of these repeated visits which, at the present moment, I give you. I give it you, in the grateful warmth of my heart, for pleasure received, not without an earnest hope, at the same time, that you, and others who have taste and affections to relish the blooms of Nature, and patriotism enough to admire them not the worse for appertaining to their *natal island*, may be tempted to enjoy the same scenery.

"That Wales hath a claim to pre-eminence on the score of romantic beauty, can only be doubted by those who never have traversed it, or who, traversing, rather run a race than make a regular tour. It is certain, that several detached spots, in several different English counties, exhibit to the eye of the traveller as much of simplicity, here and there as much of the sublime, and frequently more of cultivation; but then those are to be considered as picked and chosen places, and are, therefore, particular; whereas the natural graces of Wales, the spontaneous fragrance of the wild herbs and flowers, the unrestrained redundancy of the foliage, and the unlaboured fertility of the Southern soil, are general. They often expand from one shire to another, with successions both of the beautiful and sublime, sometimes to the stretch of thirty or forty miles; in the progress of which, the fancy and the heart, the understanding, and all the higher emotions of the soul, are, by turns, regaled and delighted. Hence it is impossible for a traveller of a just taste not to catch pleasure and instruction from that endless variety of land and water, hill and valley, dizzy ascent, and apparently fathomless precipice, which, in

Merioneth



Merioneth and Carnarvonshire, would strike his eye at almost every hour's journeying. The traveller of imagination would feel an unwonted glow of head and heart, perhaps, in a warmer degree, and of a more fascinating kind, than the traveller of a merely just taste. The poetic and pictorial traveller, endued with the enthusiasm proper to those characters, would have a more animated pleasure, from a survey of such beauties, than a person who has been in the habit of deriving his satisfactions rather from the refined labours of Art than the easy operations of Nature. But all degrees of understanding and feeling, nay, the soul itself, would be gratified in a tour through Wales, allowing time to do justice to Nature and themselves; and, indeed, none but the most worthless or dissipated of human kind could observe, within the limit of a morning's ride or walk, such an assemblage of natural wonders, viewed at any period of the year, without tasting a pleasure of that moral kind which, in looking above or below, must pronounce the objects of divine origin. I have stood gazing on some—Snowden and Plinlimmon, the vales of Clwyd, for instance, till they seemed of themselves to say—Traveller! well mayest thou gaze; we merit your pious admiration—for, we are of God!" (To be continued)

61. *Varieties of Literature, &c. (from p. 143.)*

WE now perform our promise, by extracting from these miscellanies an essay called "The Duke of Alva at a Breakfast, in the Castle of Rudolstadt, in the Year 1547."

"Turning over an antient chronicle of the sixteenth century, under the title of "Res in Ecclesiâ et politicâ christianâ gesta ab anno 1500, ad ann. 1600, autore J. Soffing, theologi doct. Rudolst. 1676," I found the following anecdote, which, for more than one reason, deserves to be snatched from oblivion. In a piece under the name of "Mausolea manibus Metzelii posita à Fr. Melch. Dedekindo, 1738," I find it confirmed; and for this the reader is referred to Spangenberg's "Mirror of Nobility," vol. I. book xiii. p. 445.

"A German lady, descended of a family long renowned for valiant feats of arms, and which had already given an emperor to Germany, on a particular occasion made the formidable duke of Alva tremble by her bold and resolute conduct. As the emperor Charles the Fifth, on his return, in the year 1547, from the battle of Muhlberg, to his camp in Suabia, passed through Thuringia, Catharina, countess-dowager of Schwartzburgh, born princess of Henneberg, obtained of him a letter of safe guard, that her subjects might have

nothing to suffer from the Spanish army on its march through her territories. In return for which, she bound herself to allow the Spanish troops that were transported to Rudolstadt on the Saalbrücke to supply themselves with bread, beer, and other provisions, at a reasonable price, in that place. At the same time she took the precaution to have the bridge which stood close to the town demolished in all haste, and re-constructed over the river at a considerable distance; that the too great proximity of the city might be no temptation to her rapacious guests. The inhabitants too, of all the places through which the army was to pass, were informed that they might send the chief of their valuables to the castle of Rudolstadt.

"Mean time, the Spanish general, attended by prince Henry of Brunswick and his sons, approached the city, and invited themselves, by a messenger whom they dispatched before, to take their morning's repast with the countess of Schwartzburg. So modest a request, made at the head of an army, was not to be rejected. The answer returned was, that they should be kindly supplied with what the house afforded; that his excellency might come, and be assured of a welcome reception. However, she did not neglect, at the same time, to remind the Spanish general of the safe-guard, and to urge home to him the conscientious observance of it.

"A friendly reception, and a well-furnished table, welcomed the arrival of the duke at the castle. He was obliged to confess, that the Thuringian ladies had an excellent notion of cookery, and did honour to the laws of hospitality. But scarcely had they taken their seats, when a messenger out of breath called the countess from the hall. His tidings informed her, that the Spanish soldiers had used violence in some villages on the way, and had driven off the cattle belonging to the peasants. Catharina was a true mother to her people; whatever the poorest of her subjects unjustly suffered wounded her to the very quick. Full of indignation at this breach of faith, yet not forsaken by her presence of mind, she ordered her whole retinue to arm themselves immediately in private, and to bolt and bar all the gates of the castle, which done, she returned to the hall, and rejoined the princes, who were still at table. Here she complained to them, in the most moving terms, of the usage she had met with, and how badly the imperial word was kept. They told her, laughing, that this was the custom in war, and that such trifling disorders of soldiers in marching through a place were not to be minded. "That we shall presently see," replied she, stoutly. "My poor subjects must have their own again, or, by God! (raising her voice



voice in a threatening tone) princes' blood for oxen's blood!" With this emphatical declaration she quitted the room, which, in a few moments, was filled with armed men, who, sword in hand, yet with great reverence, planting themselves behind the chairs of the princes, took place of the waiters. On the entrance of these fierce-looking fellows, duke Alva directly changed colour; and they all gazed at one another in silence and affright. Cut off from the army, surrounded by a resolute body of men, what had they to do, but to summon up their patience, and to appease the offended lady on the best terms they could? Henry of Brunswick was the first that collected his spirits, and smothered his feelings by bursting into a loud fit of laughter; thus seizing the most reasonable way of coming off, by turning all that had passed into a subject of mirth; concluding with a pompous panegyrick on the patriotic concern, and the determined intrepidity she had shewn. He entreated her to make herself easy, and took it upon himself to bring the duke of Alva to consent to whatever should be found reasonable; which he immediately effected by inducing the latter to dispatch, on the spot, an order to the army to restore the cattle, without delay, to the persons from whom they had been stolen. On the return of the courier, with a certificate that all damages were made good, the countess of Schwartzburg politely thanked her guests for the honour they had done her castle; and they, in return, very courteously took their leave.

"It was this transaction, no doubt, that procured for Catharina countess of Schwartzburg the surname of The Heroick. She is likewise highly extolled for the active fortitude she displayed in promoting the Reformation throughout her dominions, which had already been introduced by her husband, earl Henry XXXVII.; as well as for her resolute perseverance in putting down the monks, and improving the instruction of the schools. Numbers of Protestant preachers, who had sustained persecution on account of religion, fled to her for protection and support, which she granted them in the fullest extent. Among these was a certain Casper Aguila, parish-priest at Saalfeldt; who, in his younger years, had attended the emperor's army to the Netherlands, in quality of chaplain; and, because he there refused to baptise a cannon-ball, was fastened to the mouth of a mortar by the licentious soldiers, to be shot into the air; a fate which he happily avoided only by the accident of the powder not catching fire. He was now, for the second time, in imminent danger of his life, and a price of 5000 florins was set upon his head, because the emperor was engaged against him for having contume-

liously attacked his Interim from the pulpit. Catharina had him privately brought to her castle, on the petition of the people of Saalfeldt, where she kept him many months concealed, and caused him to be attended with the greatest assiduity, till the storm was blown over, and he could venture to appear in publick. She died, universally honoured and lamented, in the 58th year of her age, and the 29th of her reign. The church of Rudolstadt is in possession of her bones."

62. *A Letter to Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. one of the Members of Parliament for the County of Suffolk, on the Poor-Rates, and the high Price of Provisions, with Proposals for reducing both. By a Suffolk Gentleman.*

EVERY gentleman, who, in the present distressed state of the poor, employs his industry and ingenuity in devising means for the melioration of their condition, deserves well of his country. This Suffolk gentleman appears to have bestowed laudable attention upon this important subject; and suggests a plan which may deserve the consideration of the publick. The increase of poverty among the lower classes of the people, so clearly proved by the vast increase of the poor-rate within the present century, is, in this letter, imputed, in a great measure, to the almost entire annihilation of the class of men called yeomanry, by the junction of small farms to compose large ones. The riches of a country, the writer justly conceives, do not consist in the great possessions of some individuals, but in the content and welfare of the whole community. To the more wealthy he recommends it, as the first object of attention, to make the husbandman happier by raising his wages, and reducing the prices of necessary articles of consumption. The project, by which he conceives this might, in some measure, be effected, we shall give in his own words:

"Suppose that every owner of land to the amount of one hundred pounds per annum, lying within three miles of all populous market-towns, should be engaged to build a cottage, which might cost about fourscore pounds, consisting of a keeping-room, back-kitchen, and pantry, with two bed-rooms over; and should set out, at least, one acre of land, adjoining, or as near to the same as may be, for which he should be paid a rent equal to what the farmer pays for the rest of the piece of land; it will be found that, in proportion to the number of cottagers of this description, will be the increase, for sale, of most



of the small articles, which are necessary to all housekeepers\*; namely, pork, pickled-pork, and bacon, ducks, fowls, chicken, eggs, potatoes, and garden-stuff of all kinds, apples, pears, plumbs, filberts, and other fruits, bees-wax, and honey. I insist much upon bees, which bring a certain profit, with the least trouble imaginable; besides, they are emblematic of the benefits of industry.—This quantity of land would occupy the husbandman when he could get no work from the farmer; would be the sure means of support to his family, and leave a small surplus at the year's end; for, two-thirds of the profit of an acre of land would be added to his income: the owner would have the pleasing gratification of seeing the children of the cottage strong, clean, and healthy, and the whole community reaping the benefit of his benevolence, without taking any thing from his purse; instead of the rags and squalid misery that now so frequently presents itself."

This good work should be undertaken by the united exertions of public-spirited individuals.

63. *Considerations on the present Crisis of Affairs, as it respects the West Indian Colonies, and the probable Effects of the French Decree for emancipating the Negroes; pointing out a Remedy for preventing the calamitous Consequences in the British Islands.*

A RATIONAL antidote to the frenzy of abolition by effecting a previous reform in the subjects of it.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ALTENBURG. *Libanii Sophistæ Orationes & Declamationes, &c.* The Orationes and Declamations of Libanius the Sophist, revised from ancient Manuscripts, and illustrated by a perpetual Commentary, by J. J. Reiske. Vol. I. 8vo. 1791, Vol. II. 1793, Vol. III. 1795.—Libanius deserves to be better known, as his works contain many fine passages, and instructive traits of the manners and spirit of the times under the first Byzantine emperors; while the only edition of consequence we have, that of Morel, Paris,

\* "The inducement to bring the land-owners to do this must be left to farther consideration; a law, with an encouragement from Government, may be thought of: I shall at present only insist on the certainty that such effects as I point out will infallibly follow the measure I propose: that a cottager shall pay a rent equal to the building of a house of fourscore pounds value is more than I think can well be complied with; but I depend on assistance from Government."

1606 and 1626, in two volumes, folio, so abounds with corrupt readings and gaps, that the task of reading him is extremely unpleasant. Assisted by two good manuscripts at Augsborg, three at Munich, and one at Woltenbüttel, Mr. R. undertook the office of correcting his works, and giving a complete edition of them. Unfortunately, he was not able fully to accomplish his design, though he did so much before his death, that we find scarcely a page without some emendations, either on the authority of manuscripts or his own conjectures. The widow of Mr. R, however, had become sufficiently acquainted with the learned languages to arrange his papers, and thus the first volume of a splendid edition, in quarto, appeared in 1784. This edition meeting with few purchasers, on account of its price, the publisher resolved to print a cheaper one in octavo, the first three volumes of which we have now before us. It is to be lamented that the press was not corrected with more care.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

LEO will find a Life of N. FARRAR, by the Rev. Dr. PECKARD, master of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, and dean of Peterborough, 1791, 8vo; and in the Vith volume (as yet unpublished) of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica.

A CONSTANT READER returns his thanks to N. O. and W. & D. for their answers to his enquiries after Archdeacon HENSHAW, a copy of the inscription to whose memory, mentioned by the former, will be highly acceptable; as well as any particulars from the parochial register respecting his wife and children.—Qu. Was the Rev. EDMUND HENSHAW, vicar of Sutton-Valence, in Kent, his father? or of what family was he?

A CORRESPONDENT wishes some of our readers would inform him how the ants which infest hot-houses, or other places, may be effectually destroyed.

CURIOSUS asks for information concerning the *Scar bers*, as they are called, in London; why they are confined to the Metropolis; and what is the origin of these substitutes to the Coroner, where there is no suspicion of violent death?

J. W. asks, "Can an improvement be called an invention? For instance, a machine is already invented, and in public use; an ingenious mechanic, by the application of certain mechanical powers (not newly invented, but never before applied to that purpose) produces an improvement; can this be called an invention?"

CANDIDE has our best thanks.

\*\*\* We



\*\*\* *We are much obliged to the respectable Correspondent who has favoured us with the following juvenile, but masterly, Productions, first published anonymously in 1749.*

VERSES ON MISS COTES AND MISS WILMOT\*, BOTH BY THOMAS WARTON, SCHOLAR OF TRIN. COLL. OXFORD.

— *Quæ legat ipsa Lycoris.* VIRGIL.

\*\*\* AN imperfect copy of the following poems having not only been handed about in private, but actually offered to a bookseller (whose singular honesty in refusing them, on no other account than his supposing them a false copy, is well worthy the imitation of the fraternity), the author, in order to prevent any future spurious edition, thinks it his duty to lay a genuine copy before the publick.

VERSES ON MISS COTES.

**T**O trivial nymphs while Oxford's tasteless swains, [strains,  
With fond consent, address their trivial  
That, roasted still by ev'ry sighing smart,  
Have claim'd undoubted rule o'er ev'ry heart;  
Still usher'd by a train of powder'd sparks,  
Queens of the Mall, and hackney'd in the Parks;

'Tis ours to disregard the public voice,  
Where fashion gives the sanction to the choice;

'Tis ours thy beauties, lovely Cotes, to boast,  
Where matchless merit justifies the toast.  
Let Wilmot's cheek be deck'd with brighter dyes, [eyes;

And keener glances beam from Boucher's  
Let Wilmot boast the just harmonious grace,  
And all the faultless symmetry of face;  
In these alone 'tis some distinguish'd part,  
Some fav'rite feature, that can charm the heart, [sight,

'Tis not thy shape alone that strikes the  
Nor raking eyes, with mildest azure bright;  
'Tis not thy bosom, white as falling snows,  
Nor hair, that loose in golden ringlets flows  
(Though each our am'rous hearts a beauty call),

But the joint force and full result of all;  
And thy fair form our raptur'd bosoms warms

With all the graceful negligence of charms.  
Add, that 'tis thine in ev'ry step to please,  
Where dignity conspires with winning ease.  
With double arts you lure us into love,  
You shine like Venus—and like Venus move.

Add, that the Graces give the taste refin'd,  
And deck with sweetest sentiments thy mind: [engage,

Nor more thine hours the toilette's cares  
Than the soft raptures of the polish'd page.

\* Miss Cotes was the eldest daughter of Digby Cotes, Public Orator, and Principal of Magdalen Hall; and Miss Wilmot the beautiful daughter to Wilmot the bookseller, now a widow.

Blest are the sons of Maudlin's learned dome,  
Fast by whose seats the Fair has fix'd her  
On whom thine eyes their strongest influence beam, [stream!

Thou lovely Queen of Cherwell's silver  
Yet, ah! unblest the sons of Maudlin's dome, [home;

Fast by whose seats the Fair has fix'd her  
They fall a victim to the neighb'ring dame,  
Nor Cherwell's streams can cool the raging flame; [ceive,

From thy bright eyes the stroke of fate receive,  
And for the beauteous Cotes their Pallas leave. [to pine,

Meantime, while us the Fates have doom'd  
Remote, and absent from thy form divine,  
Thy charms transfix our bleeding hearts alike, [strike.

Reach though remote, and at a distance  
In vain from Beauty's influence we retire,  
Thine eyes o'er take us like the lightning's fire.

What though nor we the brisk Champagne can boast, [toast;  
When, lovely Cotes, thy fav'rite name we  
Thy fav'rite name, like Phoebus' rays divine, [wine,  
Imparts new flavour, and improves the  
That, when thy beauties consecrate the glass,  
Our humble Port for brisk Champagne may pass.

Meantime forgive the Poet of thy praise,  
That fondly still prolongs his humble lays.  
Yet think not, Fair-one, that my lays detain  
(Though void of art) those killing eyes in vain;

Those killing eyes are here less fatal found,  
For, while my lays they read, they cease to wound.

VERSES ON MISS WILMOT.

**O**ER Isis' blooming banks, with busy care,

I sought to find the most distinguish'd Fair.  
To crop the softest flow'r, with eager feet  
I trac'd each vale, and rovd o'er ev'ry sweet.  
While all around unnumber'd charms disclose, [rose.

Pride of the bank, the beauteous Wilmot  
Not by vain charms, which vulgar Beauties boast,

Wilmot asserts her title to the toast.

The light coquette attempts with little arts,  
Whene'er the Mall she treads, to gain our hearts;

She frames a various train of winning wiles,  
Governs each glance and disciplines her smiles; [care,

Each duteous curtsy drops with studied  
And lifts her hoop with most inviting air;  
She learns to breathe the gentle am'rous sigh,

And all the conduct of the rolling eye;  
Now kindly leers upon the passing swain,  
Now the coy look affects of cold disdain;

She



She learnst' alluring lisp, the graceful start,  
Each step, design, and ev'ry motion, art:  
But, ah! how vain the soft deceit is found!  
She gives no wounds, because she means to wound.

But, when bright Wilmot's faultless form  
Moving in all the majesty of mien,  
How soon eclips'd retires each light co-  
quette!

How soon before her sun each star is set!  
Whate'er inspir'd immortal Raphael's  
mind,

In summer eve, on balmy banks reclin'd;  
When glow'd his mind with images of  
grace,

Studious a sea-born Venus form to trace;  
When all the Goddesses rush'd upon his view,  
Fresh from the wave, and wet with ocean's  
dew;

In Wilmot's form with mingling charms  
And all that's beautiful pours upon the sight.  
Fresh as the primrose mead, or blushing  
rose,

With native charms each gentle feature  
But though the budding rose her cheeks ad-  
orn,

Like that they wound—and bear a fatal  
Her face a miracle of beauty fills,  
Softness that wounds, and innocence that  
If fix'd on earth her bashful eyes are found,  
Lo, Phoebus rays descending strike the  
ground!

Hither, bright Maid, a youthful breast  
With aspect mild incline thy lovely form!  
Oh! let me view those lips profuse of sweets,  
Where softest Beauty with Persuasion sits!  
Haste, let me weave a fragrant flow'ry  
crown;

To bind thy flowing locks of glossy brown:  
Still let me gaze upon that breast divine,  
Where, in sweet union, all the graces join;  
Where each delight that Fancy forms is seen,  
Without, all Beauty, and all Truth within!

While Wilmot's charms my glowing  
thoughts engage,

Adieu the midnight lamp, the painful page.  
Her charms each useful sentiment impart,  
And still refine as they improve the heart:  
For, more instructive are her beautiful  
looks,

Than all the learned indolence of books.  
'Tis her's alone, with sweet prevailing ease,  
At once to teach and charm, instruct and  
please.

While thus thy Poet, in unpolish'd verse,  
Dares all thy tempting graces to rehearse;  
While in my strains thy blooming beauty  
lives,

And, what the Muse denies, a Venus gives;  
Queen of my song, O deign a kind regard,  
And crown with laurel-wreath thy humble  
Bard!

Long have thy charms my captive heart de-  
And long my soul in Love's soft fetters  
chain'd:

Reward in kind return these dutious lays,  
Or give me back my heart—or give the bays.

SONNET, BY MISS LOCKE.

YE hoary rocks, that lift your awful  
forms,  
Receive a wretch who bids the world  
Anxious to haste from life's contending  
storms,

And fly to gloomy solitude and you.  
Through the wide world a wand'rer long  
I stray'd,

Where on th' unworthy partial Fortune  
But, ah! to me she never lent her aid,  
She never notic'd Sorrow's friendless  
child.

O Hope! thou sun of man's still varying  
day,

Dart thy warm rays across my vale of  
Drive from my sight Despair's black clouds  
away,

And, though not joy, let Peace lead on  
Teach me less poignantly life's ills to feel,  
And soothe that anguish which thou canst  
not heal!

SONNET, BY THE SAME.

MOURNER, I hear thy agonizing  
sigh,

I see thee, now that all thy hopes are fled,  
Cast o'er the tranquil deep a tearful eye,  
Then pillow on the rock thy aching  
head!

But, hark! those sounds, borne on the  
fresh'ning gale,

Bid thy desponding heart with rapture  
For, yonder see the long-expected sail,  
While eager love chides the too tardy  
prow.

The calm is o'er; the blast impetuous sweeps;  
I see that piercing look of deep distress

Quick glancing on thy child, who smiling  
sleeps,

Lull'd by the storm which wrecks his  
He sleeps; nor heeds a mother's frantic  
cries,

While the fond father, the lov'd husband,

IMITATION OF THE ITALIAN SONG,  
"IN QUEL VISO FURBARELLO."

BY MRS. PIOZZI.

IN that roguish face one sees  
All her sex's witcheries:  
Playful sweetness, cold disdain—  
Ev'ry thing to turn one's brain.

Sparkling from expressive eyes,  
Heaving in affected sighs,  
Sure destruction still we find—  
Still we lose our peace of mind!

Touch'd by her half-trembling hand,  
Can the coldest heart withstand,  
While we dread the starting tear,  
And the tender accents hear?

Numberless are, sure, the ways  
That she fascinates our gaze:  
Magic arts her pow'r improve—  
Witcheries that wait on Love!



*Verses supposed to be written by Thomas Hutchinson, of Stockton, who was driven to Sea, in an open Boat, out of the River Tees, by a violent Gale of Wind, Jan. 23, 1796, and was taken up on the Evening of the following Day (off Holy Island, on the Coast of Northumberland, a Distance of almost 100 Miles, being the nearest Land, though not within Sight), by the Argo, of Sunderland, which had been driven out of Whitby Roads by the same Gale.*

**T**HE foaming billows, loudly raging,  
Swell before the rising storm;  
Destruction all my thoughts engaging—  
Good Heav'n preserve my boat from harm!  
Ah! my anchor, small and tender,  
Slides before the swelling breeze;  
Save, oh! save me, life's Defender!  
See, we leave the friendly Tees!  
Tremendous rolls the mighty ocean,  
Waves on waves still higher rise;  
Scarce my vessel bears the motion;  
Lo she strikes the frowning skies.  
Now from this wat'ry ridge she's ready  
To launch into the vast profound,  
My heart and hand no longer steady  
Feel her beat the hollow ground.  
With fainting voice I call assistance,  
Call—but there is none to hear—  
Every help is at a distance;  
My drooping soul's appall'd with fear;  
All around my eye-balls flashing  
Seek some distant mountain's brow;  
Nought I hear but torrents dashing;  
Nought but Heav'n can save me now.  
See! my boat with water filling  
Soon must sink beneath the wave!  
The dreadful thought my fancy chilling  
Lends my arm the strength to save:  
A little lighten'd by my labour,  
Hope revives within my breast,  
Hope, a kind and friendly neighbour,  
Soothes the mourning soul to rest.  
But, with horror, day declining  
Leaves me here in darkness bound;  
Now adieu to grief and pining,  
Here a wat'ry grave I've found;  
"O thou Sun," I cry, and, starting,  
Anxious gaze upon the skies,  
"I see thy friendly beams departing,  
"But who, alas! will see thee rise?"  
Night comes on—but darkness never  
Eclipses all the genial light,  
The white surf aids my fond endeavour,  
And joyful cheers my aching sight.  
Once more Hope, with angel feature,  
Sinks into my tortur'd breast;  
Heav'n, preserve thy humbled creature,  
And lead him to a port of rest.  
All hail the sign! the beaming morning  
Glances o'er the rolling wave,  
Its rays, the silver surge adorning,  
Give earnest of the power to save.

My little skiff still braves the motion,  
Still she drives before the gale;  
My eyes I dart along the ocean,  
In hopes to spy a passing sail.

Dreadful still is all around me,  
No glimpse of chearful shore is nigh,  
Death in hideous forms surrounds me,  
Hear, oh! hear my earnest cry!  
Alone, exhausted, tempest-driv'n,  
Here my labours all must end;  
Protect my wife, all-righteous Heav'n!  
And be to my poor babes a friend!

Deep sighs within my bosom heaving,  
Although no tears bedew my cheek,  
Tell the sharpen'd pang at leaving  
All I love their lot to seek:  
Ah! while I gaze, my eye-balls straining—  
Is it a sail that glads my sight?  
It is—and Heav'n has heard my 'plaining  
Before another dreadful night.

Words I want to speak my feeling;  
See, they cast the friendly rope!  
Here, in water humbly kneeling,  
Thanks—for this is more than hope!  
Now on-board the ship arriving,  
How my flut'ring thoughts rejoice!  
Joy and fear together striving—  
And do I hear a human voice?

And can I see without emotion,  
While on this safe deck I tread,  
My little boat sink in the ocean,  
Through various perils hither led?  
'Tis gone—and ye, who hear my story,  
Join in praise to Heav'n above;  
To Him alone be pow'r and glory,  
To us benevolence and love!

I. B.

## ODE TO TRAGEDY.

**H**AIL, Sister of the sable stole!  
'Tis thine to meliorate the soul;  
To draw the tender tear from Pity's eye,  
While suff'ring Virtue heaves the length'ning  
sigh,  
And groans beneath Oppression's rod;  
Or Filial Duty weeps a parent's woe;  
Pale Constancy hangs o'er her urn;  
Distracted Love laments, from all his wishes  
torn;  
O wise vicissitudes of fate below,  
To humble haughty man; and lift the soul  
to God!

The frantic eye, the hurrying pace,  
And all th' impressive horrors of thy face,  
For me have more sublime delights  
Than all thy laughing Sister's airy flights;  
When Shakspeare bears the soul along  
In all the native majesty of song;  
Now fires with rage, now chills with fear,  
Now melts the icy breast with Pity's tear,  
Alike in all, O Bard sublime,  
Above the rankling rage of Death or Time!

But,



But, ah! what hideous forms around thee throng!

Can these infill the moral song?  
See, Virtue sinks beneath the villain's hand!  
Successful Murder hails his bloody band!  
Lo, wild Despair's relentless knife  
High-raised against his sacred life!  
Blind Jealousy the poison'd cup prepares!  
Fell Horror's starting eye-ball glares!  
And squalid Terror flies before!  
While reckless Fury rushes on,  
His poniard red with reeking gore  
Warm from the heart in which he liv'd alone!

'Tis past: still Virtue claims thy care;  
The feverish reign of Vice soon melts in air;  
For, lo! another train succeeds,  
Avengers of atrocious deeds!  
See purple Guilt, with look aghast,  
By tort'ring passions vexed fore;  
Possess'd his soul with haggard fear  
As Conscience, still to Virtue dear,  
Holds up a gloomy picture of the past;  
And keen Remorse still bids him "sleep no more;"

Till tears of forc'd contrition ceaseless flow,  
And Furies hurl him to the shades below.

O Goddess of the tear-swoln eye,  
Be sacred Justice ever nigh,  
In all her solemn horrors clad,  
To tell the Tyrant trembling, on his throne,  
He lives not for himself alone;  
In vain he escapes from human law,  
Thy airy ministers still haunt the bad,  
Sink deep into his soul, and keep him still in awe!

Sweet Muse! thy lessons teach the soul  
The wayward passions to controul:  
By Heav'n implanted they for noblest ends,  
When Reason's sober lamp attends,  
Afar from Error's dark and devious way  
To guide her steps to Truth's effulgent day:  
Ah, foolish man! why quit her cheering ray?

The tranquil pleasures hers that never cloy:  
With her alone dwell Virtue, Happiness,  
and Joy! FITZMORRIS.

LINES TO HER WHO WILL NOT UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAD was the parting hour, and hung  
Each falt'ring accent on my tongue,  
When doom'd to leave the quiet seat,  
The bower of bliss, the calm retreat,  
Where late my heart was taught to know  
Love's magic pow'r, and fondly glow  
With that pure flame which reason lights,  
When beauty with good sense unites,  
To warm the bosom into love,  
And ev'ry tender passion move;  
Mournful I bent my wand'ring way,  
To grief and wretchedness a prey.  
Now at a distance and remote,  
Each former scene I careful note,  
And treasure, in the glad review,  
Those transient joys which swiftly flew.

How well remember'd is each hour  
I loiter'd in Eliza's bow'r!  
How perfect each remark occurs,  
She made on passing characters!  
Each thought, each observation fit,  
Well pointed, and replete with wit,  
Told that her mind's accomplish'd grace  
Vy'd with the beauties of her face.

Of on the margin of the main,  
Or on the verdant upland plain,  
At morn, or ev'ning's grateful shade,  
Close at her lovely side, I stray'd.  
Of on yon placid orb on high,  
Gliding in radiance through the sky,  
While stream'd its mellow flood of light,  
Chacing the ebon reign of Night,  
Gazing the flood, in rapture lost,  
At Cynthia, and the starry host;  
Unconscious that she there might find  
An emblem of her own pure mind.

Still as Disease, with tyrant sway,  
Slow, but resistless in decay,  
Summon'd a Sister to the grave,  
In vain essay'd each art to save;  
Still she with ceaseless ardour strove,  
Try'd all the sympathies of love,  
To charm Consumption's mining pain,  
Or mitigate its wasting reign,  
To raise the languid hope, and cheer  
With prospect of recov'ry near,  
Or picture, to the glitt'ning eye,  
Health's renovated treasures nigh.

At tales where Liberty prevail'd,  
Oppression in its projects fail'd,  
Where Mercy, or where Reason, gave  
The gift of freedom to the slave,  
Humbled the tyrant to the earth,  
Nor knew distinctions but of worth,  
Well I remember that her eye  
Beam'd with seraphic ecstasy,  
With reason's brightest radiance shone,  
And seem'd, in transport mild, to own  
That Nature's first and best decree  
Was "Man is born to Liberty."

Such calm reflections, deep impress'd,  
Reign with warm influence in my breast;  
Shed a mild charm, and still improve  
The dreary solitude I love;  
These as I trace, a constant ray  
Of joy illumines each passing day,  
Attends my waking hour, and keeps  
My mind, when weary'd Nature sleeps,  
Still does Eliza haunt the dream,  
Still lov'd Eliza is the theme;  
But the dear object of my praise  
Knows not my passion, nor my lays!

NINFIELD.

TO HIM WHO WILL UNDERSTAND THEM.

*In Answer to Lines addressed "To her who will understand them." (L.XV. 1037)*

AND canst thou, Ninfield! canst thou  
Coolly say  
Thy friend Eliza has forgot the day

When



When oft, in friendly converse, thought met  
 thought,  
 And each idea its twin sister brought?  
 'Tis not her nature friendships thus to  
 frame,  
 Enjoy the sweets, and then forget the name;  
 No—Mem'ry's faithful tablets well have  
 stor'd  
 The useful truths thy converse did afford;  
 And oft, as on my fav'rite orb I gaze,  
 I think on those who love her beauteous  
 rays,  
 Whose taste her modest mild Effulgence  
 court,  
 And to the spangled Heav'n's oft resort;  
 For, though a stranger to Love's idle dream,  
 Not so to rational and fix'd esteem;  
 And, though to Hymen's shrine she ne'er  
 will bend,  
 She hails thee still as Father and as Friend.  
 And though, my Friend, on earth we meet  
 no more, [plore;  
 Each coming morn for thee I'll Heav'n im-  
 its choicest blessings ask to crown thy days,  
 And make thy life one constant source of  
 praise. [tomb,  
 And might I be, when summon'd to the  
 Thy Guardian-Angel in a world to come,  
 With soft'ring care watch o'er each rising  
 thought, [fraught,  
 Prosper each deed with love of Virtue  
 Cherish each dear benevolence of heart,  
 And each fair charm which goodness can  
 impart, [approves,  
 And bid thee lead the life which Heav'n  
 "As serpents' wife, yet harmless e'en as  
 doves," [hearse,  
 That Virtue's annals might thy name re-  
 By Angels wrote in Heav'n, by Fame on  
 Earth, [be,  
 Nigh cancel'd then the mental debt would  
 Which, when on earth, I glad receiv'd  
 from thee.  
 Then, when the fabric of this lower world  
 Shall, at a word, be from its centre hurl'd,  
 When all shall vanish "as a tale that's told,"  
 And Nature's beauties we no more behold,  
 When flames of fire shall be from Heav'n  
 unfurl'd, [a world,  
 And not a wreck—where once there was  
 When soul and body glad shall re-unite,  
 Then may we join in friendship infinite;  
 There we, perhaps, in union blest may  
 trace,  
 No more with mortal but with angel grace,  
 Whate'er with fair and Heav'n-born virtue  
 fraught,  
 Each emanation from the other caught;  
 For, Care and Sorrow shall for ever die,  
 And Friendship flourish through eternity.  
 Accept these lines, which simple truth  
 thus speaks,  
 Glows in my heart, and reddens in my  
 cheeks;  
 I seek no flow'ry metaphor or trope,  
 But simple Nature's free and artless scope.

ELIZA

## THE SEA-SIDE SONNET,

*From Mr. PRATT'S Gleanings. (See p. 232.)*

ON the brink of the beach as I silently  
 roam'd, [soften'd sand,  
 My sorrows I mark'd on the wave-  
 Loud blew the wild winds, and the white  
 billows foam'd, [strand.  
 And threw the salt fleeces of surf on the  
 Fast flow'd-in the tide, yet regardless I  
 stood, [my feet  
 And felt the white billows advance to  
 The sand-marks of sorrow were lost in the  
 flood, [bosom beat.  
 And the spray of the storm on my bare  
 In the story of woe not a thought could I  
 trace, [the sea,  
 Not the wreck of a word, and I said to  
 "Ah! if thus you the story of woe can ef-  
 face, [me.  
 Your bounty might sure be extended to  
 If here I remain on thy billow-beat shore,  
 No friend near at hand in false pity to  
 save, [be o'er,  
 My woes, like their story, would quickly  
 And both owe to thee, foaming Ocean,  
 a grave!"  
 The billows roll'd on, when something  
 within, [to reply,  
 More strong than the ocean, seem'd thus  
 "Man no murder shall do, e'en in sorrow,  
 'tis sin;" (sigh.  
 I felt the command, and obey'd with a

*Verses addressed to a young Woman, who, with  
 interested Views, strove to cajole an Old Man.*

CEASE, Silvia, cease! your am'rous strife  
 Can ne'er relume the lamp of life,  
 Or call back vernal years;  
 The rosy wreath, that Youth bestows,  
 In Age's winter never blows,  
 No second Spring appears.  
 That season past, you vainly strive  
 My dying passions to revive,  
 When Time has chill'd my heart;  
 To kindle love with study'd charms,  
 When genial heat no longer warms,  
 Exceeds the power of art.  
 What though your cheeks with roses vie,  
 And pleasure sparkles in your eye;  
 Your lips as coral-red;  
 Your bosom as the lily fair,  
 And full of grace your shape and air;  
 No beauty wakes the dead.  
 Like you, the dazzling solar ray,  
 On Hecla's snows, in wanton play,  
 Disputes stern Winter's reign;  
 That ray, though warm, is never felt;  
 Those snows its glowing entrails melt,  
 And Phoebus shines in vain.  
 But could I, Heav'n's! at once acquire  
 The hoary head, and heart of fire,  
 That Hecla's doom'd to prove,  
 Of thy bright eyes the potent gleam  
 Would all my faculties inflame,  
 And melt my soul to love!

IN-



## INTELLIGENCE or IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-Office, March 15.*

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Cooke, of His Majesty's Ship Quebec, dated at Spithead, the 14th of March, 1796, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR,

I beg you will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 10th inst. (Scilly per account bearing N.E. distance 18 or 20 leagues) I fell-in with and captured L'Aspie, French National Cutter of ten guns and 57 men, and brought her in here. She had been ten days from St. Maloes, and had captured the John Sloop, of and from Galway, for Oporto.

*Horse-Guards, March 17. Extract of a letter received by the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas, from Major General Leigh, commanding his Majesty's troops in the West Indies.*

*Martinico, Jan. 21, 1796.*

I this day received Brigadier-General Stewart's statement of the attack on his camp at St. Vincent's on the 8th inst. and the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in that unfortunate affair. The governor and a committee of the legislature of St. Vincent having written to the commanding officer at Barbadoes on the first of this disaster, Brigadier-General Knox immediately sent off 260 men of the 63d regiment, who had arrived there, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, to their assistance.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Hunter to Major-General Leigh, Head-Quarters, Kingstown, St. Vincent's, Jan. 19, 1796.*

Herewith I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency a letter from Brigadier-General Stewart, with a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the unfortunate action of the 8th inst. I have made the best arrangement I could think of for the safety of Fort Charlotte, and the protection of the town; to effect which I was under the necessity of evacuating the new vigie, perceiving the enemy's intention of cutting off our communication with it. I also judged it prudent to withdraw the party from Morne Ronde, so that my whole force is now concentrated at the posts of Dorsetshire Hill, Millar's Bridge, Lion Hill, Cane Garden, Keane's House, Kingstown, and Fort Charlotte. I must, however, observe, that the very hard duty the men and officers are obliged to do at present cannot be supported for any length of time; and, if some reinforcement is not sent, I much fear that I shall be under the necessity of retiring with the troops into Fort Charlotte, which is a post, in my opinion, not to be taken by all the force the enemy can bring against it.

*GENT. MAG. March, 1796.*

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Stewart to Major-General Hunter, Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1796.*

About 3 in the morning of the 8th inst. the enemy made an attack on our left, where we had a three-pounder and a cohorn placed upon a tongue of land, which ran out about fifty yards, thought, from the steepness on each side, to be almost inaccessible. On the first shot, I immediately ran out as fast as the darkness would permit me, and was met by Major Harcourt, field-officer of the day. I found the men all paraded, and Brigadier General Strutt, who had just then received a wound in his face, exerting himself much with the 54th regiment. I still proceeded to the left; but, from the darkness, could not distinguish the enemy from our own soldiers (about this time a French officer had got over our works, and was taken prisoner); and, not being yet certain whether the enemy had taken possession of the battery to the left, I directed Major Harcourt to reinforce that post with the picquet of the 40th; but, before this could be done, I had too much reason to believe it was taken, and immediately dispatched a messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, to bring up the whole or part of the second West India regiment; but, before the messenger had got many yards, a firing was heard on the right from the enemy, and all along the front. In this situation I left Capt. Harrison, of the light company of the 54th regiment, most actively employed in using every exertion to keep his men to their duty, and was proceeding to the right, by the 40th regiment, to know what was doing there; but I had scarce reached this regiment, when I heard the battery I had left was taken. I instantly turned about, directing Major Harcourt, with all the men of the 40th he could collect, to follow me and re-take the battery. I again met Brigadier-General Strutt between some men, who informed me his leg was shattered, and Capt. Harrison shot through the shoulder. I still pushed forward, using my best endeavours, with other officers, to animate the men to their duty, many of whom at that moment were killed and wounded. At this time the troops in the front and on the right of the line gave way, and the enemy took possession of the remaining battery. In this dilemma nothing but a retreat could be thought of. We reached Biabou with considerable loss. The enemy hung on our rear and right; but, from the judicious attention of Lieutenant-colonel Fuller (who, on every occasion, afforded me the most ready assistance) and Lieutenant-colonel Graham, they were kept off. Biabou being upwards of twelve miles from Kingstown, without



without provision, and little ammunition, it appeared by no means prudent to take post here; I therefore, as soon as the men had got some little rest, and it became dark (after having ordered fires to be kindled), resumed our march towards Kingston unmolested. Permit me, before I conclude, to express the heavy loss I sustained in the want of the able assistance of Brigadier-General Strutt, who was severely wounded soon after the commencement of the attack, as well as that of Major Harcourt, and other brave officers, specified in the return of our loss.

*Names of Officers wounded.* Brigadier-General Strutt, Brigade-Major Stewart, Brigade-Major Walford; Major Harcourt; Captains Harrison and Davidson;—Subalterns Simmonds (since dead), Frederick, Spence, Cairnes, Verity, Chaplin, Panton, Darley, Murrour, and Le Cader;—Surgeon Bollon; Capt. Cumming, assistant to the Quarter-Master-General, missing.—Volunteer Ashburner (40th regiment), killed.

*Admiralty Office, March 18.*

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Phaeton, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, March 11, 1796, Cape Finisterre, E. N. E. 40 leagues.*

I have to request you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the French corvette, *La Bonne Citoyenne*, mounting 20 nine-pounders, and carrying 145 men, was captured yesterday by the Squadron under my orders, Cape Finisterre E. by N. 53 leagues. She left Rochfort on the 4th inst. in company with *La Forte*, *La Seine*, *La Régénérée* frigates, and *La Mutine* brig, destined for the *Ile de France*, and have troops and a great quantity of foldiers cloathing on board.

*Admiralty-Office, March 22.* The following dispatch has been received at this office from Sir William Sidney Smith.

*Diamond, off Cape Frehel, March 18.*

Sir, Having received information that the armed vessels detached by the Prince of Bouillon had chased a convoy, consisting of a corvette, luggers, four brigs, and two sloops, into Herqui, I proceeded off that Port, to reconnoitre their position, and found the channel, which I found very narrow and intricate. I succeeded, however, in gaining a knowledge of these points sufficient to determine me to attack them in the *Diamond*, without loss of time, and without waiting for the junction of any part of the Squadron, lest the enemy should fortify themselves still farther on our appearance. Lieut. M'Kinley, of the *Liberty* brig, and Lieut. Gosset, of the *Aristocrat* lugger, joined me off the Cape, and, though not under my orders, very handsomely offered their services, which I accepted, as small vessels were essentially ne-

cessary in such an operation. The permanent fortification for the defence of the Bay are two batteries on a high rocky promontory. We observed the enemy to be very busily employed in mounting a detached gun on a very commanding point of the entrance. At one o'clock yesterday afternoon this gun opened upon us as we passed; the *Diamond's* fire, however, silenced it in 11 minutes. The others opened on us as we came round the point; and their commanding situation giving them a decided advantage over a ship in our position, I judged it necessary to adopt another mode of attack, and accordingly detached the marines and boarders to land behind the point, and take the batteries in the rear. As the boats approached the beach, they met with a warm reception, and a temporary check, from a body of troops drawn up to oppose their landing: the situation was critical, the ship being exposed to a most galling fire, and in intricate pilotage, with a considerable portion of her men thus detached. I pointed out to Lieut. Pine the apparent practicability of climbing the precipice in front of the batteries; which he readily perceived, and, with an alacrity and bravery of which I have had many proofs in the course of our service together, he undertook and executed this hazardous service, landing immediately under the guns, and rendering himself master of them before the column of troops could regain the heights. The fire from the ship was directed to cover our men in this operation; it checked the enemy in their advancement, and the re-embarkation was effected, as soon as the guns were spiked, without the loss of a man, though we have to regret Lieut. Carter of the marines being dangerously wounded on this occasion. The enemy's guns, three twenty-four-pounders, being silenced, and rendered useless for the time, we proceeded to attack the corvette and the other armed vessels, which had by this time opened their fire on us, to cover the operation of hauling themselves on shore. The *Diamond* was anchored as close to the corvette as her draft of water would allow. The *Liberty* brig was able to approach near; and, on this occasion, I cannot omit to mention the very gallant and judicious manner in which Lieut. M'Kinley, her commander, brought this vessel into action, profiting by her light draft of water to follow the corvette close. The enemy's fire soon slackened; and the crew being observed to be making for the shore, on the English colours being hoisted on the hill, I made the signal for the boats, manned and armed, to board, directing Lieut. Gosset, in the lugger, to cover them. This service was executed by the party from the shore, under the direction of Lieut. Pine, in a manner that does them infinite credit, and him every honour, as a brave man and



an able officer. The enemy's troops occupied the high projecting rocks all round the vessels, whence they kept up an incessant fire of musquetry; and the utmost that could be effected at the moment was to set fire to the corvette (named *L'Etourdie*, of 16 guns, twelve pounders, on the main deck), and one of the merchant brigs; since, as the tide fell, the enemy pressed down on the sands, close to the vessels; Lieut. Pine therefore returned on-board, having received a severe contusion on the breast from a musket-ball. As the tide rose again, it became practicable to make a second attempt to burn the remaining vessels. Lieut. Pearson was accordingly detached for that purpose with the boats; and, I am happy to add, his gallant exertions succeeded to the utmost of my hopes, notwithstanding the renewed and heavy fire of musquetry from the shore. This fire was returned with great spirit and evident good effect; and I was much pleased with the conduct of Lieut. Goffet, in the hired lugger, and Mr. Knight, in the *Diamond's* launch, who covered the approach and retreat of the boats. The vessels were all burnt, except an armed lugger, which kept up her fire to the last. The wind and tide suiting at 10 at night to come out of the harbour again, we weighed and repassed the point of Herqui, from which we received a few shot, the enemy having found means to restore one of the guns to activity. Our loss, as appears by the inclosed return, is trifling, considering the nature of the enterprize, and the length of time we were exposed to the enemy's fire. Theirs, I am persuaded, must have been great, from the numbers within the range of our shot and shells. The conduct of every officer and man under my command meets with my warmest approbation; it would be superfluous to particularize any others than those I have named; suffice it to say, the characteristic bravery and activity of British seamen never was more conspicuous. Lieut. Pine will have the honour to present their lordships with the colours which he struck on the battery; and I beg leave to recommend him particularly to their lordships as a most meritorious officer. I have the honour to be, &c. W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Evan Nepean, esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.*

*A return of the killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's ship-Diamond, in the three attacks of the enemy's batteries and skipping in Herqui, the 7th of March, 1796.*

Killed—2 seamen. Wounded—First Lieut. Horace Pine, Lieut. Carter of the marines, and 5 seamen. W. S. SMITH.

*Admiralty-Office, March 26.* Copy of a dispatch, received at this office, from Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. K. B. dated,

*La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.*

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 13th inst. in consequence, of my letter to their lordships from Falmouth, I stood over to the French coast, in search of the *Artois*, who joined me on the 18th; and on the 20th, at day break, having discovered, from the mast-head, several sail of vessels in the S. S. E. the *Saints* bearing N. N. E. three or four miles, I made the signal to the squadron under my command, consisting of the ships named in the margin\*, for a general chase, and, upon our nearer approach, perceived them to be a convoy of the enemy steering in for the land. At ten A. M. being up with part of the merchant-ships, I captured four, and ordered the *Valiant* lugger to proceed with them to the nearest port. I continued in pursuit of the men of war, who were forming in line a head to windward, and kept working to come up with the enemy, who, I soon perceived, were endeavouring to preserve their distance from us, and to avoid an action, by their tacking at the same time with our ships; but, being at length arrived within half gunshot to leeward, the two squadrons engaged, and passed each other upon opposite tacks. Immediately upon our sternmost ship being cleared of the enemy's line, I made the signal to tack and gain the wind, which, by making a very short board on the starboard tack, was obtained. Perceiving them rallying round the commodore close in shore, and beginning to form again, I made the signal for ours, in close order, to endeavour to break their line, by cutting off the rear ship, and directed the *Galatea* to lead down for that purpose; but the enemy bore away, and made all sail possible from us, and stood into the narrow part of the *Raz de Pontenay* among the rocks. I was, however, enabled to cut off their rear ship. Night approaching, and being unacquainted with the passage, I did not think it proper to continue the pursuit farther, at the risk of losing some of our ships in so difficult a pass. I have every reason to be convinced, from the firm support and zeal I have always experienced from the officers and men of every ship of the squadron under my command, that the issue of the contest would have been more complete if the enemy had been more disposed to give them an opportunity of trying their force. I have inclosed an account of the enemy's force, together with the vessels of the convoy taken; and a list of the killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's ships, whose damages I shall make all dispatch possible in repairing. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

P. S. A ship-corvette, two brig-corvettes, and a lugger, remained with the convoy.

\* *Artois, Galatea, Anton.*



*A list of Republican men of war engaged by the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. March 20.*

La Proserpine, Capt. Dogier, commodore, 44 guns, eighteen-pounders, 500 men, escaped; L'Unité, Capt. Durand, 40 guns, eighteen-pounders, 400 men, escaped; Le Cequille, 40 guns, eighteen-pounders, 400 men, escaped; La Tamise, Capt. Fradiée, 32 guns, twelve-pounders, 300 men, escaped; L'Etoile, Capt. Berthelieé, 30 guns, twelve-pounders, 160 men, taken; Le Cygnone, Capt. Piler, 22 guns, twelve-pounders, 150 men, escaped; La Mouche, brig, 10 guns, six-pounders, 80 men, went off with the convoy at the commencement of the action. (Signed) JOHN WARREN.

*A list of vessels taken by the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. March 20, in an engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic\*.*

Ship, name unknown, 500 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Nantes; Brig, name unknown, 300 tons burthen, from Brest, bound to Rochfort; Brig, name unknown, 200 burthen, from Brest, bound to L'Orient; Brig, name unknown, 150 tons burthen, from Brest bound to L'Orient.

*An account of officers and men killed and wounded on-board the Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. March 20, 1796, in an engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic.*

La Pomone, none killed or wounded;

Artois, no return made; Galatea, Mr. Evans, midshipman, and 1 seaman, killed; Mr. Burke, acting lieutenant, and 5 seamen, wounded; Anson, none killed or wounded.

JOHN WARREN.

*Admiralty Office, March 24.* A letter from Capt. Draper, of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated in Mount's Bay, March 21, 1796.

Sir, I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 20th inst. about seven A. M. the Lizard bearing N. N. E. three or four leagues, I received information from the Fox excise cutter, that a French privateer had that morning captured an English brig, then bearing S. S. W. I accordingly gave chase to both, and about nine o'clock retook the Diamond, of Aberdeen, Geo. Kallar, master, and sent a petty officer and men on-board, with orders to make the nearest port, and then stood after the privateer. About 12 she carried away her main-top-mast, owing to her being overpressed with sail: about one took possession. She proves to be Le Coureur brig, of 144 tons, and 80 men, pierced for 14 guns, has but 12 on-board. She sails remarkably fast, and left St. Maloes the day before. She had only taken the vessel above-mentioned, but was in chase of a large English ship when we saw her. There were several merchant ships in sight, which she must have taken, had we not prevented her.

\* This, we believe, is the first time the term REPUBLIC has been in any manner acknowledged in the Gazette.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Madrid, Jan. 29.* The entry of our Sovereigns into Bagados was truly magnificent. Their Majesties alighted at the superb Palace of the Prince of Peace, and every day of their residence in that city was marked by feasts and illuminations. The Prince Royal and the Princess of Brazil, with the infant Don Pedro, arrived at the same time (from Lisbon) on the frontiers of Portugal, where some magnificent tents were pitched. Other tents were erected by our Sovereigns on the Spanish territory, and it was there that the interviews took place between their Majesties and the Portuguese Princes; at which the most perfect friendship and cordiality prevailed.

*Lisbon, Feb. 1.* All the elements seem to conspire against us; for some time we have had the most violent rains and wind; the earth is in great commotion; on the 27th ult. we had so strong an earthquake, that, had a second followed, our city would certainly have been laid in ruins; a number of inhabitants have left the place, from fear of another shock.

*Florence, Feb. 16.* On the night of the 1st,

several smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at *Arezza*; and, were repeated the following day. To implore the protection of Divine Providence, the head of St. Donastius was carried in procession, and the play-houses were shut up. On the 4th, the latter were again opened, and a ball given; but, at midnight, an earthquake, still stronger than all the foregoing ones, took place. Several houses were much damaged, and a part of the Carthusian convent was thrown down. Next day other shocks were felt; and the inhabitants were so alarmed, that they fled to the churches, where they passed the night. Two days afterwards other processions were made, attended by the magistrates, &c. since which the calamity has ceased.

*Warsaw, Feb. 17.* The King of Poland, a long time since, wrote a very feeling letter to the Empress, in which he evinced some disquietude as to his future lot. An answer has at length been sent to it, in which the Empress says, "that the right of the King to his own property at Warsaw cannot be contested; that she approves of his design of going to take the waters of Carlsbadt, in Bohemia, and those of Baden, near Vienna; that



that she does not wish to oppose his future stay in Italy, as his Majesty has preferred Rome for his abode, being most congenial to his love of the arts, and of the works of taste." The Empress adds, "that the sacred character of Royalty ought always to accompany his Majesty; and that she will do all in her power to make him a proper establishment." As to the other objects of the King's letter, she answers, that it will be necessary for her to consult with her allies before she can make any determination.

*Vienna, Feb. 25.* The departure of his august highness the Archduke Charles, for the army of the Lower Rhine, where he will command in chief, is fixed for the 10th of next month. His equipage, consisting of 62 persons and 100 horses, both of the train and for the field, set off on the 17th inst. Soon after his arrival at his head-quarters, the campaign will be opened, which will continue to be offensive, and which, according to all appearances, will be still more vigorous and bloody than the preceding ones, because it is wished that it should be decisive.

*Hague, March 3.* The day before yesterday, the National Convention was opened in due solemnity; the commission of the States General came to install it; the President of the States pronounced a discourse relative to the occasion; and Citizen Paulus, who was elected President of the Convention, put on the national scarf, the distinctive mark of his new dignity, and answered him. The new national flag was hoisted, the same day, on-board the Batavian ships and vessels; and the sailors had each of them a pint of wine, a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and two pipes, in order to celebrate the day; a ceremony which is to take place every year at the anniversary.

*Petersburg, Feb. 16.* On Sunday the 14th inst. was celebrated the marriage of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Pawlowitsch with her Royal Highness the Princess of Saxe Cobourg, now the Grand Duchess Anna Feodorowna, which names her Royal Highness took on her reconciliation to the Greek church. On this occasion a number of appointments were made at court.

*Knexo, Feb. 29.* Our King, you will have heard, has left the court of Aranguez to visit this province; the motive of his journey was to do homage to the shrine of St. Fernandez at Seville. You must observe, that this Saint was a canonized frier, whose body has remained for years in a vault in the monastery of San Fernandez, with only the tip of his nose corrupted. Who knows but that it might have originated in a *gallanterie*? There are great preparations at Seville to receive his Majesty; and his journey will be attended with a great expence. We expect that the King of Spain will also visit Cadiz. All

business will cease, no doubt, during the time.

*March 20.* The Danish Government, it is said, has at length acknowledged the French Republick. (See p. 144.) Grouvelle, the French Minister-Plenipotentiary, is to have his solemn audience on the 26th of March.

The celebrated Count Suhm, who, of all the literati in *Denmark*, possesses the best and most numerous library, has ceded the property thereof to his Danish Majesty, on condition of a pension for life, consisting of 3000 dollars a year.

*March 21.* Stofflet, according to letters from *Angers*, died with firmness. Before he was shot, he tied a handkerchief about his eyes, and knelt down. The soldiers hit him at the first fire. One of his Aides-de-Camp received 10 fires before he died. They were *sold* by a farmer, who conducted the Republican troops to the place between Vallons and Challet.

#### ASIA and AFRICA.

The rich provinces of *Persia* have, for this century past, been made the prey of internal divisions. Much desolation and bloodshed have been occasioned by the several Khans, or Nobles, who occasionally aspired to the Sovereignty of the Country. The late rivals, who have so prodigally shed the blood of *Persia*, and long contended with various success, are Mahomed Ally Khan and Lusty Ally Khan; the former, a Noble of the Cajer tribe, the son of Haffer Khan, who was put to death by Kerim Khan; the latter, a Noble of the Zand tribe, the grandson of Sader, the brother of Kerim Khan. By the last news which has reached Bombay from *Persia*, we learn that Lusty Ally Khan, after experiencing the caprice of fortune, and being betrayed by the treachery of his adherents, fled, with a few partisans, to the city of Kerman, which was immediately surrounded by Mahomed Ally Khan. After a blockade of eight or nine months, the citizens, urged by famine and despair, opened their gates to the merciless victor. For seven days was the town delivered to the pillage of a rapacious soldiery. To add to the horrors of this work of rapine, the tyrant, in order to execute his vengeance upon the most obnoxious, directed the extraction of the eyes; and so many are said to be the victims, that it is calculated two maunds of human eyes were the fruits of this diabolical command. This tragic scene was closed by totally annihilating the city of Kerman, and passing the plough over its foundation. Lusty Ally Khan is said to have escaped, in the confusion of the surrender, to Bamon, a small town to the Southward of Kerman, where he was speedily overtaken. Being brought into the presence of Mahomed Ally, his conduct discovered the magnanimity of his spirit. He replied to the charges of



of disloyalty with reproaches of contempt and defiance; and, in the end, was condemned to the loss of his eyes. This he suffered; and shortly, by means which are not accurately ascertained, put a period to his existence.

*Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 27, 1795.* The harvest, which is now beginning to be got in, is the most plentiful that has been on the ground these many years. It is apprehended that the farmers will be ruined by the richness of their produce. Grain will be almost given away to those who will take it, unless some market is pointed out to which it may be sent. Formerly Batavia consumed a considerable quantity, and some was also sent to Holland; but the people here have been so restrained in their commerce, that they do not seem to have an idea of what to do with it, now that those markets are shut against them.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, March 12.* A cruel murder was committed at the lower end of *Townshend-street*. A young man (a fisherman), who by his industry maintained an aged mother, two children, and his aunt, lodged over a cobbler: on Saturday night, after he had prepared his boat and nets for the purpose of going out to fish on the Sunday evening, he came home to supper, during which a stool in his room chanced to fall down. The noise displeased the cobbler, who called out to complain of it in very rude terms. The young man said, he had a right to do what he pleased in his own room; to which the cobbler replied he would soon let him know he should not make any noise over his head. The fisherman went down stairs to speak with the cobbler, but, seeing him coming towards him with his cutting-knife in his hand, attempted to go up stairs; but, ere he had gone half way, the cobbler stabbed him to the heart, and thrust the knife with such violence, that, when the poor fellow got into his own room, and cried out he was murdered, it was with great difficulty the knife could be pulled out. He vomited a torrent of blood, and expired immediately. We are sorry to add, that, during the confusion occasioned by this event, the murderer made his escape; but, as diligent search is making after him, it is hoped he will be brought to justice.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Part of the Address of the Rev. Mr. Gayton, to the Hampshire Fencible Cavalry, at Bristol, upon the Consecration of their Colours.*

“Vigilance is the virtue of a soldier, because it is opposed to danger. To give him an early knowledge of his enemy, in his Christian warfare, may be conducive to his acquitting himself with more honour and advantage in a military capacity. Our grand adversary the Devil, we are told, has

been unremitting in his endeavours from the Creation to draw men off from the duty and allegiance which they owe to their Creator. Nor has he been idle in the spirit of the same guile, by his agents and abettors, in raising rebellions, and resistance to the dominion of earthly kings and governors. He is described like a wild beast, walking up and down, seeking whom he may devour. He attacks openly, and seizes by surprise. He comes in questionable and unquestionable shapes. There are seasons when he does not conceal his approaches, that he may lull us into a more fatal security, by an opinion conferred on our own wisdom in the discovery. And he is unquestionably visible in all flagrant breaches of our duty.

“When he has put us off of our guard by rendering himself familiar, he makes nearer advances, which are visible to the eye of discernment in those suggestions and insinuations of pleasure which he places in our way, the moment we dismiss any of the important business of our profession. He is perpetually trying new arts, and opposing fresh impediments to our constancy and virtue. To the hopes of those who vainly imagine themselves injured by the superiority of others, he assumes the questionable shape of an impartial judge; and soothes by a decision in their favour from the deceptions doctrines of equality. To them who grasp at wealth and power without the due means of honesty and industry, he promises the most splendid profits for the most trifling performances; the most popular titles for the most nefarious practices. He over-rates the talents of the ingenious by favours and flattery; and furcharges the picture of public calamity by misrepresentation and calumny. Having gained over the basest of mankind to his purposes, he sends them like spies into an enemy’s country; where, his own ends being answered, he always leaves them in the general confusion to their fate, and abandons them to merited contempt. His followers seem to have enlarged upon the plan of their master, who in the history of Job came among the sons of God, to present himself before the Lord. It is not uncommon in these days to find, nay they are notoriously discoverable, the most factious, the most seditious, with loyalty in their mouths and professions, whilst their retirements, the inmost recesses of their bosoms, are replete with mischief, are fraught with every argument, every engine of destruction, for the overthrow of kingdoms. If these things are not exaggerated, their inconsistency should beget our suspicion; and suspicion ought to enhance our vigilance.

“At all events, we would arm you within against those powers of darkness, we would make them visible to you, who would convert our own hands into instruments of our own



own destruction, who would break asunder the bonds of well-regulated society, in order to new-model it upon their own visionary plan, and who would destroy whatever of reason or revelation has, since the beginning, been contending against anarchy and licentiousness.

"Knowing your adversary, you may the more easily obviate his devices. Having traced evil to its source, you may fence against its progress. Laying the foundation of your duty in religious principle, making regularity of demeanour and obedience to the laws conspicuous in your own persons, you will exhibit the most convincing proof of your vigilance and fidelity. The same zeal will prompt you to honour your colours by good conduct in a state of quietness, as to defend them by your courage in the time of tumult or danger. Your virtue being a security for loyalty, your country will rest satisfied that she has furnished you only with the sword of justice.

"We proceed, then, to beg a blessing upon the standards before you, by praying, in the name and spirit of Christian charity, that they may never be unfurled or reared upon any hostile occasion, but as innocent emblems of our loyalty, and monuments of our zeal, and that they may remain to the latest posterity free from the stain of blood or disgrace. But, if it should not please God to avert those occasions which may call us forth in the defence of them and all we hold dear and valuable, let us implore his most mighty protection to support us firm and united around them; to inspire us with unshaken fortitude against his enemies and our own; and to convince them who delight in war, that he alone is the giver of all victory.

"Animated with these impressions and sentiments for the maintenance of our religion and laws, for the safety of our Sovereign and his people, for the stability of his throne, and the preservation of their freedom, we may presume to consecrate these standards in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

*Hull, Feb. 18.* After the family were gone to bed, a very alarming fire broke out in the habitable part of *Wresle Castle*, which increased with such rapidity that before the engines could be brought from Howden (a distance of four miles) the entire building was on fire; by which the whole, with the leaden covering, was entirely consumed, except one chamber, with the outer and some parts of the inner walls. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a chimney taking fire, from which no danger was apprehended when the family went to rest. This south side, or principal part of the quadrangle, being the only part left undemolished 1650, contained the dining-room, drawing-room, and chapel, used as the parish-church ever since the other was ruined in the civil wars. In the two

principal chambers were some beautiful stair-cases of singular contrivance, containing double flights of stairs, winding round each other, after the designs of Palladio.

*Exeter, Feb. 20.* A terrible fire broke out in the house of Mr. Gibbons, baker and flour-factor, in North-street; it being at a very early hour, the flames raged with considerable violence before the family or neighbourhood were alarmed. By the wonderful exertions, however, of the populace who quickly assembled, and the Suffex cavalry quartered in this city, the flames were got under without having materially injured the adjoining houses; but we are sorry to add that Mr. Gibbons's house, a large stock of flour, wheat, all his furniture, wearing apparel, &c. were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 1000*l.* and, as we do not understand that the stock is insured, of course the loss must be severely felt.

*Feb. 24.* The following melancholy occurrence took place. As the ferry boat was crossing the river from Common-staith Quay to *Old Lynn*, at seven in the evening, with about 30 persons on-board, it ran foul of the cable of a barge, and was unfortunately overset, by which accident it is feared that upwards of 20 persons have lost their lives; four more must inevitably have shared the same fate, but for the active and vigorous exertions of one of the passengers (John Price, a sailor), who, at the imminent hazard of his life, and with that humanity and intrepidity which do him the highest honour, and are the characteristics of an English sailor, rescued four fellow-creatures from death; he had seized a fifth (a woman), but the rapidity of the tide tore her from him, and he himself had nearly perished in the attempt to save her life. Eight only of the bodies have yet been found. It is just 166 years since a similar accident happened at the same ferry, when 18 persons were unfortunately drowned.

*Chichester, Feb. 28.* The cloaths of a young lady, Miss Gillham, twenty years of age, who was on a visit to Mrs. Veale, caught fire by some means; and before it could be extinguished she was so shockingly burnt as to languish till Tuesday, and then expired.

*Plymouth, March 1.* Last week the steward of the ward-room of one of the Dutch men of war in *Hamaze*, in a fit of revenge, stabbed the second Captain so dreadfully, that he expired in a few hours; Coroner's inquest *wilful murder*: the prisoner will take his trial at the next Launceston assizes.

*Marlborough, March 1.* A fire broke out at *Little Botwin* mill, which, as the building consisted chiefly of wood and being covered with thatch, was entirely consumed in the course of an hour. There was a great quantity of wheat and barley in the mill, the greater part of which, by the very active ex-



exertions of the canal-diggers, to whom most grateful acknowledgements are due, was taken out before the roof fell in. This unfortunate accident was occasioned by one end of the summer, in the chimney, catching fire, which communicated itself to the laths and joists.

*Southampton, March 1.* A fire broke out at a place called *Half-Way-Barn*, between Southampton Quay and Calshot Castle, which was fitted up for the French emigrant artillery, who were to have marched into the barracks the day the accident happened. The building was completely fitted up for the reception of the troops, with all kinds of stores, &c. which were entirely consumed, together with the whole of the building, before any assistance could be procured. As there were only a serjeant, a corporal, and three or four privates, left to take care of the baggage, it is not known at present by what means the accident happened, if indeed it is to be considered as an accident.

*Scarborough, March 1.* About 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of one George Allanby, in the street called Long West Gate, occasioned by the carelessness of a girl letting the snuff of a candle fall among some cotton cloaths; which burnt with such fury, notwithstanding every exertion to extinguish it used by the inhabitants and one fire-engine, that it destroyed the same and three more adjoining houses before it could be got under, together with most of the household goods and furniture belonging thereto. No lives were lost.

*Atmister, March 2.* About nine o'clock in the morning, a fire happened, which destroyed about 18 dwellings, and a methodist meeting-house. It is supposed to have begun at a blacksmith's. Providentially the wind was North; had it been in the opposite quarter, it is probable the whole town would have been destroyed, the houses being mostly thatched. During the fire, some poor people were so imprudent as to take part of the timber of the burning houses, while in flames, for the purpose of using as fuel, which they piled up in their houses, neglecting to have it properly extinguished; this took fire the next day, and occasioned the loss of four more cottages. From its happening so late in the morning, no lives were lost; but the sufferers will sustain serious injury in the loss of their habitations and furniture.

*March 3.* A petition from the county of *Leicester*, in favour of the Dog-Tax, was presented to the House of Commons by Wm. Pochin, esq. and ordered to lie on the table. The interference of Parliament has long been wanted to put some check to the great number of *useless Curs*, which prowl about every street, and not only annoy the traveler from the door of every cottage in the county, but have multiplied the dreadful in-

stances of that horrid affection the *HYDROPHOBIA* to an alarming degree. Liverpool has set an example which ought certainly to be followed through every part of the Kingdom, "*To exclude all persons keeping dogs from receiving any relief either from their parishes, or charitable subscriptions and contributions.*"

*March 4.* Mr. B. D. Cock, driving a curriole round *Camden-place* near Bath, the horses, in consequence of being too much curbed, became restive, and one of them, having broken the bar, suddenly dashed over a precipice upwards of 100 feet deep, by which the gentleman was literally dashed to pieces, the curriole destroyed, and the horses killed on the spot. Mr. Cock has left a beautiful and affectionate wife, with two young children, to lament his shocking fate. Previous to his going out, he endeavoured to prevail on Mrs. C. to accompany him, for the purpose of taking the air; but, happily, she declined accepting the pressing invitation.

*March 6.* At eleven in the morning, a fire broke out in a hay-rick adjoining to the ox-shed, at farmer Mason's, at *Hawkshead*; a farm belonging to the Rev. Dr. Gould, in the parish of North-Mimms. The family being all at church except Mrs. M. and one boy, the flames spread with such fury that the produce of 25 acres of wheat in the straw, and 80 loads of hay, were consumed, together with 15 out of 18 fat oxen, computed at 12*l.* 12*s.* apiece at least, and one and two more so dangerously burnt, that they were obliged to be killed; the boy in his fright having neglected to turn them out of the stalls before he got on horse-back to alarm the neighbourhood; and, mistaking his way to the church, he rode over a woman, who was taken up for dead, but is likely to recover. Two engines arrived from the *Sun-fire-office*, just in time to save the dwelling house and the rest of the premises, which stood parallel with the range of buildings, &c. destroyed. It having been misrepresented in some of the newspapers, that this mischief was the effect of popular resentment, we are happy in having it in our power to say that no man is more respected than Mr. M. who has long borne an unimpeachable character in his neighbourhood and will sustain the greater loss by not being insured to the full amount. There cannot be at this time too much caution used, or too strict enquiry made, on inserting these calamitous accidents. Our readers on this occasion will turn back to a similar catastrophe in the same county in May last, recorded in our vol. LXV. p. 432.

The same day a fire broke out at a farmhouse, near *Hemel Hempstead*, which did more extensive mischief, consuming, besides a great quantity of hay and corn, seven hundred pounds worth of wool, &c.

*March*



*March 7.* The driver of the coach conveying the mail from Gloucester to Oxford, by a sudden jolt, was thrown off on *Curbridge Downs*, about a mile from Witney; the guard, in endeavouring to take possession of the reins, experienced the same fate; and the horses without a guide pursued their journey till they reached Witney, when the dismal groans of one of the wheel horses, which was down, hurt the feelings of humanity, and called forth the assistance of the inhabitants, who immediately released the distressed animal; but he was so much lacerated and bruised, by being dragged several yards on a very rough road, that he died the next day. The coachman, who is very much esteemed for his sobriety and civility, is in a state of recovery.

*March 8.* Two farmers living near *Potter's Bar*, near *Barnet*, had wheat-ricks burnt down, on account of their not having thrashed any wheat since the last harvest. In the conflagration, the fire reached the adjoining stables; and one farmer lost 12 oxen, the other 12 horses.

*Derby, March 10.* What particularly engaged the attention of the publick at our Assizes was a charge against a woman of the name of *Ann Hoon*, aged 24, for the wilful murder of her infant child, about 14 months old. The circumstances of this murder were as follow:

On Friday last, this poor creature, who is the wife of a labouring man, was about to heat her oven, and, being short of wood, had broken down a rail or two from the fencing round the plantation of a gentleman in the neighbourhood; some of her neighbours threatened her with a prosecution, and told her she would be transported for it. This much alarmed her mind; and the idea of being separated from her child, of whom she had always appeared remarkably fond, so wrought on her imagination, that she formed the horrible design of putting it to death, in order that, by surrendering herself into the hands of justice, she might be executed for the murder, and so be for ever re-united in heaven to that babe whom she had loved more than life. As soon, therefore, as her husband was gone out to his labour, she proceeded to put this diabolical design into execution: she filled a large tub with water, when the babe, smiling in its mother's face, disarmed her for the moment, and she found herself unable to commit the horrid fact. She then lulled the babe to sleep at the breast, and, wrapping a cloth round it, plunged it into the tub, and held it under water till life became extinct; then took it out of the tub, and laid it on the bed, and, taking her hat and cloak, locked her street-door, and left her key at a neighbour's for her husband, when he should return from his labour. She then

proceeded to walk eight or nine miles to a magistrate, and, requesting admission to him, told him the whole story, concluding with an earnest desire immediately to be executed. She was tried this morning; and, many strong instances of insanity for some years past appearing, the jury found her *Not Guilty*.

At *Stafford* assizes, a remarkable cause was tried, in which *Mrs. Docksey*, sister and heir at law of the late *Peter Garrick*, esq. of *Lichfield*, (brother to the celebrated *David Garrick*) was plaintiff, and *Mr. Panting*, surgeon of that town, defendant. The defendant claimed all the real and personal property of the deceased, (nearly 30,000*l*.) under deeds of conveyance executed by *Mr. G.* at the advanced age of 85, to the total disinherison of all his relations and their families; and in derogation of many wills made in their favour, the last dated in 1791. *Mr. Erskine* led the cause for the plaintiff; and after a most eloquent and impassioned opening of the case, which lasted upwards of two hours, and the examination of several witnesses, the cause was relinquished on the part of the defendant.

*Birmingham, March 11.* *Binnis and Jones*, two delegates from the London Correspondent Society, regardless of the laws and peace of the country, delivered (the one at the Swan in Swallow street, and the other at the Bell public-house, in Suffolk-street, in this town) their inflammatory Lectures; information of which being given to *William Hicks*, esq. one of our magistrates, he immediately repaired, with the peace-officers, to the illegal assemblies. The meeting at the Swan had broken up; but at the Bell they found *Jones* in a room haranguing about 70 people. As soon as he saw the magistrate, he was silent; but *Mr. Hicks* being made acquainted, by several who were present, of the seditious language he had held, immediately ordered the proclamation against disorderly meetings to be read, and the people in a few minutes dispersed. *Jones* was admonished by the magistrate, who warned him to beware of his conduct in future, as a strict watch should be kept over him and all his associates.

*Bristol, March 14.* Lately a young Newfoundland dog, belonging to a farmer at *Gurney-Slade*, Somerset, returning from a field some distance behind his master, passing a child whilst eating its small portion of repast on the threshold of a door, the dog, with eagerness to obtain the food,ravenously snapped the child's hand off about an inch above the wrist.

A most shocking accident happened lately in a coal-mine at *Thatto Heath*, near *Prefcot*, occasioned by a sulphureous damp which arose while the men were at work; by which a man with his two sons, a young man



man his nephew, and an old woman, were unfortunately killed.

*Bristol, March 16.* About two o'clock in the morning, an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Hill, umbrella-maker, in St. James's Church-yard, in this city, which was entirely burnt down, and the family narrowly escaped with their lives. Mrs. Hill, who had lain-in on Monday only, and was in a very weak state, was compelled for safety to fly from her bed, without any covering, and take refuge in a neighbour's house, and some of the children (there being seven in all) were with great difficulty preserved by persons at the hazard of their lives, taking them out of the lodging-room windows. By great exertions, the flames were prevented from spreading farther.

*March 20.* Some days ago, as George Spurrell, esq. of *Barking*, Essex, was firing at some rats part of the wadding lodged in a stack of wheat, which set the same on fire, and entirely consumed it.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Breviate of the Bill for the Cultivation of the Waste Lands and Commons of the Kingdom.*

The bill sets forth, that a considerable portion of the lands, in those parts of Great Britain called England and Wales, lie waste and uncultivated; and the said lands, or certain portions thereof, are subject to various rights of common, or other rights in, upon, and over, the same; and that it would be attended with great public advantage, if such commons, waste and uncultivated lands, were allotted, and held in fealty, and improved by cultivation.

Therefore the bill enacts, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and all other persons whomsoever, to enter into agreements for referring to commissioners the setting out, dividing, and allotting, all or any part of the said commons, waste and uncultivated lands, in the manner directed by the bill; and all agreements being so made and entered into, being deposited with the clerks of the peace for the county, or place where the lands shall be, shall be binding on all parties making the same.

There are clauses to enable the Lords of the Treasury to give his Majesty's consent to any such agreement. But that the division, allotment, and inclosure, shall not extend to his Majesty's forests or chases, without the consent of his Majesty's officers, as in the bill directed—to empower guardians and trustees of incapacitated persons, and lessees of a description in the bill, to enter into such agreements. And the bill directs, where the parties are unanimous, how commissioners shall be appointed; and, where the parties are not unanimous, that a certain proportion of the parties interested may enter into agreements, and have their

shares set out and allotted amongst them; and how the meetings shall be appointed. That the parties interested may stipulate in their agreements for particular allotments, or other articles, matters, or things, connected with their respective rights and interests, to which regard shall be had by the commissioners in making the allotments. And the bill directs, in case of difference among the parties, how the commissioners shall be appointed. And in case of death, or refusal, of commissioners, how the vacancies shall be filled up. That if any objection shall arise as to the proportions of the parties consenting, the same shall be determined at the quarter-sessions. That a certain number of the commissioners appointed shall be competent to act. That notice shall be given of meetings. That commissioners may appoint surveyors; and that the commissioners and surveyors shall take an oath, directed by the bill, before they act. For making perambulations, and setting out boundaries; and, in case of disputes concerning the same, the bill directs how such disputes shall be determined. That the surveyors shall make plans and admeasurements, and may make use of former surveys, upon the same being properly authenticated. That commissioners and surveyors shall have power to enter lands, to value and survey the same. That the commissioners may settle and determine the claims of the parties in the manner directed by the bill; and may examine witnesses, and administer oaths to them, and for punishing witnesses in case of perjury. For setting up gates and fences at the ends of the roads and highways, for preserving the hedges. That the roads shall not be depastured with cattle for a limited time. For allotting lands for materials for repairing the roads; and for supplying the cottages with fuel. For making allotments for the use and convenience of small tenements or cottages; and that commissioners shall have particular regard to contiguity in setting out such allotments. That encroachments within a certain time shall be leased out to persons occupying the same. That commissioners may divert streams or currents of water; but not to prejudice any mill, mill-stream, &c. or any person entitled to the same. For making allotments, according to previous stipulations to tithe-owners, in compensation for tithes of the lands to be inclosed, and giving a power of leasing such allotment. That the tithe-owner may accept of tithes in money, or a corn-rent, to be ascertained in the manner directed by the bill; with power to vary, and to recover the same. For making an allotment to the owners of the soil. That the residue shall be appointed among the parties interested, where they all consent; and where a certain proportion of the parties are assenting, and the remainder are dissenting, the bill directs



directs in such case how the same shall be apportioned, declaring what lands shall be exempt from rectorial tithes for a limited time. To prevent the inclosing of lands upon which markets and fairs, or races for King's plates, have been held or run. That the commissioners shall give notice of setting out the allotments; and, in case the parties are dissatisfied therewith, the bill directs how the same shall be determined; that the proprietor shall accept and fence the allotments within a limited time; and, in case of refusal, the bill directs how the same shall be done. For imposing penalties on sheriff, &c. making default of obeying precepts. That commissioners shall have regard to situation, contiguity, quality, and quantity, in making allotments. That the respective persons may make exchanges, with consent of commissioners. That the allotments and exchanges shall be held by the same tenure as the rights in respect to which they are made. That old inclosures may be discharged from tithes, by agreement of the parties interested. That the commissioners shall make an award, and that the same shall be enrolled and deposited, as in the bill is mentioned. That persons, thinking themselves aggrieved by the award, may apply by petition to the Court of Exchequer; which Court may hear and determine the same. That, in all cases where compensation is made for tithes, the tithes payable in kind to cease from the time ascertained by commissioners. That the commissioners shall be allowed a certain sum of money for their trouble, and shall enter their accounts in books, and produce their vouchers. That tenants for life, and others, may mortgage their allotments for a limited sum, for the purpose of inclosing, &c. and shall keep down the interest thereof; and that such mortgage may be transferred, as in the bill is mentioned; or may charge their allotments with such moneys, either by deed or will. That no leases shall be void; but that compensation shall be made to the lessees, for deprivation of common rights. That persons advancing money shall be repaid with lawful interest. That the execution of the act shall not be delayed or prevented by the death of parties. And the bill directs by whom the expences of carrying the act into execution shall be paid, either by sale of part of the lands, or rateably. For saving of rights to Lords of Manors and mine-owners. For making compensation for farther damage. A general saving, and declaring the act a public act.

And there are annexed to the bill certain schedules, with the forms of proceeding for carrying the bill into effect.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Friday, March 4.*

This day came on, at the Royal College of Physicians in London, the election of

Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Dr. Sibthorpe; when the numbers were, for Dr. Williams, Fellow of Christ Church College, 18; Dr. Powell, of Merton College, 10; the former gentleman was accordingly declared duly elected.

*Tuesday, March 15.*

This day the annual festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern, the Hon. Philip Pusey, V. P. President, in the chair, and several other of the Vice Presidents being present. Amidst the festivity, the city-marshals made their appearance, and the stewards carried characteristic banners before a grand procession of the numerous objects restored to life by the indefatigable exertions of the medical assistants; a pleasing circumstance, which could not fail to excite in the breast every tender, every sympathetic emotion. Dr. Hawes, lately elected treasurer of the society in the room of Dr. Lettsom, opened the business of the meeting, in an address replete with sound reasoning and enlightened argument; he entered into a minute detail of the finances of the institution; and regretted an informality in the will of the late Mr. Hopkins, in respect to the charity, which during his life he had warmly supported; (a subject which we have already amply discussed, vol. LXV. pp. 657, 834, 911.) The Doctor then said, that more than 2000 lives had been restored to their parents, families, and to the state; and dwelt upon this subject with an energy and pathos which did honour to his feelings, and evinced that the society was eminently calculated to promote the most valuable interests of the British empire. He laid a singular stress upon those, who, from a variety of causes, were going to plunge themselves into eternity with all their accumulated offences upon their heads, if the arms of mercy had not been stretched out to them by the incessant exertions of the medical assistants. He then said, that in the last month a distracted woman had hung herself, but was restored to life, and to her seven children, by this noble institution. Dr. Hawes concluded his address on a circumstance of the utmost importance—the great number of canals lately made in this kingdom. It is impossible, upon this occasion, to do justice to his arguments. He said, every Briton must rejoice at the extension of the trade and commerce of this country; but, as this trade must necessarily be carried on by the industrious poor, it was an object highly worthy the attention of every friend to humanity, to form plans for the preservation of life; for, the riches of a nation would be dearly purchased by the premature death of our fellow-creatures. Having treated this subject with clearness and perspicuity which evinced a consummate knowledge of the resuscitative art;



we must add, that the repeated applauses he received, whilst he was speaking, were the honest unpremeditated effusions of more than 300 gentlemen, assembled to enjoy "The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

*Thursday, March 17.*

The Anniversary of St. Patrick was held at the London Tavern. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence were present at the meeting. The health of the former was given by Mr. Sheridan in the conclusion of a neat speech, in which he remarked that the monarchy of England had its best basis on popular freedom! The Prince re-echoed this sentiment, and declared that he wished not for power on any other terms. He expressed a very grateful attachment to the sister island.

*Friday, March 18.*

The Lady Mayorefs's entertainment was beyond description splendid and numerous. Every room, every avenue, every staircase, was full to overflowing. Yet every individual, amongst so many thousands, was pleased with the hospitable magnificence of the entertainment. It is superfluous to add, that the refreshments were excellent and abundant.

*Monday, March 25.*

This being Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayorefs, with their children in the private coach, accompanied by the two Sheriffs, and Aldermen Pickett, Boydel, Watfon, Newman, Combe, Glyn, Langston, Eamer, and Lushington, with their ladies, attended as usual by Mr. Recorder, Common Serjeant, City Counsel, Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Remembrancer, Mr. Town Clerk, &c. went in procession to Christ-church, Newgate street, preceded by the City Marshals; the directors of the different charitable institutions, three Bridewell boys, and 700 children belonging to Christ's Hospital; the whole being escorted by the City Constables and Ward Beadles. The Bishop of Norwich, who was appointed to preach on this occasion, delivered an excellent discourse from the 13th chapter of St. John, ver. 34, 35. "I have set before you a new commandment, that ye love one another." Previous to the sermon, an anthem suitable to the occasion, composed by Mr. Hudson, was sung by the children. After service, the company returned in the same order, except the children, to the Mansion-house, where an elegant dinner was provided for near 200 of the Nobility and persons of distinction; among whom were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Gloucester, Prince Ernest, the Duke of Leeds, the Lords Hood and Bridport, Mr. Dundas, the Master of the Rolls, several other Members of the Cabinet, and most of the Foreign Ambassadors. The dinner yielded, in point of hospitality and civic elegance, to none that have preceded

it. It was served with all the usual abundance; and the Lord Mayor exerted himself in the circulation of the bottle with such perfect good-will, that he made his friends truly happy. The Egyptian Hall, having been repaired and beautified, was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. At eight o'clock, the ball-rooms being opened, between 3 and 4000 persons, in addition to the company at dinner, crowded into the house; and card-rooms were laid open for the accommodation of those who did not dance. The ball was opened by Prince William of Gloucester and Miss Curtis; and after a few minuets the company jostled into a country-dance, when good humour supplied the want of space. The whole of the entertainment, from the judicious attention of those gentlemen appointed by his Lordship to distribute the admission-tickets, gave great satisfaction, as the company, though very numerous, consisted only of persons of solid knowledge and respectability.

*Monday, March 25.*

This evening, about six o'clock, a disagreeable accident happened in Greek-street, the corner of Compton-street. Two men, intoxicated to a great degree, assaulted every person they met; and one of them, who had a hammer in his hand, struck a passenger on the head with it, near the eye, which was beat in by the blow. They were at length secured, and carried to the Office in Marlborough-street, whence they were removed to Tothill Fields Bridewell.

*Thursday, March 31.*

Mr. Halhed has thought proper to dispose of all his Oriental manuscripts, which he acquired with great labour and expence. These manuscripts the British Museum has very laudably purchased.

Sir John Warren has, during his last cruise, taken, in the whole, 13 merchantmen, a privateer, and l'Etoile frigate; also detained three frigates belonging to the Danes, laden with flour from Brest.

It is, with much pleasure we notice the reduction in the price of wheat, which this day fell 13s. per quarter. From the very large importations of foreign wheat, as well from the Baltic and the Mediterranean, as from the Cape of Good Hope, which promises to prove a very abundant granary to this country, we have the best reason to hope that the present scarcity will not be of long continuance, and that bread will very shortly be at a moderate price. The late rise in price may be accounted for in a great measure, not so much by a real scarcity of wheat, as from the farmers keeping back their grain, in hopes of seeing the prices still higher than they have been; and also by the great demand for barley and oats for feed, which has induced the farmers (especially as they want the straw for fodder) to keep as many hands as possible threshing out barley and oats.



Vol. LXV. pp. 1060, 1111. The late Mr. T. Wildman was an eminent solicitor, and partner with, but not any way related to, the late Mr. Coulthard, of Lincoln's-inn. He married a Miss Harden, daughter of a watchmaker in the Old Jewry, London, to whose family Mr. W. had been very kind, and with whom he had no fortune. As a practitioner in the law, he was a man of intelligence, endowed with a mind active and ever fervid for the good of his client, whose cause he seemed to make his own, and in the close of which he was seldom unsuccessful.—Shenstone was said to be thankful to his stars that his name would not admit of a pun. The ardour of his zealous endeavours, added to the natural warmth of his mind, has more than once introduced Mr. W. among the squibs of the day, in some strokes of wit, probably from the pen of an unfortunate opponent, who has too late known that a firm and active solicitor can make the worse the better cause.

Vol. LXVI. p. 168, b. On the 4th of February, sentence was pronounced at Vienna upon those concerned in the affair of Prince Lichtenstein's duel. The murderer, Count de Weicks, canon of O'habruck, was condemned to eight years confinement in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia; after which he is to be for ever banished the hereditary states. Count Rosenberg, in whose chamber the duel was fought, is degraded for ever from his nobility, deprived of the title of count and his key of chamberlain, to be confined two years in another fortress, and then banished from the capital. Prince Winceslas, declared by the late Prince to be completely innocent, has been honourably acquitted: however, the Court, for some reason, has for a time banished him the Imperial presence.

P. 172, b. Dr. Sibthorpe has left a Natural History of Greece ready for the press, with many beautiful drawings. He has bequeathed the care of this work to the University, together with a landed estate of 200l. per annum; the income to be appropriated towards defraying the expence of the publication, and afterwards to establish a professorship of agriculture and rural economy in Oxford, to be appointed by the University.

P. 173, a. Mr. Wade, who lost his life on the college-spikes, was not of Trinity-college in Cambridge, but in Dublin.

#### BIRTHS.

Feb. **A**T the palace of the Bishop of Down, in Ireland, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Ravencroft, a son.

27. At his Lordship's house in Baker-street, Portman-square, Lady Le Despencer, a daughter.

29. The Lady of John Mellish, esq. of Hammels, co. Herts. a daughter.

At Stoke-Rochford, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Edmund Turnor, jun. esq. a daughter.

The Lady of Henry Robinson, esq. banker, in Henrietta-str. Covent-garden, a daughter.

Lately, at the house of the Lady-dowager Kilmaine, on Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Lady of Lord Kilmaine, a daughter.

The Wife of Mr. James Basire, jun. of Quality court, Chancery-lane, a son.

March 1. At his house on Snow-hill, the Lady of William Greiham, esq. a daughter.

At Coulter hall, near Deptford, Kent, the Lady of John Brady, esq. a daughter.

3. At the house of Col. Mackenzie, in Hertford-street, May-fair, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Seaforth, a son.

5. The Lady of Mr. Wm. Threlkeld, of Prospect-row, Bermondsey, a daughter.

6. The Lady of George Lovibond, esq. of Somerset-street, a son.

9. At his house in Dartmouth-street, the Lady of Sir Jas. Bland Burges, bart. a son.

10. At Woolton hall, co. Lancaster, the Lady of John Ashton, esq. a son.

11. The Lady of Sir Wm. Elliott, bart. of Stobbs, a son.

16. At his house in Upper Harley-street, the Lady of Wm. Bosanquet, esq. a daughter.

17. At Beverley, the Lady of Major Wm. Hutchinson, a daughter.

18. At Wheatfield house, co. Oxford, the Hon. Lady Eliz. Spencer, a son.

The Lady of R. H. Boddam, esq. at Enfield, a daughter.

At his house in Bloomsbury-square, the Lady of Craven Ord, esq. a son.

In Park-street, the Lady of Wm. Cunliffe Shawe, esq. M. P. a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Vaughan, Lady of Dr. V. of Clarges-street, a daughter.

22. The Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

25. At Benwick-house, co. Salop, the seat of her father, Thomas Powys, esq. the Lady-viscountess Fielcing, a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A**T Burton-hill, co. Tipperary, Ireland, Augerline Fitzgerald, esq. eldest son of A. F. esq. of Carrigolan, co. Clare, major of the 107th regiment of foot, to Miss Barton, sister of Lady Maffey.

21. John White, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Lofack, only daughter of Richard H. L. esq. of St. Kitt's, and lieutenant-general of the Leeward Islands.

23. At Bathwick church, Ralph Montague, esq. jun. of Park-street, Bristol, to Miss Bernard, eldest daughter of W. Rhodes B. esq. of Great Pulteney-street, Bath.

Richard Forster, esq. of Eaton, near Norwich, to Miss Graves, of Norwich.

24. At Walcot church, Bath, Samuel Powell, esq. to Miss Richmond, daughter of Dr. R. physician of that city.

25. Rev. Rd. Baker, B. A. of Embroke-hall, Oxford, to Miss Martin, daughter of Rev. Thomas M. of Norwich.

Rev.



Rev. Wm. Morgan Whatley, to Mrs. Buxton, of Upper Slaughter, co. Gloucester.

Mr. John Miller, of Jermyn-street, to Miss Lambe, of Sloane-street.

27. At Glasgow, his Excellency Robert Liston, envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America, to Miss Henrietta Merchant, daughter of the late Nathaniel M. esq. of Antigua.

28. At Speen, Berks, the Earl of Guildford, to Miss Coutts, eldest daughter of Thomas C. esq. banker in the Strand.

At Leeds, Capt. Simpson, of the second regiment, to Miss Louisa-Margaret Thorold, second daughter of Samuel T. esq. of Arncliffe-hall, co. Lincoln.

29. Mr. George Duncan, merchant in Dumfries, to Miss Christian Currie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James C. of Middlebie.

At Retford, co. Nottingham, Rev. Wm. Pearson, one of the masters of the free grammar-school of Lincoln, to Miss Frances Low, second daughter of Mr. Robert Low, of Lincoln, ironmonger.

Rev. Thomas Wartonaby, of Gurney, co. Leicester, to Miss West, of Brampton, co. Northampton.

*Lately*, at Petersburg, James Dalrymple, esq. of North Berwick, to the Countess-dowager of Haddington.

Robert Drought, esq. professor of divinity in Trinity-college, Dublin, to Miss Bristow, eldest daughter of Roger B. esq. of Baginbun, Dublin.

At Farringdon, Berks, Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Bradley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that place.

At Braunston, co. Leicester, Mr. John Tilley, one of the loyal Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, to Miss R. Wilkinson, of Kirkby-Muxloe.

Mr. Hart, attorney, to Miss Worrall, both of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Boswood, of Tooley-str. Southwark, to Miss Ward, of Fetter-lane, Holborn.

*March 1.* At Hendon, co. Middlesex, Charles-Samuel Milward, esq. of Bromley, in that county, to Miss Susannah-Maria Bond, daughter of John B. esq. of Hendon.

Henry Thornton, esq. of London, banker, and M. P. for the borough of Southwark, to Miss Sykes, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of West Ella, co. York.

R. Grimmer, esq. to Miss Honor Crabbe, both of Beetham, co. Norfolk.

At Lowestoft, Dr. I. E. Smith, of Hammer-smith, president of the Linnean Society, to Miss Reeve, only daughter of Robert R. esq. of Lowestoft.

3. Mr. Widdows Golding, surgeon, of Wallingford, to Mrs. Henderson, relict of the late Magnus H. esq. of Cloak Lane.

At Bath, Capt. Richards, to Miss Diana Jones, second daughter of the late Robert J. esq. of Fommon-castle, co. Glamorgan.

At Great Bedwin, Wilts, Stephen Fruin, esq. to Miss Anne Mason, third daughter of Alderman M. of that borough.

Mr. Stileman, of Winchester, Suffex, to Miss Dawes, of Angel-co. Throgmorton-str.

Rev. W. Boycott, rector of Wheatacre St. Peter, and fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Dereham.

At Aberdeen, Capt. Livingston, of the 30th regiment of foot, to Miss Martin, only daughter of Alex. M. esq. of Nellfield.

7. At Canterbury, Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. of Mells-park, a captain in the Somersetshire militia, to Miss Whitlock, sister of Col. W.

At Hathern, co. Leicester, Mr. Hall, to Miss Middleton.

Mr. Douglas, of Loughborough, to Miss Charlotte Middleton, dau. of Rev. Mr. M.

10. George Garrett, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss Peirce, of Watford, Herts, daugh. of the late Capt. Rich. P. of Kingston, Surr.

At Frampton-on-Severn, Mr. Jn. King, formerly a woolstapler in Gloucester, but now of Dee-hill, near Painswick, to Miss Collins, of Frampton.

J. R. Furtado, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss E. R. Peynado, of Bevis-Marks.

11. Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, leather-cutter and currier, of St. Ives, to Miss Barnes, daugh. of J. B. esq. of that place.

At Ely, the Rev. James Saunders, B. D. fellow of Queen's-college, Cambridge, and rector of Sawtrej-Moigne, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Attenborough, of Ely.

12. Mr. Thomas Woodfall, son of Mr. William W. printer, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, to Miss Collins, formerly of Drury-lane theatre.

14. Robert Tubbs, jun. esq. of Frier's-place, co. Middlesex, to Mrs. Stephenson, of Bedford square.

At Plymouth, Capt. Pell, of the North Devon militia, to Miss Nicholls, daugh. of the late John N. esq. merchant, of that place.

15. At Greenwich, Major Hamilton, of the royal artillery, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, daughter of the late Consul at Cadiz.

At Moccas, Samuel Peploe, esq. only son of John Peploe Birch, esq. of Garnstone, co. Hereford, to Miss Cornewall, eldest daughter of Sir George C. bart. one of the representatives for that county.

David Windsor, esq. of the marines, to Miss Lowden, of Houndsditch.

16. At Ludlow, co. Salop, the Hon. Thomas Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, and colonel of the Oxfordshire light dragoons, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of Lewis E. esq. of Talgarth, co. Merioneth, and of Old Port, Salop.

Mr. Vincent-Francis Rivay, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, to Miss Wilhelmina Cornthwaite, daughter of Rev. Thomas C. of Red Lion-square.

17. At Andover, Mr. William Ludlow, wine-merchant, to Miss Stone, sister to Richard S. esq. of Sonning.



By special licence, at Chichester, Thomas Clapham, esq. captain in the West Essex militia, to Miss Carolina Longley, only dau. of John L. esq. of Longley-hall, Hants.

At Canterbury, Henry Bazely, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Stringer, of that city.

18. At Lady Stirling's, in Chape-street, Edinburgh, John M'Kenzie, esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jane-Maria Stirling, second daugh. of Sir John S. bart of Glorat.

19. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Wallop Brabazon, esq. of Rath, co. Louth, Ireland, to Miss Du Pré, daughter of the late Josias Du Pré, esq. of Wilton-park, Bucks.

Mr. Griffin, of Ludgate-street, to Miss Chawner, of Guildford-str. Queen-square, eldest daughter of the late Wm. C. esq. of Welbeck-street.

Crawford Davison, esq. to Miss Wood, of Highfield-place, Surrey.

21. Lewis Cainde, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Eliz. Taniel, of Upper Noel-street, Soho.

26. Mr. Charles Lashbrook, of Cannon-street, Hamburgh broker, to Miss Thompson, of the Strand.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **A**T Port-au-Prince, William June 17. Sinclair, M.D. purveyor to the hospitals.

Aug. . . . At Guadaloupe, in consequence of the wounds he received on the 2d of July, 1794, at Point-à-Petre, where he was taken prisoner, Lieut. John Ekins, of the 2d regiment of foot.

Oct. 7. At Hanover, in his 67th year, John-George Zimmermann, M.D. knight of the Russian order of St. Wladimir, of the third class, and first physician to his Majesty for Hanover. Dr. Z. was a native of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland, and is well known to the publick by his excellent Treatise on Experience, his Essay on National Pride, his work on Solitude, his account of his conversations with the late King of Prussia, and other valuable publications, most of which have been translated into English.

13. His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatick; and, on the 27th, the Peshwa, or first Minister of the Mahratta Government.

Nov. . . . In the island of Grenada, Col. Ralph Ramsay, of the 29th-regiment.

3. At Ash, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Thomas Joll, sen.

6. In child-bed, of her 13th child, Mrs. Pettman, wife of Mr. Wm. P. of Sandwich.

11. At Bermudas, Capt. Dixon; he sailed round the world with Capt. Cook.

Dec. . . . At the president's house at Tortola, in the West Indies, of a fever, much lamented, in his 30th year, Henry-George Fownes, esq. commander of his Majesty's sloop Bull-dog, and eldest son of the Rev. Tho. F. of Kistery-court, co. Devon.

At Harfleur, in Normandy, aged about 70, Mr. John Maton, alderman and senior of the corporation of Salisbury.

5. At St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, aged 46, Charles Webster, M.D. physician to the army, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

14. At Springvale-pen, Trelawny, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. John-Gilbert Ironside, son of the late Rev. William I. of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham.

20. At Cadiz, in Spain, of a rapid decline, John-Capel Hanbury, esq. son and heir to the late John H. esq. of Pont-y-pool-house, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. He would have been of age on the 27th of January, on which day he was to have been married to a lady of exquisite accomplishments, and with a fortune that would have rendered his own extremely splendid.

1796. Jan. 3. At Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in his 21st year, Thomas-Augustus Hervey.

27. At Limerick, in Ireland, in his 30th year, Samuel Crumpe, M.D. M.R. I. A. Whoever has known the man whose much-regretted death this paragraph relates, will read it with a sigh. He was gifted with talents, and possessed of information, that promised to raise him to an high degree of eminence in his profession, and in the literary world. He had acquired no small celebrity, as an author, by the publication of "An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium," and of "An Essay on the best Means of providing Employment for the People;" which last was honoured with a prize-medal by the Royal Irish Academy, and procured him admission among the members of that body. It is a work concerning which we hazard not much in saying, that it cannot fail to establish his reputation and perpetuate his memory, as a sensible and humane man, a true and enlightened patriot, and a zealous friend to the general interests of mankind.

Feb. 12. At Forfar, after a few days illness, aged 85, Bailie Wm. Gray. He enjoyed a singularly good constitution, never having, by any trouble or sickness, been confined a day to his bed previous to the disease he died of; and retained his memory and senses to the last. He left behind him 58 children and grandchildren, all stout and healthy, besides a great number of great-grandchildren.

13. At Hoy, in Orkney, in the 85th year of his age, and 54th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Sands, minister of Hoy and Grimsay.

14. At Mile-end, the Rev. William Addington, pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Mile's-lane, Cannon-street; to which, on the death of Mr. Ford, he was invited from the congregation at Market-Harborough, and had retired



tired on being struck with the palsy some time ago.

16. At Deal, aged 73, Mr. Jas. Shipden.

17. At Balville, in Badenoch, Invernesshire, in his 59th year, James Macpherson, esq. M. P. for Camelford. His remains were brought to Highgate, Middlesex, and were 18 days on the road. At that place the hearse was met by 8 gentlemen's coaches and 6 mourning coaches, and with this attendance the corpse was, on Tuesday the 15th of March, brought to Westminster abbey, and interred in the Poet's corner, near the monument of John duke of Argyll, and not far from the bust and tablet to the memory of the late Dr. Goldsmith, which, we believe, was erected at the expence of Mr. M. who wrote the epitaph inscribed on the marble. Mr. M. made some noise in his day in the literary as well as the political world. The first publication by which he was distinguished, he called a translation of the poems of Ossian the son of Fingal, which appeared in the year 1762. This performance excited a long and acrimonious controversy, in which Dr. Hugh Blair early distinguished himself. It produced some severe animadversions from Dr. Johnson, which the author resented, and added to his resentment some menacing expressions, which produced from the Doctor that very spirited and intrepid letter, which Boswell has published in his memoirs. In 1773 he published a translation of the Iliad of Homer, in the same heroic prose with which he had dignified the son of Fingal; to this work the late Sir John Eliot was so extremely partial, that he preferred it to Pope's, carried copies of the book round to all his patients. Not satisfied with the laurels he gathered in poetry, Mr. M. next embarked in the character of an historian, and in 1771 published an Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1773 a History of Great Britain, from the Restoration in 1660, to the Accession of the House of Hanover, in two volumes quarto; the chief merit of this collection lies in original extracts from the private memoirs of King James the Second, and their leading error is party prejudices. In 1775 he published a pamphlet, intitled, The Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted, which divided the approbation of the Royalists with Dr. Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny. It has been said (with what truth we know not), that he obtained a pension of 700l. per ann. from Lord North. He was first elected to Parliament in 1780, and was appointed to the lucrative office of agent to the Nabob of Arcot, which he held to his death.

18. At Clapham, John Wright, esq. of Hatfield priory, Essex.

20. Thomas Stratton, esq. of the Grove, Hackney. He has left a son, resident at

Effington, Herts; and a daughter, married to the Rev. Mr. Fuller, formerly minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Enfield.

Aged 81, his Serene Highness Henry-Augustus, reigning Prince of Hohenhoe Ingelfingen, chief of the illustrious house of that name. He was born July 11, 1715.

21. At Glack, in Scotland, Mrs. Margaret M'Kenzie, wife of Robert M. esq. of that place.

At Belgrave, co. Leicester, aged 81, the Rev. John Clayton, M.A. He had enjoyed the rectory of Norton by Twycrofs (commonly called Hogs Norton) 51 years, and had been 37 years vicar of Belgrave.

22. At the house of Nicholas Ridley, esq. in Francis-st. Bedford squ. Mrs. Atkins.

At Woolwich, on-board his Majesty's sloop Raven, Lieut. Francis-Venables Vernon, of the royal navy.

23. At Belvidere-house, Bath, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Gibbon, mother of the celebrated Historian.

At Cove, Lieut. Thomas Malbon, of his Majesty's ship Malabar.

24. At his father's house at Clapham, the Rev. Jonathan Gardner. He was born Sept. 25, 1761; entered at Merchant Tailors school Feb. 4, 1771; whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, June 11, 1779, where he afterwards proceeded fellow. In 1785 he became under-master of Merchant Tailors school, but resigned at Midsummer 1795; M. A. Jan. 15, 1787, and B. D. April 24, 1792. He was some time curate of St. Mary Abchurch, where he was buried on the 1st of March.

At Osbaldwick, near York, aged 90, Mrs. Myers, relict of the Rev. John M. late vicar of Langton, in the North riding of Yorkshire.

25. At his brother's chambers in Furnival's-inn, the Rev. Michael Baxter, vicar of Tamworth, co. Warwick.

At Burntwood-lodge, near Barnsley, the Rev. John Marfden, D.D. rector of Bolton-Percy, prebendary of Southwell, and precentor of St. Ataph. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1756; B. and D. D. 1777.

After two days illness, at Bowhill-house, near Exeter, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Capt. G.; whom she has left with seven children to deplore her loss.

26. Rev. Henry Taswell, B. A. sub-treasurer and senior vicar-choral of Hereford cathedral, and vicar of Marden, near that city. This gentleman, with strong intellectual powers, possessed a memory unusually retentive, was a good classical scholar, and generally allowed great skill and knowledge in the science of musick, which he often promoted to the entertainment of his friends in and near Hereford. His life was marked by some peculiarities, which had rendered him well known at Salisbury, Wells, Worcester, and Gloucester, where,



where, a few years since, he regularly attended the different musick meetings. He had often exerted himself in the cause of the distressed, and had performed many acts of charity. Mr. T. was a native of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire; and has left more than 2000*l.* to his two brothers and a gentleman of the college of Hereford.

At Canterbury, in his 80th year, Mr. Robert Quested, late of Littlebourn, Kent.

In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Major James Campbell, of the Chatham division of marines.

27. In Coleman-street, aged 75, Mr. John Jacob.

In the Crescent, Bath, the Hon. Charles Vane, of Mount-Ilda, co. Norfolk.

In his 64th year, Mr. Emanuel Elam, of Leeds, formerly a considerable American merchant, and one of the people called Quakers. He had retired from business several years ago, with a fortune of nearly 200,000*l.* It was this gentleman and his brother Simeon who were the principal purchasers of the valuable estate which was sold in October last, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, near Leeds, for 155,000*l.* The elder Mr. Theluffon offered 150,000*l.* and James Armitage, esq. of Hunstet, near Leeds, 154,000*l.* Mr. Leatham, of Barton near Malton, and Mr. Dowker, one of the tenants, were the other purchasers.

At Beleigh-mills, Mr. Crozier, an eminent miller near Maldon, Essex.

In Craven street, the new-born son of Arthur Onslow, esq.

28. In his 76th year, John Davis, esq. of Lloyd Jack, in the commission of the peace for the county of Cardigan.

After a long and painful illness, aged 77, the Rev. John Jago, M. A. of King's-college, Cambridge, 38 years vicar of Tavistock, and 48 years rector of Peterbury. As a minister, he was diligent and industrious; and, like a wise and faithful pastor, never desisted from his spiritual employment till compelled to resign to the infirmities of Age and the decays of Nature. As a magistrate, he was as cautious as he was able and useful, equally as free from corruption as partiality. In his private conversation he was lively and facetious, agreeable and entertaining without levity, and always consistent with the dignity of his character.

29. At Hales Owen, co. Salop, in the prime of life, the Rev. John Parkes, B. A. master of the free grammar school of that place, and minister of Oldbury. His sentiments were liberal, his perception clear, his judgement sound, and his philanthropy universal. In the pulpit he was animated, plain, and forcible; his sermons were clear, and easy to be understood; for, as he once observed to the writer of this article, "My

congregation being many of them illiterate, to speak to them in a studied, flowery style, would be the same as speaking to them in an unknown tongue." He was a tender husband, an affectionate father, a cheerful and instructive companion, and a sincere friend. His death is a severe loss to his widow and infant family.

At Clapton, John Withers, esq. clerk to the commissioners of land-tax for the city of London; and formerly deputy of the ward of Cheap.

*Lately.* Among the number who unhappily perished on-board the *Leda* frigate, off Madeira, Mr. John Monins Le Geyt, midshipman, youngest son of Robert Le Geyt, esq. of Canterbury; a young man of very promising talents, which, joined to an excellent disposition, made him universally beloved. His parents have to lament the loss of a third ornament of their family within the short space of 9 months. In April, 1795, they were deprived of a most amiable, accomplished, and only daughter, at the age of 19; and, a few weeks afterwards, of their second son, aged 18, a first lieutenant in the royal artillery, who, falling a victim to the fatigues of the service at St. Lucie, left a character, amply testified by his superior officers, and by all who knew him, as worthy a close imitation in a professional as well as private line.

Aged 51, M. Dombey, a celebrated French botanist, who was employed, for several years, by the King of Spain, in collecting and describing the plants and other natural productions of Peru. After his return from that country he retired to Lyons, and continued to reside there till lately, when he was appointed, by the National Convention, to undertake another voyage to America, for the purposes of natural history. He accordingly embarked at Brest for Philadelphia; but the ship he was on-board was taken by the English, and carried into Antigua, where he died.

At Vienna, in his 77th year, Count Trautmanndorff, the Emperor's chamberlain.

At Ballyfermott-castle, near Dublin, Capt. James-George Proffor, of the Plymouth division of marines. His death was occasioned by a liver-complaint, contracted on the coast of Africa. He had the honour to serve on board the *Impregnable*, Admiral Caldwell, on the first of June. He was a gentleman of infinite humour, pleasing, though harmless wit, and cheerful conviviality; admired while living, and regretted now no more.

In Ireland, Col. Henry Bruen, deputy quarter-master-general to the army the last four years of the American war. He died possessed of the greatest fortune ever amassed in the army line, the great Marlborough not excepted. By his will, lately made public,



1<sup>st</sup>, it appears, he has left 12,000*l.* per annum to his eldest son; 4000*l.* ditto to his second son; and 3000*l.* ditto to his third son; with 50,000*l.* to each of his daughters, and a large jointure to his widow. It is supposed, with mortgages, &c. that he died worth half a million.

At Proudfootstown, near Lowth, co. Meath, aged 105, Mrs. Kelly. She retained her senses nearly to the last hour, and, until within these six months, walked to chapel every Sunday.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, Lady Eliz. Southwell, eldest sister of the Marquis Cornwallis, and wife of B. Southwell, esq.

At his house in Dublin, the Rev. Dean Coote, brother of the late Sir Eyre C.

In Scotland, aged 114, after carrying his budget from his 14th year, James Anderson, a well-known itinerant tinker.

At Teignmouth, co. Devon, William Peirse, esq.

At the seat of his father, Gen. Farrington, Capt. Farrington, of the 33d regiment. He lost his life in consequence of the transport in which his party of the regiment was embarked at Spithead with Adm. Christian's fleet being run down by the Impregnable man of war of 98 guns.

At Chester, in his 62d year, Henry Pemberton, esq. a captain in the royal navy, and regulating-officer for that port.

At Sunnyside, co. Durham, aged 101, Mr. Joseph Durham. He had formerly been in the army, and mounted guard at Whitehall 81 years ago; his faculties were perfect to the last.

At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Joseph Boulton, esq. banker, of Bridgnorth, and one of his Majesty's justices for that borough.

At Mr. Rawling's, at Fulham, in his 83d year, Stephen Jermyn, esq.

M. R. Lopes, esq. of Clapham-common, father to M. L. esq. of Fitzroy-square.

After a long and painful illness, in her 84th year, Mrs. Lydall, widow of John L. esq. of Uxmore, co. Oxford.

At Modbury, co. Devon, Vice-admiral Gidoin, a truly brave officer, possessed of such universal benevolence and philanthropy as rendered him an ornament to human nature; and who is as universally lamented as he had lived beloved and esteemed.

At Mears-Ashby, co. Northampton, Jo. Timms, who had, for a number of years, lodged at the Boot public-house there, and was in the habit of working as a day-labourer. His external appearance was truly wretched and miserable, and his parsimony so great, that he denied himself the common necessities of life when not to be obtained by any other means than that of purchasing them. On examining his cloaths, a short time after his decease, 69 guineas, 9 shillings, and 1 halfpenny, were found sewed up in the waistband of his breeches.

At Guildford, Surrey, Mrs. Maud.

At Rainham, in Kent, in her 24th year, Miss Richards, only daughter of the Rev. James R. Her amiable and engaging disposition will render her loss long and severely felt by her disconsolate parents and a numerous circle of friends.

Rev. Philip Bliss, vicar of Colerne, Wilts.

Mrs. Twining, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of St. Mary's, Colchester.

In London, Mrs. Williamson, wife of the Rev. James W. M. A. formerly reader of mathematical lectures in the university of Oxford.

In London, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Webb, late of Market-Harborough, a member of the benefit-society held at the house of Mr. John Waterfield, the Hind inn, Harborough; from which, during the last 9 years, he received the sum of 90*l.* 11*s.*

*March.* On or about the 1<sup>st</sup> of this month, at the vicarage-house of Lawhadon, co. Pembroke, the Rev. William Evans, above 40 years vicar of that parish, the last of the seven sons of Evan Evans, late of Aberlath, co. Carmarthen, esq. This pious and learned clergyman was highly respected by the neighbouring gentry, and died as universally lamented by the poor of his parish, to whose necessities he ever administered with a liberal and unsparing hand. He was the author of several poetical pieces and religious tracts, which, with his exemplary sermons, we hope his executors will publish. About 30 years ago he translated from the Welsh into English verse a collection of ancient poems written by the celebrated Rees Prichard in the beginning of the last century, intitled, "The Welshman's Candle, or Divine Exercises", a very curious and popular book among the Ancient Britons.

1. At the house of her son, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where she had lately arrived in her road from Bath, aged 54, Mrs. Jane Curteis, wife of Jeremiah C. esq. of Rye, in Suffex. She was the second daughter and coheiress of Searles Giles, esq. late of Biddenden in Kent. An only son and four daughters have survived this excellent and amiable woman. She was buried in the family-vault at Tenterden in Kent. In the same vault was lately interred Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, eldest son of Edward-Jeremiah C. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died August 7, 1795, aged almost 5 years. In the same vault also was lately interred Mrs. Elizabeth Curteis, wife of William C. esq. merchant, in Friday-street, and only surviving daughter and heiress of Francis Whitfield, esq. late of Bethereden in Kent. She died suddenly at Camberwell, Dec. 29, 1795, aged 43, to the extreme grief and irreparable loss of her disconsolate husband and family, and left 3 sons and 2 daughters.

In Sise-lane, Cannon street, Wentworth Ogle, esq. surgeon.



Mr. John Goodwin, of Chapel-court, Oxford-street, formerly a watch-maker in the Strand.

2. At Oxford, of an inflammation of the lungs, much lamented by his numerous family and friends, the Rev. John Mogridge, M. A. late of Albion-hall, in that university, vicar of Pershore, in Worcestershire, and of Avenbury, in Herefordshire. The first, to which he was presented in 1784, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; the latter in the Crown.

3. In Kensington-square, Mr. William Wood, many years clerk to the Barber's Company, and clerk to the Court of Lieutenancy of London.

At Lichfield, aged 63, Charles Simpson, esq. one of the aldermen, and formerly town clerk, of that city.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 46, Jas. Oldershaw, M. D. formerly of Emanuel-college, Cambridge.

At King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, the Rev. John-Jeffery Watson, son of Cooke W. esq. collector of the excise there.

4. At his house at Clent, co. Stafford, Thomas Liell, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, and formerly commander of the Stafford East India-man.

Mr. Temple, of his Majesty's silver-ware at Windsor.

At Bath, Mr. B. D. Cook (see p. 248).

Of a putrid fever, Mr. Shave, a considerable farmer at Thornham, co. Linc.; and, the same afternoon, of the like malady, two of his sons, very promising youths.

At his house at Stratton, co. Norfolk, Mr. Geo. Wallis, one of the people called Quakers, many years an eminent wholesale linen-draper in London.

Aged 68, Mrs. Bence, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Wotton-Underedge, co. Glouc.

5. John Edwardes, esq. of Havod, commissioner of the land and window taxes for one of the divisions of Cardiganshire.

At his house at Roehampton, co. Surrey, William Galley, esq.

6. In Chancery-lane, Robert Fry, esq. one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

At Exeter, Mrs. Storey, wife of the Rev. Joseph S. of Bingfield, co. Cavan, Ireland.

At Bristol, Capt. Inglis, many years a respectable and much-respected commander of a ship from that port to the West Indies.

In his 84th year, Abbé Raynal. He walked to Paris a week before his death; got a cold, which was followed by a catarrh, and kept his bed some days. On the day of his decease he got up, shaved and dressed himself. At six in the evening he went to bed; heard a news-paper read, and made some critical observations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The justice of the peace of the Section des Champs Elysées did not chuse to bury him until he had asked the Government whether it was intend-

ed to pay him any funeral honours.—He was employed, just before his death, upon a new edition of his Philosophical History, and had presented an address to the Directory to obtain from the agents of the Republic in foreign countries the documents, of which he stood in need, relative to the commerce of different nations, to the East India Companies, and some other objects of his work. The Directory immediately complied with his request, and sent the necessary orders to the French ambassadors in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Italy. It is known that the Abbé left, among his manuscripts, a History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in four volumes; but it is rumoured that, under the reign of Robespierre, he burnt part of his papers.

7. At Finchley, in an advanced age, James Andrews, esq. of Queen-square, Westminster; a gentleman respected by all who knew him for the integrity of his principles, and universally beloved for the distinguished sincerity and benevolence of his heart. He has left his fortune to Thomas Harrison, esq. who is to take the name of Andrews.

At Swaffham, co. Norfolk, aged 22, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. C. R. surgeon, of that place.

John Roe, esq. of Sudbrooke, co. Linc.

8. In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, aged 101, Leodowes Reid.

At his house in Norton-street, Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Polar Star, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Board of Works, Treasurer of the Royal Academy, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The remembrance of his amiable disposition and eminent virtues will ever remain imprinted on the minds of his friends, and on those who were employed under him. His abilities as an architect will be immortalized by that great national ornament, Somerset place, and by his excellent Treatise on Civil Architecture. Sir William was a Swede by birth, and the son of a Swedish merchant. The latter not being prosperous, his son, with an early promise of great talents, visited several countries, to acquire architectural knowledge, to which his genius strongly inclined. He went to China, and brought all that was worth bringing, of the art of building and gardening in that country. He published his observations in a "Dissertation on Oriental Gardening, 1773," 4to; and in the following year a second edition, to which was annexed "An explanatory Discourse by Tan Chan Qua of Quing Chew Fu, gent." which was immediately attacked and parodied in the admirable "Heroic Epistle" so generally ascribed to one of our best modern poets, who has since distinguished himself by a poem on gardening. By industry, prudence, and integrity, he pushed



pushed forward as an architect, displayed such talents as raised him to the head of his profession, and enabled him to acquire a large fortune. He was esteemed by the highest and most valuable characters all over Europe, as well as in this country. He published "Designs for Chinese Buildings," fol.; "A Treatise on Civil Architecture, 1759," fol.; "Plans, Elevations, and Sections, and Perspective Views, of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew, 1763," fol.; all which were incorporated into one volume, folio, 1769.—Sir William Chambers was descended of the ancient family of Chalmers in Scotland, barons of Tartas in France. His grandfather was an opulent merchant, who suffered very much in his fortune by supplying Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden, with money and goods, for which he was paid in the base coin of that Monarch. Sir William's father was a gentleman who resided for many years in Sweden, to endeavour to settle claims his father had upon that country. Sir William Chambers, his son, was born in Sweden; appointed supercargo to the Swedish East India Company, which he quitted at eighteen years of age, to exercise those talents for architecture which he afterwards displayed with so much credit to himself and to his country, as that great ornament, Somerset House, built by himself, so plainly evinces. His remains were interred in the Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey, attended by his son, his sons in law, his executors, the Dean of Lincoln, minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Penneck of the British Museum, and a few other friends, the president, officers, and council, of the Royal Academy, and the clerk of the Board of Works. In the abbey they were joined by the master workmen belonging to the Board of Works, who attended, unsolicited, to testify their regret for the loss, and their esteem for the memory of a man, by whom their claims had ever been examined with attention, and decided with justice, and by whom themselves were always treated with mildness, courtesy, and affability.

9. Mrs. Bicknell, wife of Mr. B. brewer, Mre-end.

In Thavies-inn, in his 69th year, Wm. Webster, esq.

Mr. Torr, of the chief cashier's office in the Bank of England.

At Shrewsbury, Lady Knowles, widow of the late Admiral Sir Charles K. bart.

In Mecklenburgh-street, Dublin, Counsellor J. Kells, a gentleman of great professional abilities.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Sackville P. formerly a bookseller of Oxford, but who had retired from business many years.

At her house in Queen Anne-street East, Mrs. Clarke, wife of John C. esq.

At St. Germain's, in Cornwall, Capt. G. F. Bruce, of the 87th regiment.

After a lingering illness, aged 25, Miss Wilmot, eldest sister of Sir Robert W. bart. of Chaddestden, co. Derby.

At Lynn, in his 69th year, Mr. Richard Rush, formerly a coin-inspector there.

10. Mr. John Harrison, secretary to the Million bank and clerk to Guy's hospital.

Mr. Sanderson, formerly master of the White Horse livery-stables in the Curtain-road, Moorfields.

Mr. Felton, stock-broker.

At a very advanced age, the Hon. John Forbes, the oldest officer in the navy, and general of Marines. He had been a post-captain exactly 60 years, having been appointed in March, 1736. He was made a rear admiral in July, 1747, and a full admiral in February, 1758. In 1781 he was appointed admiral of the fleet. He was a singular instance of longevity, accompanied by so much infirmity. For the last 20 years of his life he was never able to stand, nor could he scarce turn himself in bed without assistance, being lame in both hands and feet. This officer was remarkable for his extensive and universal knowledge of naval affairs, having studied them, in all their branches, with a perseverance, and observed upon them with an acuteness and judgment altogether unparalleled. His mind was capable of embracing the greatest and most complicated objects; and having bent it towards the study of that profession, of which he was allowed, by the universal voice of his contemporaries, to be a principal ornament, he attained such a summit of nautical skill as rendered him the oracle of all who were most eminent; whether in the direction of the fleets of the nation, or in the equally arduous task of superintending the civil departments of the different branches of the Marine. In the earlier part of his life, he was peculiarly noticed as an able, enterprising, and intrepid officer. He served with much reputation under Sir John Norris; and was no less distinguished as captain of the Norfolk, of 80 guns, in the action of Mathews and Lestock with the combined fleets of France and Spain, when his gallantry contributed in a high degree to save his brave friend Admiral Mathews, whose second he was in that engagement. So bright was his honour and so clear his reputation in those turbulent days, that though his evidence on the trial of the admiral went wholly against Admiral Lestock, yet that officer was often heard to declare, "That Mr. Forbes's testimony was given like an officer and a gentleman." In Lord Chatham's glorious war, Admiral F. was selected as the ablest assistant the first lord could have in the management of the admiralty, and conducted himself in a manner highly creditable to his abilities, and eminently serviceable to his country. When the warrant for executing the unfortunate Admiral Byng was offered for signature at the



the admiralty board, Admiral F. refused to sign it, at the same time humbly laying at his late Majesty's feet his objections. A copy of the paper given by the admiral to his Majesty, on that occasion, may be seen in Smollet's History of England; it is well worthy the attention of all men of honour, as it contains, perhaps, the best specimen of an upright and independent mind, and an honest and benevolent heart, that is to be found in any language. The following anecdote is well known in the naval and political circles: During a late administration, it was thought expedient to offer a noble lord, very high in the naval profession, and very deservedly a favourite of his Sovereign and his country, the office of general of the marines, held by Admiral F. and spontaneously conferred upon him by his Majesty, as a reward for his many and long services. A message was sent by the ministers, to say it would forward the King's service if he would resign; and that he should be no loser by his accommodating the government, as they proposed recommending it to the King to give him a pension in Ireland of 3000*l.* a year, and a peerage to descend to his daughter. To this Admiral F. sent an immediate answer; he told the Ministers the generalship of the marines was a military employment, given him by his Majesty, as a reward for his services; and that he would not condescend to accept of a pension or bargain for a peerage. He concluded by laying his generalship of the marines, together with his rank in the navy, at the King's feet, entreating him to take both away, if they could forward his service; and, at the same time, assuring his Majesty, he would never prove himself unworthy of the former honours he had received, by ending the remnant of a long life as a pensioner, or accepting of a peerage, obtained by political arrangement. His gracious Master applauded his manly spirit, ever after continued him in his high military honours, and, to the day of his death, condescended to show him strong marks of his regard.— On the morning of the 18th his remains were removed from Saville-row to Watford Church, Herts, where his lady is interred in the family vault of the Earl of Essex, to whom she was half sister. The funeral was private, only one coach following the corpse, with the servants of the deceased, consisting of a footman, valet, cook, and housekeeper. He has left near 200,000*l.* to two daughters, coheiresses; to his housekeeper and two other domesticks annuities of 30*l.* each; and to his butler a year's wages. The inscription on his coffin-plate and monument contains his titles and honourable descent, with the pedigree of his wife.

At Islington, Mrs. Seton, wife of James S. esq. governor of the island of St. Vincent.

In Dublin, Henry Greville, esq. of Carrickmines, in that county.

In Park-row, Bristol, Wm. Hole, esq. late one of the bankers of that city, but many years retired from business.

At Edinburgh, Robert Dick, esq. advocate, and professor of civil law.

Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Lothbury.

11. At her house in Kildare-street, Dublin, after a lingering illness, in her 90th year, the Countess-dowager of Aldborough.

At Barnstaple, aged 28, Mr. Hugh Adams, attorney: a gentleman whose unblemished reputation and great success in his profession fully evince the honesty, liberality, and candor of his deportment.

12. Mrs. Lyon, wife of Mr. Thomas L. serjeant at mace, and keeper of the borough-goal of Liverpool, who also died on the following day. Their bodies were interred in one grave on the 15th, at St. Peter's church, whither the procession proceeded in the following order: a single coach; two coaches abreast; two hearses abreast, containing the bodies; two mourning-coaches abreast. The singular and affecting appearance of such a procession excited much attention.

13. In his 73d year, the Rev. Francis Say. For upwards of 40 years he held the rectories of Hatley St. George and East Hatley, together with the vicarage of Tadlow, all in the county of Cambridge. The former he a short time since resigned in favour of his son, the Rev. F. E. Say, the present incumbent. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge; B. A. 1746, M. A. 1753.

At Barking, after a long illness of the dropsy, Mr. Samuel Barras. He was tapped on the 1st instant, and upwards of 60 quarts of water taken from him.

14. At Thruxton, aged 80, the Rev. Henry Vaughan, M. A. upwards of 52 years minister of the united parishes of Kingston and Thruxton, near Hereford, and vicar of Leominster. Fortunate in the enjoyment of a good constitution, he was so regular in the performance of his church service, that it is known he never had himself omitted serving his churches more than five times in 52 years. He has left a large family.

15. Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Brown, a very respectable ship-owner at Hull. He was three times warden of the Trinity-house.

16. At his brother's house at Edmonton, Mr. Philip Dacie, stock-broker, Watbrook.

17. Miss Frances Whitfeld, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

18. At Bristol Hot-wells, Wm. Evans, esq. of Darley, near Derby.

19. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a rheumatic fever, George Bond, esq. one of his Majesty's serjeants at law; whose professional eminence was deservedly acquired by persevering industry in the laborious pursuit of legal knowledge, and by invariably



invariably honourable conduct in his practice as an advocate. In extent of business he was inferior to very few, and greatly superior to most, of his learned brethren of the coif; and, though his oratory was not always perfectly Ciceronian, his deep knowledge, correct judgement, and constant good humour, more than compensated for that defect: and, had he lived to attain a seat upon the bench, he would have made an able, upright, and independent judge. His excellent heart, admirable temper, and social qualities, will make his private worth be long affectionately remembered by those many friends who deeply lament his decease at an early period of life, and in the midst of a successful pursuit of wealth and honour. He was the second son of George Bond, esq. of Farnham, in Surrey, who died in May, 1792, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Chitty, knt. married in March, 1749; and brother to Capt. Bond, of the Royal Admiral East Indiaman. His father's elder brother, Benjamin, married Elizabeth third daughter and coheirs of John Hopkins, esq. of Brittons, commonly called Vulture Hopkins; many particulars of whose family are to be found in vol. LXIV. In April, 1793, he married Miss Cooke, of Conduit-street, whose grandfather was many years one of the prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas; and whose amiable manners and affectionate conduct to her husband, in sickness and in health, merit the highest encomiums. Her early wi-

dowhood (with two young children, and the melancholy prospect of a posthumous one) is an additional subject of regret to all who are acquainted with her.

21. In Theobald's-park, aged 24, after the birth of her second child at 7 months end, the wife of Mr. Saunders, farmer, and only daughter of Mr. Ninny, of Enfield.

22. Mrs. Rawlinson, of Berwick-street.

23. Aged 74, the Rev. John Benet, M.A. rector of Sunningwell, Berks. He was of Trinity-college, Oxford; M.A. 1744. The rectory, which was in the patronage of the Stonhouse family, is now in the gift of Admiral Sir George Bowyer, who succeeded to the Stonhouse estate on the death of the late Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, LL.D. The last Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, M.D. succeeded to the title only. Mr. Benet's very respectable connexions in the university of Oxford, where he was in constant friendly intercourse with many principal persons, were greatly and deservedly to his honour. The opulent as well as poor of his parish will sustain the loss of a friend and benefactor. He married Diana, one of the daughters of Sir John Stonhouse, bart. of Radley. She died some years ago.

24. In the marine-barracks, after a long illness, Mr. James Clifton, many years surgeon of the Chatham division of marines.

26. At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, Humphry Minchin, esq. M. P. for Boffiney, and lieutenant-colonel of the North Hants militia.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

March NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Plain Dealer—Harlequin Captive.
3. The Mountaineers—The Spoil'd Child.
5. A Trip to Scarborough—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
7. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—No Song No Supper.
8. Love for Love—The Devil to Pay.
10. My Grandmother—The Child of Nature—The Prize.
12. The Iron Chest—Harlequin Captive.
14. No Song No Supper—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child.
15. The Jew—The Doctor and Apothecary.
17. A Trip to Scarborough—Harlequin
19. The Iron Chest—Ditto. [Captive,
28. Ditto—Ditto. 29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—No Song No Supper. [Pay.
31. The School for Scandal—The Devil to

March COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.

2. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
3. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
4. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
5. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
7. Ditto—Ditto. 8. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto. 11. Messiah.
12. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
14. The Merry Wives of Windsor—High Life below Stairs.
15. Speculation—Harlequin's Treasure; or, Jewels New Set.
16. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
17. The Way to Get Married—Harlequin's
18. Messiah. [Treasure.
19. The Lie of the Day; or, A Party at Hampton Court—Netley Abbey—Harlequin's Treasure.
28. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
29. Speculation—Ditto.
3. Live Lumber—The Lie of the Day—The Way to Get Un-married—Hartford Bridge. [Treasure.
31. The Way to Get Married—Harlequin's

### BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 23, to March 22, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males	653	Males	712		2 and 5	193	
Females	654	Females	697		5 and 10	63	
Whereof have died under two years old		596			10 and 20	41	
					20 and 30	80	
				30 and 40	114		
				40 and 50	123		
					50 and 60	110	
					60 and 70	76	
					70 and 80	77	
					80 and 90	30	
					90 and 100	6	
					100		

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d. 1/2.



# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 19, 1796.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	114	8	68	2	36	5	26	8	40	11
Surrey	119	4	56	0	36	8	29	2	42	8
Hertford	113	8	00	0	38	1	27	6	45	9
Bedford	106	2	61	7	39	2	26	3	42	10
Hunting.	106	7	00	0	37	0	24	8	37	7
Northam.	104	4	53	0	39	4	23	4	41	10
Rutland	106	0	00	0	43	0	25	0	43	6
Leicester	104	0	00	0	41	6	15	10	46	2
Notting.	105	3	59	0	43	4	29	6	46	6
Derby	102	4	00	0	43	0	30	6	52	0
Stafford	103	5	00	0	45	0	30	8	50	9
Salop	103	4	69	0	46	8	29	0	55	2
Hereford	89	8	54	4	39	3	24	1	42	10
Worcest.	104	8	00	0	41	11	26	5	47	7
Warwick	110	10	00	0	45	1	27	1	50	4
Wilts	103	8	58	0	38	4	27	0	54	8
Berks	116	2	00	0	35	4	26	10	43	4
Oxford	113	2	00	0	36	9	25	3	42	11
Bucks	113	6	00	0	38	10	27	3	46	6
Montgom.	94	4	00	0	43	7	21	3	00	0
Brecon	86	4	73	8	41	7	20	8	00	0
Radnor	93	6	00	0	38	8	21	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

101 4|62 1|39 10|24 10|45 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

91 8|30 9|31 5|24 8|40 8

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	119	4	62	0	37	6	26	10	41	0
Kent	110	7	00	0	34	2	24	9	35	4
Suffex	103	2	00	0	36	2	24	6	45	9
Suffolk	118	9	62	6	35	3	24	9	36	5
Cambrid.	109	4	57	10	35	3	19	10	37	4
Norfolk	109	3	00	0	33	10	23	10	37	0
Lincoln	101	7	70	0	39	6	23	4	39	11
York	97	2	74	0	38	5	26	2	42	0
Durham	95	8	00	0	42	0	23	10	00	0
Northum.	96	8	60	0	36	9	25	4	44	0
Cumberl.	97	6	64	1	43	4	28	8	56	0
Westm.	103	4	51	4	44	10	31	0	00	0
Lancast.	104	7	00	0	42	2	31	8	52	3
Chester	100	5	00	0	48	10	26	4	00	0
Flint	104	3	00	0	52	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	106	8	00	0	47	11	29	0	51	3
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	36	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	88	0	00	0	42	6	22	0	00	0
Merioneth	97	9	66	5	46	8	23	10	00	0
Cardigan	83	3	56	0	34	9	16	4	00	0
Pembroke	64	8	00	0	34	7	18	4	00	0
Carmarth.	83	0	00	0	36	0	18	3	00	0
Glamorg.	81	9	00	0	41	2	20	6	00	0
Gloucest.	100	0	00	0	31	9	25	1	46	4
Somerfet	100	5	56	0	38	10	22	9	47	6
Monm.	94	4	00	0	41	10	22	4	00	0
Devon	96	0	00	0	37	5	19	5	44	0
Cornwall	81	0	00	0	33	7	19	6	00	0
Dorset	95	7	00	0	35	10	26	0	46	0
Hants	110	3	00	0	36	11	25	5	00	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	115	0	54	0	36	8	25	5	36	7
2	115	11	60	2	36	0	24	2	36	9
3	109	4	62	1	33	10	23	10	37	0
4	98	6	70	0	38	6	24	6	40	1
5	96	2	60	0	38	3	24	9	44	0
6	93	10	53	2	43	8	29	7	56	0
7	103	8	62	1	43	10	30	9	52	3
8	100	4	66	5	46	4	25	11	51	3
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	79	5	56	0	36	3	18	0	45	0
10	98	10	56	0	39	6	23	7	46	11
11	89	2	62	1	35	3	19	5	44	0
12	104	2	62	1	36	5	26	5	46	0
13	92	3	30	9	32	3	28	1	41	9
14	93	9	30	9	35	10	26	0	44	0
15	95	7	30	9	34	4	25	1	43	5
16	87	10	30	9	27	7	19	11	34	3

## PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	83s. to 84s.	Middling	70s. to 98s.	Horfe Pollard	11s 6d to 0s od
Seconds	79s. to 80s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 00s.	Bran	11s. od. to 0s.
Thirde	6cs. to 72s.	Common ditto	13s 6d to 14s 0d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 46s. od.

## PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.	Farnham Pockets	3l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. od. to 5l. 16s. od.	Aver. 5l. 8s. od.
Straw	2l. 2s. od. to 2l. 14s. od.	Aver. 2l. 8s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 23, 1796, is 68s. 8½d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veat	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 2d.

COALS. Newcastle, 33s. od. to 37s. 6d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1796.

Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4perCt. Confols.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Excheq Bills.	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Ornn. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. 7: 0: 1 ott. Tickets.
27 Bank Stock. 173 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ dif.	12 dif.	—	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	—	—
28 Sunday 173 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 174	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	5	16	—	—	—	9	—	—
2 174	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 68 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	214 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	15	—	—	—	9	—	—
3 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 177	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 69	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	215 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
6 Sunday 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 dif.	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216	5	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216	6	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	—	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
10 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sunday 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 177	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Sunday 177	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 177 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 179	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 179	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 179	—	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine :

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APRIL, 1796.

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Embellished with a neat View of the NEW CHURCH now building at HACKNEY;  
a remarkable Pulpit at BEAULIEU, Hampshire; Two curious SEALS, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1796.



## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1796
Mar.	0	0	0			Apr.	0	0	0		
27	32	37	35	29,75	fair	12	44	49	38	29,95	fair
28	31	38	34	,80	show. of snow	13	40	51	43	30,05	cloudy
29	30	47	37	,75	fair	14	44	56	46	,10	fair
30	36	49	46	,65	rain	15	47	60	51	,16	fair
31	45	56	47	,76	fair	16	54	63	52	,17	cloudy
A. 1	46	57	47	,80	cloudy	17	56	66	51	,15	fair
2	50	60	48	,91	fair	18	49	67	52	,16	fair
3	52	63	45	30,12	thunder & rain	19	50	67	48	,15	fair
4	51	63	47	,13	fair	20	55	66	47	,08	fair
5	46	57	41	,13	fair	21	56	66	47	,05	fair
6	38	51	40	,18	fair	22	54	67	52	,06	fair
7	38	52	39	,20	fair	23	56	69	56	,06	fair
8	38	49	41	,21	cloudy	24	54	61	47	,07	fair
9	42	43	40	,14	fair	25	47	57	46	,16	fair
10	43	47	42	,10	cloudy	26	49	57	44	,28	fair
11	44	50	44	,00	cloudy						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet-in.	State of Weather in March, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	NE moderate	30, 0	41	32	24	40	35	14 1.0	little fleet
2	NE moderate	29,94	40	35	36	37	36	.9	overcast
3	SW moderate	50	42	31	32	36	32	.0	snow A.M. clear and fun P.M.
4	N calm	75	40	29	31	46	40	.0	fine day
5	SE calm	30, 42	33	34	47	44		.0	fun and pleasant
6	SE calm	20	42	20	32	45	43	2.2	fun and pleasant
7	SE calm	27	40	31	32	32	30	.2	overcast
8	NE calm	20	42	35	34	30	30	.2	overcast
9	E calm	3	42	35	36	36	36	.2	overcast
10	E calm	29,90	42	36	36	4	42	.2	fun A.M. overcast P.M.
11	E brisk	86	45	36	36	53	42	.2	fun A.M. overcast P.M.
12	SE moderate	80	48	41	41	44	44	.0	flight showers P.M.
13	S moderate	96	51	45	43	55	53	1.7	flight showers
14	S moderate	95	51	43	43	43	43	.9	gloomy, little rain
15	SE moderate	90	52	47	47	48	47	.9	fair
16	W calm	30, 8	53	46	47	51	46	.9	fun and clear
17	SE calm	8	52	43	43	54	54	2.0	fun and clear
18	E calm	2	51	39	41	50	50	.4	fun and clear
19	E moderate	20	52	41	42	62	51	.5	fun and clear
20	E gentle	40	49	38	41	42	47	.7	overcast A.M. fun P.M.
21	E calm	40	49	38	40	62	50	.6	fun and clear
22	NW calm	23	49	37	39	44	43	.5	overcast A.M. fun P.M.
23	SE calm	18	50	42	44	45	42	.4	fun and mild
24	SW gentle	29,85	50	42	43	62	46	.6	but little fun
25	NW gentle	85	48	35	38	57	45	.8	overcast
26	W brisk	64	50	46	47	55	46	.7	little fun
27	NW moderate	62	44	31	34	45	43	.4	little fleet and hail
28	NW brisk	68	41	36	36	52	46	.6	little fun
29	NW calm	68	44	40	4	45	41	.7	cloudy
30	S calm	50	49	44	44	54	44	1.8	flight showers
31	SE calm	63	50	43	44	43	44	.7	cloudy, rain at night

3. Primrose flowers.—12. Tachamacha foliated.—13. The frost has ceased, and gone away almost imperceptibly; mild in its progress. The effects have been salutary, by checking the too advanced state of vegetation, and without piercing winds to destroy what was too premature. The frost has not only been healing to the soil, but has afforded an opportunity of conveying the manures upon lands heretofore inaccessible through moisture. The rains of the 13th and 14th were similar in their manner to the proverbial showers of April.—15. Sweet-scented violet flowers.—16. Larch foliates. Bees return heavy laden. Gossamer floats. Varieties of butterflies, flies, and insects, sporting



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For A P R I L, 1796.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, April 20.

THE following are the names of those who are said to have expressed their opinions FOR and AGAINST the authenticity of the late Shakspearian discoveries.

Yours, &amp;c.

FOR.

Sir Isaac Heard, Kt. Garter King at Arms, Mr. Eufkine, Rev. Dr. Parr, John Byng, esq. Thomas Caldecot, esq. Albany Wallis, esq. Caleb Whiteford, esq. Craven Ord, esq. Gilbert Francklyn, esq. Sir James Bland Burges.

AGAINST.

Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster herald, editor of the Howard, Talbot, and Cecil MSS. Sir A. Macdonald, chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. Sir W. Scott, kt. &c. &c. Doctors Commons, Owen Salisbury Brereton, esq. Frederick Barnard, esq. librarian to his Majesty, Dr. Charles Combe, Dr. Grieve, James Boaden, esq. Geo. Hardinge, esq. John Courtney, esq. Lord Lauderdale, John Reeves, esq. George Chalmers, esq.

Lord Orford, Bishop of Down, Rev. Mr. Hanley, Rev. Dr. Farmer, Geo. Steevens, esq. Edmund Malone, esq. Isaac Reed, esq. Joseph Risson, esq. Holt White, esq. commentators on Shakspeare.

Duke of Leeds, Duke of Roxburgh, Cha. Gray, esq. Samuel Lysons, esq.

Antony Store, esq. Richard Bull, esq.

Benjamin West, esq. John Farrington, esq. William Hamilton, esq. John Hoppner, esq. Thomas Lawrence, esq. Geo. Dance, esq. Richard Westall, esq. Ozias Humphrey, esq. Richard Colway, esq. Henry Fuseli, esq. members of the Royal Academy.

Roger Wilbraham, esq. Richard Porson, M. A. Greek professor in the university of Cambridge, James Pye, esq. poet laureat, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of London.

John Topham, esq. Thomas Astle, esq. keepers of the records in the State-paper office.

R. B. Sheridan, esq. Thomas Harris, esq. Mr. Waldron.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, April 24.

I SHALL be happy to find that some of your correspondents have observed the coming of the *swallow* tribe; and, if no one asserts to have seen one dozen only together, as in a travelling body, it must be mysterious, at least to those who insist on their migration, that such numbers should arrive, and settle in all parts of this island, singly; whereas, according to their arguments, they depart, and should arrive, by myriads.

Some, who feel no surprize at reptiles dozing out the winter months three feet under ground, abhor the idea of birds being in a like state under water, not knowing that water is a much better situation to breathe in\*. To

\* The water on the surface of the earth is constantly replete with air, and the atmosphere is replete with water. The numerous tribe of aquatic animals which inhabit the ocean of water, would perish, if it contained no air; and it is not an improbable conjecture, that the animals that exist in this ocean of air would perish, if it contained no water. The air, moreover, by being absorbed in the water, and afterwards separated from it by the action of the sun, to which it is daily exposed, is rendered abundantly more fit for animal respiration than the common air. Chem. Ess. Dr. Watson, vol. III. p. 168.

sporting on the wing.—18. Daffodil flowers.—21. Wagtail appears.—24. A gusty day. Dust arises in eddies. Sea-gulls inland.—28. Dandelion flowers. The ilex deposits its leaves.—29. Horse-chestnut, mountain ash, and syringa, foliate.

Fall of rain this month, 7—10ths of an inch. Evaporation, 3 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.  
reconcile



reconcile this a little;—all the water-fowl on the lakes of Siberia are said by professor Gmelin to retreat Southward on the commencement of the frosts, the rail excepted, which sleeps buried in the snow: this in Smellie's *Philosophy of Natural History*. In general, this author is, in all assertions, very learned, acute, and philosophical; but, with respect to the Swallows, he says, without adducing any argument, and so “we are convinced of their migration.” Mr. Collinson had told him, that Sir John Norris had seen a vast number of these birds that came aboard his ship, in the English channel, at the time of their departure; Mr. Collinson had forgotten, that this is the time of the equinoctial gales, and that a gulf of wind from our coast, or from that of France, might possibly have done this feat; thus a very philosophical man may sometimes be taken by surprize.

Knowing how incompetent we are to decide on the secret proceedings of Nature, no great respect is due to any man's opinion, unsupported by fact. A conjecture may be urged with reverence to the first cause, and for its ingenuity may deserve praise; but slow investigation is better suited to our finite understandings than unlimited conclusions, and is indeed the only path to conduct us to true philosophy: “*Rerum natura sacra sua non simul tradit; initiatos nos credimus, in vestibulo ejus hæremus: illa arcana non promiscuè nec omnibus patent; reducta et in inferiora sacrario clausa sunt, ex quibus aliud hæc ætas, aliud quæ post nos subibit, adspiciat*†.”

Very eminent abilities are not requisite to the attainment of knowledge in the study of natural history. All those which we call the greatest powers of the human mind should be in a quiescent state. The historian of Nature has his facts ready to his hand, so there is no need of the exercise of invention, nor of a lively imagination, which is very apt to mislead; some penetration, accuracy, and great application, will fit a man for the task‡.

† Dr. Watson's *Chem. Ess.*

‡ Linnæus, not content with his hypothesis respecting the sexual commerce of plants, provides them with a bed, curtains, &c. Baby-linen, caudle, and a nurse, might have been provided, by some insect, with a little more addition of fancy,

#### A JOURNAL.

Within half a mile of me is a lake, or mire, which all the year covers nine acres; a cottage is near the edge, and the cottager had instructions—to give me notice of the first Martins and Swallows he might see.

April 11. Four appeared skimming the surface of the lake, the wind came on cold, Easterly, and they disappeared.

17. On Sunday about ten, he gave me notice that they appeared again, none having been seen since the 11th. I went immediately to the lake, where I saw five, and, by half past twelve, they had increased to forty, amongst which I discovered only two Swallows. While I was there watching with the cottager, one rose from some rushes just before us, not twelve yards off, perched on a small black-thorn, and dressed his plumage, which was wet. I am certain he did not descend from the air; for, no place was ever better adapted for detection of that sort; the ground rises immediately from the water's edge for about three furlongs, so as to form small hills all round, and gives a command of the horizon, that nothing could come on the lake from the air imperceptibly, the increase was wholly from the lake, two sides of which are of rushes, about twenty yards in breadth from the edges.

18. I went between eight and nine, and saw none; after breakfast, I went with my servant, took a boat, to have a full survey of the lake; about twelve, five appeared in the air, but soon disappeared.

About a mile and a half from me is another lake of about six acres, which my servant has attended for some days. Between five and six this morning, he had seen five, which soon were increased to about thirty. Whilst I was in the boat, I sent him again, and he found none; those he had seen before went from the North side of the lake into the sun, to dress their feathers, which seemed wet.

A farmer was stubbing some trees near the side of the lake, who said he had that morning observed to his wife his surprize at having not yet seen any Swallows; for, the first and the last of them he had seen there every year of his life, though he did not believe they left the country. It had never occurred



occurred to him—that they might go no farther than the lake, he believing they went into gravel and sand pits, as is commonly said.

There is a species called Sand-martins in this country, which are said to be found in sand-pits in a torpid state. My servant assured me, that, when a boy, he has often taken martin's nests from the houses, containing one, and sometimes both the old ones, and eggs. He well remembered they did not sink, and that their eyes were closed; he thought them dead.

I discerned only two Swallows amongst the Martins on the 17th. My servant saw several on the small lake, and, agreeably to T. P's suggestion, (p. 198.) I desired him to note the plumage particularly; he agreed in what I had observed, namely, that the two tail-feathers of the Swallows appeared as if stript of the plume. The Martins had, when in flight, the appearance of no tail; but, on a closer examination, the fan-part was in some half an inch long, in others from that to an inch and a quarter. There can be no doubt they had moulted lately, and were not full plumed.

19. None on the nearest lake; several were seen skimming the smaller, and a navigable river of fresh water not far from it. Three Swallows were seen in a small market-town two miles off.

20. None on either of the lakes.

21. None. The wind easterly, but not cold. At eight in the evening, my servant was passing near the six-acre lake, a flock rose from a ditch full of rushes, nearly two hundred, as he guessed. They flew to the lake, about two hundred yards, and settled amongst the rushes; it was moon-light.

22. They approached the buildings in the village for the first time.

I have great hopes that your Miscellany will have the honour of solving this enigma, viz. that in the autumn the immersion of these birds will be proved. They seem to perish in the ratio of ten to one, the numbers at the spring and fall are perhaps as uniform as any thing in the history of nature.

I trust that some of your correspondents will rear and preserve the Cuckoo through the winter.

Yours, &c. CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

EXCLUSIVE of the improbability, if not impossibility, of the *Hirun-*

*dines* MOULTING while in a state of TORPIDITY at the bottom of lakes, &c. (as they most certainly do change their plumage while absent from us), could they be preserved in such situations from being destroyed by the fishes, which, we are well assured, ravenously devour every animal substance in their reach? Though Clericus Eboracensis has "not a doubt" of the Hirundines "taking up their winter-quarters in ponds and lakes," and though the whole of the evidence of his opponents is to be considered as the *plausible conjectures of wild theorists*; yet I must declare, that my faith in the doctrine of migration is not in the least staggered by his anonymous evidence; though it is still my determination, *audita utraque parte, judicare*. Perhaps his conjecture (though it is not a very *plausible* one), that the word *coming*, in the 7th verse of the viiith of Jeremiah, "means nothing more than that the turtle, the crane, and the Swallow, observe the time of their *appearing*," and, therefore, "is as strong in favour of immersion as migration," is utterly false; for, if he had given himself the trouble of referring to his Hebrew Lexicon, he would have found that the word *בָּאִין* means, strictly *coming, arriving, &c.* and as such is translated by the Latinists *adventus*.

If the learned Historian of Sandwich would favour us with his thoughts on the subject, it is probable they would convey much information; for, I believe, he has attentively observed and noted the coming and departure of the *Hirundo* for many years.

As hearsay-evidence is admitted in this controversy, Clericus Eboracensis, and the other candidates for the universal torpidity of the usually-accounted birds of passage, will probably rejoice at the repetition of the following tale; which an aged female ancestor of mine has frequently averred to be true. To increase the hilarity of a Christmas evening at the manor-house of Esture, in the parish of Chilham, in Kent, a hollow tree, of no small dimensions, which had been cut down a few months, was laid at the back of the fire. In the midst of their merriment, they were astonished at the unseasonable voice of the *cuckoo*; which, on its repetition, they observed proceeded from the tree on the fire. On examining its cavity, they discovered the



the bird, so re-animated by the rarefied air as not only to be capable of singing, but apparently of all its other functions. How it was disposed of, I know not; for, though the tale ever appeared marvellous, yet, as I had not then given the doctrine of migration, &c. a thought, I made no farther enquiry; and, as the old lady is now no more, the story must remain incomplete.

The first Swallow observed at Margate this season appeared on Wednesday, April 20, and was followed on the two succeeding days by many more, all of whom had *forked* tails.

Yours, &c. HZ. SNEZOC.

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

THE redstart (or, as it is vulgarly called, the firetail) generally builds in old trees or in old walls. Its nest is composed of coarse roots and straws, and is lined with hair and feathers. It lays from 9 to about 13 eggs, of a pale light-blue colour.

As far as I am able to judge from my own observations, from what I have read in books of Natural History, and from what I have seen in your Magazine, I think there can be no doubt but that the *Hirundines* do really migrate; at least, if not all, by far the greater proportion. Some few may, perhaps, lie torpid in old ruins, or such sort of places, during the winter; for, with respect to the idea of their burying themselves at the bottom of ponds or lakes, it appears to me to be truly improbable; for, I cannot give credit to the story which Clericus Eboracensis had only from another person. Among the many incontrovertible arguments against this absurd hypothesis, I do not recollect that I ever saw that urged in your Miscellany, that a Swallow is specifically lighter than water. Not having seen any Swallow this year, I have been unable to attend to the hint of T. P.; but I do not recollect to have ever remarked, on their first appearance, that the two fork-feathers of their tails were either not fully grown, or were wanting entirely.

I think that, as J. W. states the case, (p. 235.) it *cannot*, accurately speaking, be called an invention.

I should be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's correspondents if they can inform me whether the *Galanthus nivalis* (common snow-drop) has ever been

found in places which seem pretty clearly to ascertain that it is a native, and not a naturalized plant. I have often seen it myself in orchards, but never at any distance from houses, or from where the traces of houses or gardens are observable.

Though nobody is a greater enemy to the detestable custom of scribbling on the walls and windows of inns than I am, still I cannot refrain from sending you the following little story, which I copied from the wainscot of an inn in Wales, I think it was at Montgomery:

"It is a relief to the wretched to make known their grief." Though he who writes this could not count kings among his ancestors, yet he was born of an old family. Unforeseen misfortunes compelled him, at the age of 20, to leave his native land, his indulgent parents, and his beloved A——C——, to seek for wealth in the burning climes of India. Having acquired, in not many years, more than sufficient to comfort the declining age of his parents, he returned to England elated with the prospect of his future happiness. But, alas! how was he mistaken! He found his paternal estate the property of others; his parents "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns;" his only brother, in the pursuit of glory, buried in the ocean; and, to sum up this sad catalogue of misfortunes, the beloved object of his affections compelled by a savage father to give her hand to a rich old miser. *Ab! fata! aspera fata!* P. L."

Yours, &c. SCAMMONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, April 26.

DR. Watson's Apology for the Bible, in answer to Paine's Age of Reason, is so excellent a defence of revelation, that I sincerely wish it may be as universally read as possible, in order to counteract the poison of the other.

As there is now so great a sale for cheap books, and Paine's Age of Reason has been vended in that way, I wish to see the Bishop of Llandaff's Apology published in the same manner. I suppose, with leave, it might be printed, so as to be sold for a shilling a copy, or less; and, as there is no doubt of getting subscribers to encourage it, for the sake of distributing them *gratis*, it would give me pleasure to see it put forward immediately.

I leave my name with you as a subscriber for one hundred copies, and I would at this time hope, that many of



of those who read this proposal, would send in their names, with an account how many they will subscribe for, as soon as it is known, through your Magazine, where it may be printed, and the price at which they can be delivered.

The increase of infidelity in this age is become very great and alarming. The authority of the books of the Old and New Testament are now publicly disputed, their claim to inspiration denied; and charged, by this man in particular, with being full of lies and impositions.

I would ask those who believe in, and are conversant with, the prophetic parts of Scripture, whether the two witnesses, spoken of in the revelations, as prophesying in sackcloth for more than a thousand years, may not figuratively mean the two dispensations of the Old and New Testament.

It is perhaps difficult to make a close parallel, till we know more of the effects and extent of modern infidelity; it being so highly figurative; but it appears to me, though a new yet a more natural solution, than any former ones that I have met with, either from the pen of Mead or Newton.

The prophesying in sackcloth seems to mean the obscurity and unlovely appearance, under which they have so long remained, although standing before the God of the earth, or daily used in all christian countries.

The beast that maketh war against them, who ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, may mean, that new species of philosophic enquiry, founded in a proud conceit of the unbounded powers of the human mind, to judge of the Almighty and of his dispensations as they would of a fellow-creature. It is a bottomless pit indeed: for we see it leads the mind to darkness and to doubt, first as to the authority of his dispensations, and afterwards to the very existence of the great Creator himself.

It farther informs us, that, though the influence and power of these faithful witnesses shall be in a manner destroyed, and thereby give a short triumph to their enemies, their bodies, however, remaining, though their spirit and efficacy be gone; yet, at length, they shall, by some means or other, suddenly recover their influence and authority, more than ever,

perhaps by the clear fulfilment of some prophecy, such as the restoration of the Jews, &c. The spirit of life from God shall enter into them, they shall stand on their feet, recover their authority without the help of man, and strike their enemies with great fear and confusion.

This appears to me the most natural solution of this difficulty of the death and restoration of the two faithful witnesses; more especially, as we are told in the third chapter, after, without any allegory being used, that the everlasting gospel will be then preached in a more public and general manner than ever (by an angel) to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, that dwell on the earth.

I wish the abler pen of some one, who may see the subject in the same light, would take up the subject, and vindicate the authority of scripture on this ground, against the wisdom, which cometh not from above, this beast that ariseth out of the bottomless pit, this spirit of abstract speculation, whereby men professing themselves to be wise, become abso-utely fools.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

THERE is a material mistake in Mr. Gibbon's Memoirs of his own family, lately published by Lord Sheffield, which, had he lived a little longer, he would certainly have corrected. I received a letter from him on the subject in the August preceding his death, of which I will send you a copy as soon as my return home enables me to search for it amongst my papers. Mr. Gibbon, in the Memoirs, states his great grandfather Matthew to have been son of Robert Gibbon, citizen of London, and brother of John Gibbon, Bluemantle. (See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXII. part I. p. 523.) The fact is, that Matthew Gibbon was one of the younger sons of Thomas Gibbon, of Westcliffe, near Dover, gent. of a totally different and more distant branch of the Rolvenden family, who was a man of considerable landed and personal property, by Alice, his second wife, sister to Jane, the wife of Sir John Mavnard, knt. serjeant at law, and to Deborah, wife of William Codd, of Watringbury, gent. (See Gent. Mag. Vol. LVIII. part II. p. 699.) Matthew was baptized at Westcliffe, Feb.



Feb. 23, 1642. His half-brother, Thomas, the eldest son, born 1621, a country gentleman, married Mary, sister of Sir William Rooke, father of admiral Sir George Rooke. His second brother was a physician. His whole-brother, Edward, married Martha, daughter of Sir John Roberts, knt. His sister Anne married John Coppin, of Wootton, gent. and his sister Elizabeth married Thomas Foche, of Wootton, gent. son of Thomas Foche, by Joan Finett, his wife, maid of honour to the queen, and sister of Sir John Finett, a noted wit and poet of James I's time, whose family lived at their mansion of Soulton, adjoining and partly in the parish of Westcliffe. (See Wood's Fasti, I. 270. Warton's Sir T. Pope, 411. 12.)

Thomas Gibbon, the father of Matthew, was born in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in 1590, and was buried at Westcliffe, Nov. 19, 1671, aged 81. The purchaser of Westcliffe manor and estate was Thomas, the grandfather of this man, a wealthy and illiterate yeoman, in whom Mr. Gibbon's ingenuous mind would not have disdained to confess an ancestor, because he seems to have founded the riches of the younger branch \* of an ancient family on the labours of the plough. He died in 1596.

If proof be wanted as to the father of Matthew Gibbon, I refer to the will of Mrs. Deborah Bradford, of St. Andrew, Holborn, widow in 1712, coupled with a deed in my brother's possession. The deed, dated 1709, recites, that the said Deborah Bradford, and Philip Gibbon, gent. are the only surviving children of Thomas Gibbon and Alice, sister of Dame Jane Maynard, deceased, and, as such, being entitled to an estate in certain lands in Romney marsh, under the entail of lady Maynard's will, they release the same to their niece, Jane, the wife of John Bridges, esq. the grand-daughter of Thomas and Alice, through their son Edward. Mrs. Bradford's will, amongst bequests to a variety of relations, gives legacies to her niece, Jane Bridges, widow; her sister, Hesther Acton, widow; her nephew, Edward Gibbon, esq. son of her brother Matthew; to Edward, son of her brother Edward; to

Thomas, son of her brother Matthew; to Thomas, son of Thomas, &c.

SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES.

Mr. URBAN, *Henley Environs, Apr. 21*

I FLATTER myself that you will afford a place to the inclosed tribute of gratitude from the inhabitants of Jersey to their governor, the late Field-marshal Conway. The modesty of that truly-great man prevented its being public during his life-time; but it has, since his death, been affixed, as originally intended, to a Druid's temple; which, in the form in which it was discovered, adorns a beautiful point of that charming spot, Park-place. The translation which accompanies it is at your service: if you should be of opinion that its insertion will not prevent the original receiving more justice from some abler pen.

Yours &c. M. S.

Cet ancien temple des Druides,  
découvert le 12 d'Août, 1785,  
sur la montagne de St. Hellier,  
dans l'île de Jersey,  
a été présenté, par les habitans,  
à son Excellence le Gen. CONWAY,  
leur gouverneur.

Pour des siècles caché aux yeux des mortels,  
Cet ancien monument, ces pierres, ces autels,  
Où la sang des humains, offert en sacrifice,  
Ruissela pour des dieux qui enfonta la caprice.  
Ce monument, sans prix par son antiquité,  
Témoignera pour nous, à la postérité,  
Que, dans tous ses dangers, Césarée eut un  
pere,

Attentif, vaillant, généreux, & prospere,  
Et redira Conway aux siècles à venir  
Qu'en respect du à son souvenir  
Elle te fit ce don acquis à ta veillance  
Comme une juste tribut de sa reconnoissance!

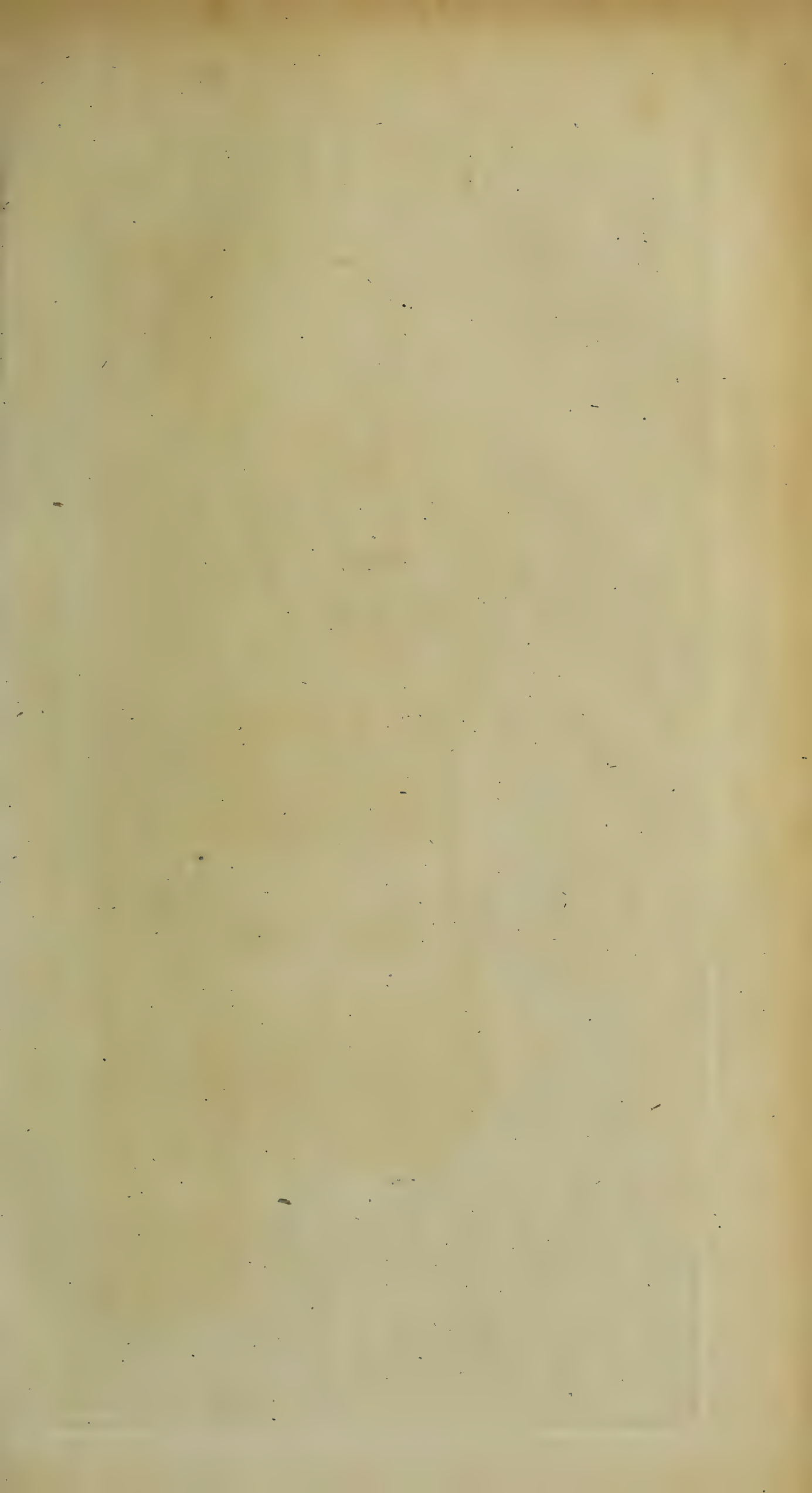
This ancient Druid's temple was  
discovered the 12th of Aug. 1785, upon  
the mountain of St. Hellier, in the  
island of Jersey, and presented by the  
inhabitants to his Excellency Gen. CONWAY,  
their governor.

Ages conceal'd from mortal sight,  
This ancient pile recalls the night \*  
When human blood the altars stain'd,  
And cruel priests their God prophan'd.  
But if this gift of ancient crime  
Has ought of worth bestow'd by time;  
Ye stony altars, henceforth prove  
The grateful tribute of our love.  
Say that, when danger lowr'd around,  
Jersey a generous father found,  
And offers to the brave and good  
This monument of gratitude;  
Thus handing down to latest fame  
The blessings of a Conway's name!

\* For this see the testimony of Philpot, in his Vill. Cant. and the arms in Viss. co. Kent, 1663.

\* Of superstitious ignorance.









NEW CHURCH AT HACKNEY.



Mr. URBAN, April 8.

AS the old church of St. John, at Hackney, has, in all probability, almost arrived at the period when it must be sacrificed to its successor, a few mementos of *what it was* will not be altogether unacceptable to your readers, when the materials of which it is composed are scattered as chance shall direct. I visited it on the 4th of this month, and could not but regret that so respectable a remnant of antiquity, as the inside certainly is, should be condemned to destruction. There may be many obstacles to such a plan (and I do not presume to decide on its practicability); yet I could not help wishing that it might be suffered to stand as it is, the parent church, while the new structure should be a chapel to accommodate the surplus of the congregation, which, I have no doubt, is sufficiently numerous to fill both. Were the outside of the building only considered, no one could entertain a wish for its preservation; for, it is an incomprehensible jumble of dissonant repairs, without a trace of the original building remaining, except the windows of part of it. I cannot help suggesting to persons concerned in making alterations, or adding to old structures, that propriety requires there should be an uniformity of design throughout, or the additions will be infallibly looked on with contempt (however respectable, were they detached) by a man of any taste. There are two beautiful buildings at Derby; the tower and church of All Saints: the former, a most exquisite specimen of Gothic grandeur; the latter, as fine as a *Doric* building. Taken separately, they would be admired in any country of Europe; but, as they stand, the rich tall tower alone attracts admiration; the church is lost amidst a blaze of excellence. A Grecian building never can be added with propriety to one of Gothic architecture, the proportions are so different in each. The church at Hackney was once dedicated to St. Augustin. Its present patron, St. John, is supposed to have been such since the knights templars of St. John of Jerusalem had property in its vicinity. It has been presented to by that appellation since 1660. However, I shall not pretend to decide whether the present church is the same that, in 1292, was called St. Augustin, and a

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distinct rectory and vicarage. The Tyssen family have it in their gift, who are lords of the manor.

There are two side aisles, and the pillars, 12 in number, are remarkably strong, good, and well-proportioned; the arches pointed. The galleries, of which there are several, are not made so convenient as they might have been; they appear to have been erected at different periods, and do not reach, as usual, from one end to the other of the church, nor extend to the pillars which divide the aisles. One is so slight, that it is as it were hung to the roof by iron hooks. If those galleries had been removed, and others erected, a vast number of seats might have been added. The roof of the whole building is uncommonly good; the beams and rafters appear perfectly sound. The organ-gallery is spacious, the organ large and handsome. *Qu.* Is it to be removed to the new church? Along the frieze of the gallery there is an inscription, purporting that the church was repaired in 1720. Above, in the pannels, are three pictures, drawn with much taste and freedom in black and white, though very slight: the waves in one, and the trees and rocks in the others, have considerable merit. The subjects are, the miraculous draught of fishes, Christ in the storm at-sea, and Elijah fed by ravens. The pavement in many parts of the aisles consist of slabs for the most part stripped of their bras. There is one, tolerably perfect, of a man in armour and his wife, under the organ-gallery; the arms and inscription gone. The font is modern; the cover, which is suspended, appears rather more ancient: neither are any way remarkable.

There are several brasses let into the walls; which, as they have been already noticed by others, I shall pass, and only mention those that appear most to deserve attention.

In the chancel, the monuments are mural, except one altar-tomb, with a recess over it, inscribed,

ANNO D'NI 1519.

CHRISTOPHORO VRSWYK Rectore.

M I A

The lower part is shut up by execrable wainscot; the border to the recess is richly decorated with Gothic ornaments. What is to become of this monument



monument if the church is to be pulled down? Not destroyed, I hope; though it cannot well be avoided, I am afraid. However, I intend it shall not be totally forgotten; for, I will draw it, to grace my collection of tombs.

Over Urswyk's tomb is one to the memory of David Doulsen, bishop of Bangor, a half-length figure, in his sacred vestments, 1633. To the left of the above are Henry Thoresby and wife, 1615. Opposite, in a chapel, are an altar-tomb and a beautiful monument, 1612, to Sir Thomas Rowe and his wife, whose effigies and six of their children kneel on it. It is of variegated red and white marble, richly gilt, very clean and perfect. Near the door of the chapel a monument to Thomas Wood, Esq. has himself, wife, four sons, and four daughters, kneeling, 1649. The altar is a strong oak table. On the South wall of the church there is a monument, 1570, hid and defaced by a gallery, to the memory of Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt. alderman and mayor; his effigies in armour. Near it, between two windows, is a vacant nich. On the left a tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Lewis, M. A. lecturer of the parish, and of Christ church, Middlesex, 1770. There is a curious figure, cut in metal, of Hugh Johnson, vicar, 1618, in his pulpit, set in a pillar near the reading-desk.

On a pew, loose and leaning against the wall, under a gallery, is a stone, apparently taken from an old tomb, containing this inscription:

The right Honorable Baron  
JOHN NEVIL, Knyghte, Lorde  
Latimer, departed this lyfe  
at his manner of Snape, in  
the countye of Yorke, y<sup>e</sup> 22  
of Apryl, 1577, in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of  
his age 61, and lyethe buried  
with his auncestoures at his  
churche in his towne of Well.

This tablet, I find by Strype, is part of the monument of Lucy lady Latimer, and formerly had on it the following inscription and verses:

Here lyeth the Rt. Honourable Lady Lucy, daughter to the Right Noble Henry Earl of Worcester, wife to the late Right Honourable John Nevyle, knt. Lord Latimer. By whom she had issue four daughters, Katharine, Dorothy, Lucy, Elizabeth. She departed this life the 23d of Febr. 1582, in the year of her age 59.

Such as she is, such surely shall ye be,  
Such as she was, such if ye be, be glad;

Fair in her youth, though fat in age she grew,  
Vertuous in both, whose glofs did never fade:  
Though long alone she lead a widow's life,  
Yet never lady liv'd a truer wife.

From Wales she sprang, a branch of Worcester's race,

Graft in a stock of Brownes, her mother's  
In Court she held a maid of honour's place,  
Whilst youth in her, and she in Court did bide:

To John Lord Latymer then she became a  
Four daughters had they breathing yet in life.

Earl of Northumberland\* took the first to wife,

The next the heir of Baron Burleigh †  
Cornwallis had the third for term of life,

And Sir John Danvers pluckt the youngest rose:

Their father's heirs, them mothers all she  
Pray for, or praise her, make your list the law.

As so much has been done by authors every way competent, it will naturally occur to your readers why I have been thus brief in noticing dates and inscriptions in St. John's church. The old parsonage-house, I suppose, will not long outlast the church. To preserve both, I have made drawings for my collection. In the yard there is a grave-stone to the memory of Francis de Oliveyra, knight of the order of Christ in Portugal, who abjured his religion, and died here in 1783, aged 81 years. There are eight bells in the tower, and room for ten.

The new church, of which I send a view (*Pl. I.*), is nearly completed. There is something magnificent in its exterior; the cornice and dentils are well proportioned, and give a good effect to the whole. The inside will be extremely plain, as there are no pillars to the roof. The plan is that of the cross. The pillars, twelve in number, that support the galleries, are of the Doric order; they are on three sides of the church, and extend no farther than the intersections of the cross, forming an area circular opposite the altar. The cieling is a depressed arch, springing from the four sides, and meeting in a point, which is decorated with a large rose stuccoed. The altar cannot be much decorated, as there is a very large window over where it will be placed. Under the pews there will be vaults, for the prevention of damp, as I was told. There will be many apartments in the church for various purposes, of which I cannot speak with certainty.

J. P. MALCOLM.

\* Named Henry. † Sir Tho. Cecil.  
A RAM-



## A RAMBLE ON DARTMOOR.

(Continued from p. 196.)

THURSDAY, the 24th. Owing to the great fatigue of yesterday, Dr. Somnus detained me in his lethargic fetters till near nine o'clock this morning; probably much longer, had not a gentle knocking at my chamber-door, and a voice full of tenderness, enquiring after my rest, awakened me, and kindly gave me an invitation to the hospitable breakfast-table of my friend and fellow-traveller, who awaited my coming. After several drowsy attempts, I at last unglued my eye-lids, and soon obeyed the mandate; where, between each circling cup of delicious fouchong, the prattling offsprings' anxious enquiries of their parent, as, where he had been so long, and what he had seen, and the more particular enquiry, whether he had brought *them* home any thing, afforded a luxury to sensibility; but its true relish can only be known to the happy father blessed with such olive-branches encircling his friendly board. After breakfast I strolled about the town, found nothing very curious or remarkable. It is distinguished by the name of Great Modbury (or Mortbury) and Little Modbury. It has a tolerable market on Thursdays, generally well supplied with provisions, and two fairs yearly on the feasts of St. George and St. James. The church stands in an elevated situation, with a tolerably lofty spire: the communion-plate, I was told, is remarkably rich and valuable. Modbury hath been noted, even as long ago as King Henry the Third's day, for brewing nappy ale; of which Henry of Aunranches, a poet of that date, wrote thus:

"Of this strong drink, much like to Stygian lake  
[make; (Most term it ale), I know not what to  
Folk drink it thick, and pass it out full thin,  
Much dregs therefore must needs remain  
therein."

Little Modbury was formerly the dwelling of Sir Ralph Rouse in Henry the Third's time. The last of this place (as Risdon says) had issue Elizabeth, first married to Peverel, secondly to Dymock, and thirdly to Walter Cornu, son of Alan Cornu. She had issue only by Dymock.

About four miles from Modbury, in my route homeward, stands the little village of Blomston, consisting of a few

scattered houses. Reginald de Valletort, lord of Modbury, gave it to Ralph de Morville. From him it descended to his son Adam, who granted it to Baldwin de Wayford, who gave it to the abbey of Buckfastleigh in the reign of Henry III. About a mile farther onwards we crossed the river Aun at a stone bridge, called Gearer bridge. Thence we pass a small village by the name of Morleigh. It is very antient; as I find, by records, that in the reign of Edward the First, 1272, Sir Peter Fizacre, knt. held lands here, then belonging to the parish of Woodleigh (a neighbouring parish); whereupon some controversy arising between him and the parson of Woodleigh touching tithes, the matter being pushed to a great length, Sir Peter in his passion killed the parson; which act was so eagerly followed against the knight, that he was constrained to answer the same at Rome; where the Pope enjoined him, for his penance, to build the church of Morleigh; which he accordingly did, and lieth buried in the walls there, arched over. At a small distance thence are the remains of an old fortification, now no otherwise than a large circular heap of stones; also a circumvallation of great extent, with several large *tumuli*, five of which stand close together, one of them very large and lofty. Very near the outward edge of the circumvallation, some others are observed at a distance; on one of which, known by the name of the Beacon (in the adjoining parish of Halwell), stands a very neat pleasure-house, built by Col. Edmonds, a gentleman just returned from the East-Indies; whose elegant house (new-built) stands in view. I have long had a wish, Mr. Urban, to open one of these *tumuli*. A strange fancy running in my head, that the contents would enrich my small cabinet of curiosities in a great degree; and I already enjoy in idea the pleasure of searching the hidden recesses of the barrow, and the far greater pleasure I shall have in employing my poor pen in giving you a description of the valuable contents. Fancying this then, that, like a drowning man, catching at every little idea that will render the conjecture plausible, boldly asserting this to be the sword of—whom shall I say, Mr. Urban? It must be some great and famous man; however, I shall leave this at present with you: then



then describing with all my gravity probably a singular and large brass ring, or a curious bit of brass of no determinate shape, fancying the scratches made by the rude hand of Time to be Roman, Saxon, or Danish letters, as it may best suit; then the pretty little baubles of glass are called in to assist the conjecture; and, lastly, the urn, or, unfortunately, the fragments, come, and give a finishing stroke to all that has been said before; the calcined bones and burnt wood, and perhaps a solitary coin of the Lower Empire, fixes it to be positively a Roman hero. The name of this fort is Stammers, or Stanborough. About two miles farther on we pass a small hamlet, called Woodaford, with two small rivulets running through the same, which, a little below, joins, and proves the source of filling that elegant and picturesque sheet of water the Lea at Slapton Cellars. This sheet of water occupies some hundreds of acres, and has no visible outlet, draining itself through the sand of the beach into the sea, which is scarcely distant a stone's throw. It is well stored with the *perca flaviatilis*, perch, *lucius esox*, pike, *cyprinus rutilus*, roach, and immense quantities of the *anguilla*, or eel; and the *fulica*, bald coot, in abundance, finding here a safe breeding-place among the vast quantities of the *arundo*, or reed, here called Lea reeds. In winter every kind of wild-fowl is to be found on its surface in the greatest plenty. From this hamlet, ascending the hill, we arrived at the pleasant village of Blackapton (antiently Avelton). This village was given to the abbey of Torr by Herbert Fitz Mathew, as appears by this old record: "Petrus, fil. Mathei conc. abbat de Torr totum manerium de Aulton cum corpore suo post mortem hidem quiescendo salvo Rogero fratri suo & hæred. de carne suo progenit X marcus annui redditus in certo assign. teste domino Nicholas de Mules." And the following evidence shews that William le Speke left all his lands in Aulton to the same abbey: "Willielmus le Speke salut. noverint me pro salut. &c. concess. abbat de Torr totam terram meam in Aulton," &c. The parish of Blackauton is very large and populous; its church rather small, which bears its name, situated about four miles from Dartmouth, and eight from Totness and Kingsbridge, on a hill,

most part commanding a fine view of the sea: its vicinity to these towns, and the known healthfulness of its air, being a combination of the sea, land, and moor, induced many gentlemen to make purchases, and fix their residence here, whose houses, from every point of view, have a pleasing appearance.

The church stands on a hill, to appearance raised on purpose, very large, consisting of a nave and two aisles. It is entirely divested of that antique Gothic grandeur which most churches in some degree possess. The chancel and the aisles seem to be of modern origin, and very irregular. The tower, about 80 feet in height, holds a tolerable ring of six bells. The most curious article here is the screen dividing the chancel from the main body of the church: it is of carved wood, in good condition, perfect, and very curious. Near the centre of the nave lies a stone covering the remains of the Forde family, on which are two brass engraved effigies of Margaret and Nicholas Forde, date 1582. There are many other curious epitaphs in the church and yard; but, having lost my Notebook, must defer giving them you till another opportunity. The late worthy vicar, Thomas Adams, will long be remembered by his parishioners, and was himself a proof of the healthiness of the situation, living to the age of 71; himself and father holding the vicarship above a century. Since the year 1530 only seven vicars have been appointed.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

THERE were, as it may be fairly presumed, two images of the Virgin Mary appertaining to old Chat-ham church; one of them fixed without in an arched canopy over the South door, the other in the chancel, the church being dedicated in honour of her.

If fig. 1 and 3, in vol. LXV. p. 905, pl. II. were a part of either of them, I rather suppose it to have been of the former statue; because, when the chancel walls were taken down, previously to the late repairs and enlargement of the church, a curious and intelligent gentleman discovered among the rubbish remains of an image in a far better style of sculpture, and much embellished; which, on competent grounds, he judged to have been re-licks



licks of our Lady at Chatham, concerning whom Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, p. 360, has mentioned a legendary occurrence.

In the *lower* half of fig. 1 and 3, your correspondent P. Q. p. 1069, thinks (and I agree with him) there is not any thing characteristic to supply the least information; but, on the fragment of white marble, fig. 2, which, as T. F. who transmitted the drawing to you, tells us, is painted and gilded, and in tolerably high preservation, I apprehend a mark to be discernible that may serve for the basis of a plausible conjecture respecting its pristine purpose and position.

Not a few persons of the Romish communion were formerly in the habit, as several still are, of offering at altars votive gifts, significative of the cure supposed to be wrought, or benefit obtained, by the aid of the respective tutelary saints: for instance, heads, hearts, eyes, ears, legs, arms, or other parts of the body, that had been diseased or hurt, in stone, wood, metal, or wax; or they presented pictures, or pieces of sculpture, on which were displayed the kind of calamity endured, and mode of deliverance by them thus gratefully acknowledged.

Chatham, from its situation on the banks of a large navigable river, not far from the sea, must have had inhabitants who were by occupation mariners, and of course exposed to shipwrecks, and engagements, and to captivity, often the consequence of these disasters. May not, therefore, the fragment in question have been the commemorative tablet of a sea-officer who had been *chained to the walls of a dungeon*; and who, being a votary to our Lady at Chatham, had attributed to her intercession and assistance his freedom from slavery, and his return to his country and friends?

As not irrelative to this surmise, I will subjoin, from the *Annals of Winchester Cathedral*, an anecdote of Andrew, abbot of that church, committed to the gaol at Hyde for offences that are not specified. By wariness and fraud he effected an escape, but was willing to have it believed that the prison-doors were opened, and his chains taken off, through the merits of the most popular saint of his age; and, under that notion, offered at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury the rings of his fetters. The monkish historian,

however, terms it a fictitious tale, and a mockery to consider it as a miracle.

"*Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 311.—Anno M<sup>CC</sup>LXII.—Andreas, prior Wintoniensis, per Johannem episcopum cedens prioratui quamvis invitus, culpis suis exigentibus, apud Hidam mittitur incarcerationis. Unde exiens per cautelam et fraudem, talia adinvenit falsitatis commenta, quod meritis B. Thomæ martyris sit a compedibus et carcere liberatus. In cujus signum ipsi compedum annuli apud Cantuariam, ipso eos cum superscriptione offerente pro ludibrio, ne dicam pro miraculo."

In the *Register and Chronicle*, compiled by Bishop Kennet, p. 797, is noticed "A Lecture founded at Chipping Ongar by orthodox Divines," that may not be mentioned in your correspondent's report of that parish. p. 113:

"A. 1662, Wednesday, October 15<sup>th</sup>. Advised from Chipping Ongar, in Essex, that this place much thirsted for a continuance of a lecture by orthodox Divines, and did for that purpose petition the Right Reverend Father in God Gilbert, lord bishop of London, in whose diocese we are; and his lordship no sooner received our desires but granted our request; so that yesterday, October 15, our lecture began, Dr. Charles Gibbs preaching our first lecture. I need not tell you, that Common Prayer was read according to the statute. Many worthy divines were present, who undertook to support the lecture for the better service of his Majesty and one church, being the more encouraged by all the gentry of the adjacent parishes, who with great satisfaction also came thither." *Public Intelligence by Authority*, 4<sup>to</sup>, No. 42.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

#### NOTES FROM CHIPPING ONGAR.

(Concluded from p. 114.)

ON the North-east side of the chancel is a neat mural monument with this inscription:

Near this place  
lieth the body of

THOMAS VELLY, M.A.  
late rector of this parish,  
who died Nov. 28, 1750,  
aged 47.

Also, two of his children,  
and his mother, late wife  
of Thomas Velly, esq.  
of Marden Ash.

Arms at top: Az. a chevron between three towers Or, impaling, Arg. on a fess between three bears heads erased Sable, as many mullets Or.

Crest:



Crest: An arm couped and erect, holding a dagger proper.

Also, an atchievement for his mother; Velly, as before, on an esccheon of pretence. Quarterly, first and fourth, Arg. three antelopes Sa. second and third, Arg. seven lozenges joined in bend sinister of the second.

In the nave or space on the North-east side, near the chancel door aforesaid, is a large flat dark-grey stone with this:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. JOHN KING, citizen and draper, of London, buried March the 9th, 1656-7, aged 75 years. And of Mrs. ELIZABETH KING, his wife, buried August the 14th, 1661, aged 79 years. Here also lyeth the body of Mr. JOSEPH KING, his son, citizen and ironmonger, of London, buried February the 28th, 1678-9, aged 60 years; who was the benefactor that left an estate in houses, of the value of 20 pounds *per ann.* and upwards, in this parish, for pious and charitable uses specified in his last will and testament.

Proverbs x. 7. Memoria justī benedicta."

In the chancel, adjoining the communion rails, are two large flat white stones, with these inscriptions:

"Here lyeth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. JOHN CAMPE, late rector of this parish 28 years, who departed this life, Sept. the 19th, 1720, aged 57."

"Here lyeth also the body of Mr. THOMAS CAMPE, son of the Rev. Mr. John Campe, who departed this life Nov. the 10th, 1719, aged 21."

Within the communion rails, on the North-east side of the table, is a dark-grey flat stone with this written:

"Here lyeth interred the bodies of ROBERT HILL, citizen and grocer, of London, who departed this life Octob. the 20th, 1648, aged 63 yeares.

And ANN, his second wife, the daughter of John King, of this parish, gent. who departed this life Novemb. the 21st, 1668, aged 61 yeares.

JANE GREATHEED, the youngest daughter of the said Robert Hill, buried here the 8th of Sept. 1683, aged 37.

Here also lyeth the body of the Reverd Mr. JOHN HILL, late rector of High Laver, in this county, and son of the said Robert Hill, and Ann his wife, who died the 14th of December, 1727, aged 83."

On the South-east side is another, with this:

"HIC JACET JANA, D. OLIVERI CROMWELL,  
FINCHENBROCHIIENSIS E SEDIBVS HVNTONTONIANIS EQVITIS BALNIENSIS FILIA,  
VXOR TOBIE PALLAVICINI ARMIGERI, EX ILLVSTRI NOMINIS ILLIVS IN AGRO CANTA-BRIGIENSIS FAMILIA ORIVND', AD QUADRA-GESIMVM ETATIS ANNV M ET FERME TERTIVM PERTINGENS, QUOD MORTALE FVIT IN ILLA; OFFICIO VITAQ; FVNCTA, IN

HOC PVLVERE DEPOSVIT  
XXIII MARTII ANNOQ;  
CHRISTI MDCXXXVII."

Arms at top: A cross pierced, on a chief a bar, over all three billets in pale, impaling a lion rampant.

Close adjoining the last-mentioned, on another, is this in Roman capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of that trvly honovrable and religious gentleman, HORACIO PALAVICENE, esquire, who departed this life on the sixth day of May, in the yeare\* ovr Lord 1648 being of the age of six and thirty years."

Against the South-east wall are the following atchievements, *viz.*

Turner, impaling Az. a cross fleury Arg.—Crest, a lion sejant holding a mill-rinde.

Also, the same for the widow.

Another; Az. a cross fleury Arg. impaling Alexander.

Another: Alexander impaling Bennet.

Against the South-west wall, facing the reading-desk, is a large tablet, framed and glazed, containing the under-written, *viz.*

"Mr. JOSEPH KING, citizen and ironmonger, of London, born

in this parish, who died the 22d of February, anno Domini 1678, gave for charitable uses five messvages or tenements, scietyate in this town, amovnting in the whole to the yearly valve of twenty-three pouds, and this Estate to be managed by certain feoffees in trvst, who are to meet yearly vpon Tvesday in Whitson-week for managing and performing the said trvst, as followeth:

\* So it is on the stone.



1. Ten poynd yearly to be paid to the school-master of this town for the teaching six poor boys till they are fit to be pvt ovt.

2. One of the said boys to be pvt ovt yearly, and five poynds to be given with him.

3. If none be fit one year, then eight poynd may be given for pvtting ovt one the next year.

4. Care is to be taken that they be placed in religious families, and with good workmen.

5. If one of extraordinary parts prove fit for the university, five poynds *per annum* is to be allowed him for four years, and the pvtting ovt of apprentices is to be forborn for the said time.

6. Forty shillings *per annum* for the teaching poor girls to read.

7. Twenty shillings *per annum* to be laid ovt in Bibles for poor families; and, being furnished therewith, the said sym to be laid ovt in books of devotion.

8. Ten shillings to be expended yearly for a dinner vpon Tuesday in Whitsun-week.

9. Four shillings *per annum* to be paid the sexton for keeping this table clean.

10. The overplvs (if any be) to be laid ovt for edvcating other poor children of this parish, at the discretion of the trustees.

When there shall be but three trustees serving beside the minister, they shall convey this estate to other trustees, not fewer than twelve, in or near the parish of Chipping Ongar, as by the will more at large may appear."

I noticed two large flat stones near the reading-desk, which formerly had the figures in brass of men and their wives, &c.: also, at the entrance into the chancel is a very large dark-grey stone coffin-shaped, but so much worn away that I cannot discover any inscription thereon. *W. C. D.*

Mr. URBAN, *March 28.*

IN your last volume, p. 980, there is a disquisition on the torpid state of swallows, from a correspondent who credits the idea of their retreating, during the Winter, to the bottom of some of the rivers or lakes of this kingdom; but there are so many arguments to the contrary, and in support of their leaving England, as to put their migration, in my opinion, beyond a doubt.

That very excellent naturalist, Mr. Pennant, has treated the subject with so much ability, and has collected together so many facts; that I shall avail myself of his words, and lay before your readers his account of the disappearance of swallows, extracted from the *British Zoology*; which I hope

will prove acceptable to those who are not in possession of that valuable work.

"There are three opinions among naturalists concerning the manner the swallow-tribes dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their Summer residence. Herodotus mentions one species that resides in Egypt the whole year; Prosper Alpinus asserts the same; and Mr. Lsten, late governor of Ceylon, assured us, that those of Java never remove. These excepted, every other known kind observe a periodical migration or retreat. The swallows of the cold Norway, and of North America, of the distant Kamtschatka, of the temperate parts of Europe, of Aleppo, and of the hot Jamaica, all agree in this one point.

"In cold countries, a defect of insect food on the approach of Winter is a sufficient reason for these birds to quit them; but, since the same cause, probably, does not subsist in the warm climates, recourse should be had to some other reason for their vanishing.

"Of the three opinions, the first has the utmost appearance of probability; which is, that they remove nearer the sun, where they can find a continuance of their natural diet, and a temperature of air suiting their constitutions. That this is the case with some species of European swallows, has been proved beyond contradiction (as above cited) by Mr. Adanson. We often observe them collected in flocks innumerable on churches, on rocks, and on trees, previous to their departure hence: and Mr. Collinson proves their return here, in perhaps equal numbers, by two curious relations of undoubted credit; the one communicated to him by Mr. Wright, master of a ship; the other by the late Sir Charles Wager; who both described (to the same purpose) what happened to each in their voyages. 'Returning home,' says Sir Charles, 'in the Spring of the year, as I came into sounding in our channel, a great flock of swallows came and settled on all my rigging; every rope was covered; they hung on one another like a swarm of bees; the decks and carving were filled with them. They seemed almost famished and spent, and were only feathers and bones; but, being recruited with a night's rest, took their flight in the morning\*.'

"This vast fatigue proves that their journey must have been very great, considering the amazing swiftness of these birds; in all probability they had crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and were returning from the shores of Senegal, or other parts of Africa; so that this account from that most able and honest seaman confirms the latter information of Mr. Adanson.

\* Phil. Trans. vol. II. part II. p. 459.



"Mr. White, on Michaelmas-day, 1768, had the good fortune to have ocular proof of what may reasonably be supposed an actual migration of swallows. Travelling that morning very early between his house and the coast, at the beginning of his journey he was environed with a thick fog; but on a large wild heath the mist began to break, and discovered to him numberless swallows, clustered on the standing bushes, as if they had roosted there. As soon as the sun burst out, they were instantly on wing, and, with an easy and placid flight, proceeded towards the sea. After this, he saw no more flocks, only now and then a straggler\*.

"This rendezvous of swallows about the same time of year is very common on the willows in the little isles in the Thames. They seem to assemble for the same purpose as those in Hampshire, notwithstanding no one yet has been an eye-witness of their departure. On the 26th of September last, two gentlemen, who happened to lie at Maidenhead-bridge, furnished at least a proof of the multitudes there assembled; they went by torch-light to an adjacent isle, and in less than half an hour brought ashore fifty dozen; for, they had nothing more to do than to draw the willow-twigs through their hands, the birds never stirring till they were taken.

"The Northern naturalists will perhaps say, that this assembly met for the purpose of plunging into their subaqueous Winter quarters; but, was that the case, they would never escape discovery in a river perpetually fished as the Thames; some of them must inevitably be brought up in the nets that harraßs that water.

"The second notion has great antiquity on its side. Aristotle and Pliny give, as their belief, that swallows do not remove very far from their Summer habitation, but winter in the hollow of rocks, and, during that time, lose their feathers. The former part of their opinion has been adopted by several ingenious men; and, of late, several proofs have been brought of some species, at least, having been discovered in a torpid state. Mr. Collinson favoured us with the evidence of three gentlemen, eye-witnesses to numbers of sand-martins being drawn out of a cliff on the Rhine in the month of March, 1762†. And the

Hon. Daines Barrington communicated to us the following fact, on the authority of the late Lord Belhaven: that numbers of swallows have been found in old dry walls, and in sand-hills near his lordship's seat in East Lothian; not once only, but from year to year; and that, when they were exposed to the warmth of a fire, they revived. We have also heard of the same annual discoveries near Morpeth, in Northumberland, but cannot speak of them with the same assurance as the two former; neither in the two last instances are we certain of the particular species\*.

"Other witnesses crowd on us to prove the residence of those birds in a torpid state during the severe season.

"First, in the chalky cliffs of Suffex, as was seen on the fall of a great fragment some years ago.

"Secondly, in a decayed hollow tree that was cut down, near Dolgelli, in Merionethshire.

"Thirdly, in a cliff near Whitby, Yorkshire, where, on digging out a fox, whole bushels of swallows were found in a torpid condition. And,

"Lastly, the Rev. Mr. Conway, of Sychton, Flintshire, was so obliging as to communicate the following fact: a few years ago, on looking down an old lead mine in that county, he observed numbers of swallows clinging to the timbers of the shaft, seemingly asleep; and, on flinging some gravel on them, they just moved, but never attempted to fly or change their place; this was between All Saints and Christmas.

"These are doubtless the lurking-places of the latter hatches, or of those young birds who are incapable of distant migrations. There they continue insensible and rigid; but, like flies, may sometimes be reanimated by an unseasonable hot day in the midst of Winter; for, very near Christmas, a few appeared on the moulding of a window of Merton-college, Oxford, in a remarkably warm nook, which prematurely set their blood in motion, having the same effect as laying them before the fire at the same time of the year. Others have been known to make this premature appearance; but, as soon as the cold natural to the season returns, they withdraw again to their former retreats.

"I shall conclude with one argument drawn from the very late hatches of two species. On the 23d of October, 1767, a martin was seen in Southwark, flying in and out of its nest; and, on the 29th of the same month, four or five swallows were observed hovering round and settling on the county-hospital at Oxford. As these birds must have been of a late hatch, it is highly

\* In Kalm's Voyage to America is a remarkable instance of the distant flight of swallows; for, one lighted on the ship he was in, September 2, when he had passed only over two-thirds of the Atlantic ocean. His passage was uncommonly quick, being performed from Deal to Philadelphia in less than six weeks; and, when this accident happened, he was fourteen days sail from Cape Hinlopen.

† Phil. Trans. vol. LIII. p. 107, art. 24.

\* Klein gives an instance of swifts being found in a torpid state. Hist. Av. 204.



improbable that, at so late a season of the year, they would attempt, from one of our midland counties, a voyage almost as far as the Equator, to Senegal or Goree: we are therefore confirmed in our notion, that there is only a partial migration of these birds; and that the feeble late hatches conceal themselves in this country.

"The above are circumstances we cannot but assent to, though seemingly contradictory to the common course of Nature in regard to other birds. We must, therefore, divide our belief relating to these two different opinions, and conclude, that one part of the swallow-tribe migrate, and that others have their Winter-quarters near home. If it should be demanded, why swallows alone are found in a torpid state, and not the other many species of soft-billed birds, which likewise disappear about the same time, the following reason may be assigned:

"No birds are so much on the wing as swallows; none fly with so much swiftness and rapidity; none are obliged to such sudden and various evolutions in their flight; none are at such pains to take their prey; and, we may add, none exert their voice more incessantly. All these occasion a vast expence of strength, and of spirits, and may give such a texture to the blood that other animals cannot experience; and so dispose, or, we may say, necessitate, this tribe of birds, or part of them at least, to a repose more lasting than that of others.

"The third notion is, even at first sight, too amazing and unnatural to merit mention, if it was not that some of the Learned have been credulous enough to deliver, for fact, what has the strongest appearance of impossibility; we mean the relation of swallows passing the Winter immersed under ice at the bottom of lakes, or lodged beneath the water of the sea at the foot of rocks. The first who broached this opinion was Olaus Magnus, archbishop of Upsal, who very gravely informs us, that these birds are often found in clustered masses at the bottom of the Northern lakes, mouth to mouth, wing to wing, foot to foot; and that they creep down the reeds in Autumn to their subaqueous retreats; that, when old fishermen discover such a mass, they throw it into the water again; but, when young inexperienced ones take it, they will, by thawing the birds at a fire, bring them indeed to the use of their wings, which will continue but a short time, being owing to a premature and forced revival\*.

"That the good archbishop did not want credulity in other instances appears from this, that, after having stocked the bottoms of the lakes with birds, he stores the clouds

with mice, which sometimes fall in plentiful showers on Norway and the neighbouring countries†.

"Some of our countrymen have given credit to the submersion of swallows‡, and Klein patronises the doctrine strongly, giving the following history of their manner of retiring, which he received from some countrymen and others. They asserted, that sometimes the swallows assembled in numbers on a reed till it broke and sunk with them to the bottom; and their immersion was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length; that others would unite in laying hold of a straw with their bills, and so plunge down in society. Others, again, would form a large mass by clinging together with their feet, and so commit themselves to the deep§.

"Such are the relations given by those who are fond of this opinion; and, though delivered without exaggeration, must provoke a smile. They assign not the smallest reason to account for these birds being able to endure so long a submersion without being suffocated, or without decaying, in an element so unnatural to so delicate a bird; when we know that the otter, the corvo-rant, and the grebes, soon perish if caught under ice, or entangled in nets: and it is well known, that those animals will continue much longer under water than any others to whom Nature hath denied that particular structure of the heart, necessary for a long residence beneath that element.

"Though entirely convinced in our own mind of the impossibility of these relations, yet, desirous of strengthening our opinion with some better authorities, we applied to that able anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, who was so obliging as to inform us, that he had dissected many swallows, but found nothing in them different from other birds as to the organs of respiration; that all those animals which he had dissected of the class that sleep during Winter, such as lizards, frogs, &c. had a very different conformation as to those organs; that all these animals, he believes, do breathe in their torpid state; and, as far as his experience reaches, he knows they do; and that therefore he esteems it a very wild opinion, that terrestrial animals can remain any long time under water without drowning."

So far Mr. Pennant; to which I beg leave to add, that, early in the morning of the 25th of July, 1795, two dead martins were brought to me, which were found in a water-butt by the gardener, who told me they were

† Gesner. Icon. An. 100.

‡ Derham and Hildrop.

§ Klein. Hist. Av. 205, 206. Ekmarck. Migr. Av. Amoen. Acad. IV. 589.

\* Derham's Phys. Theol. note d. p. 349. Pontop. Hist. Norw. I. 91.

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not there the preceding evening. All my endeavours to restore them to life were ineffectual. Had these birds been provided by Nature with any peculiar mechanism in the organs of respiration, instinct would doubtless have pointed out the necessity of their exerting them at so critical a moment.

A NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

IT is often pleasant enough to observe under what different aspects the same subject is viewed by different persons. I remember, when I was young, and reading such popular works as Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, with Graham's *Lives of Artists* annexed, I had often wondered that *architects* were omitted; and, conceiving that P. P. (your correspondent who had not met with lives of architects) was somewhat like myself, a *young man*, wishing for *general* information, I referred him to Fitzgerald as a popular work; at the same time mentioning a work which, should he ever visit Italy, might be of use to him. Your good friend S. refers him to a work which every *man* of taste is acquainted with, but which relates to English artists *only*; therefore did not seem to me so applicable to P. P. whether I was or was not "aware" of its contents. Now, sir, as I am no friend to mere remark, or to barren speculation only, will you be kind enough to present my compliments to Mr. S, who is (unless I greatly mistake my man) very well versed in English history, and English art, and request him to do so much for English buildings and architects as I have done for those which are the principal objects of attention to travellers and students when abroad—improving the list as much as he pleases by remarks, &c. *en passant*. I dare say such accounts of the cathedrals, &c. of Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, &c. from his pen will please you, Mr. Urban, and all amateurs your readers; it will instruct P. P.; and it will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. □.

N. B. In hopes of his compliance with this request, I have purposely omitted every mention of English buildings, &c.

Sketch of a List of the principal Buildings at this Time existing,

whose Architects are known; with cursory Hints, and Dates.

# IN EGYPT.

Ante A.D.

The Pyramids, built by Moses and Aaron

1490

If you wish for my reasons in support of this opinion, call for them, you shall have them.

# IN ATHENS.

Tower of the Winds, by Andronicus; time unknown, but guessed about

550

Temple of Minerva, by Ictinus and Callicrates

431

Temple of Theseus; probably same architects.

The Propyleum, by Mnecicles; same date.

# IN ROME.

A.D.

Theatre of Marcellus, NOT by Vitruvius, who is immortalized by a treatise on architecture; under Augustus.

Domitian's Palace, by Rabirius Piazza Trajana, &c. by Apollodorus

80

100

The pillar remaining stood in the center of the forum.

The Mole of Adrian, by Decianus

120

N. B. He committed the miracle of conveying the temple of the *Bona Dea* from one place to another; long before the *Casa Santa* of Loretto was thus moved.

St. Peter's, begun by Bramante, died

1514

Continued by several others, Raphael, Michael Angelo, &c. to Carlo Maderno

1629

The Jesuits' Church, by Vignola; died

1573

N. B. Vignola gave designs for the Escorial in Spain, which were executed under the direction of Louis de Foix, who also built the famous tower of Cordouanne, near Bayonne.

St. Andrea della Valle, by Cardinal Rainaldi; died

1641

Fountain in Piazza Navona, &c. by Bernini; died

1680

Fountain di Trevi, by Niccolo Salvi; died

1751

At



At CONSTANTINOPLE.

Santa Sophia, by Anthemius  
and Isidorus 566  
Under Justinian.

At VENICE.

This city originated from a house  
built on one of its islands, by  
Entinopos 450  
Campanile of St. Marco, by  
Buono 1154  
The Rialto, by Jacopo, or An-  
tonio da Ponte.  
The Zecca, by Sansovino; died 1570  
St. Geminiano sulla Piazza di  
S. Marco; *per idem*; and  
many other churches, &c.

At PISA.

The Domo, by Buschetto of  
Dutichio 1016  
The Campanile, by Guglielmo 1174  
This tower is 17 palms out  
of its perpendicular, for  
which it is famous; yet  
has stood seven centuries,  
and is likely to stand.

At FLORENCE.

The Domo, by Arnolfo; died 1300  
This is known by the name  
of St. Maria del Fiore. It  
was left unfinished by Ar-  
nolfo; was advanced by  
Giotto; terminated by Bru-  
mellefchi, who died 1444  
The Campanile, by Giotto; died 1334

In FRANCE.

Rheims. The Cathedral, by  
Rumaldo 840  
St. Denis. The Abbey, by Suger  
the abbot 1140  
Paris. Nôtre Dame, by Jean  
d'Echelles, about 1270  
Alfo, Jean Ravy.  
The Louvre, by Serlio, in part;  
died 1552  
The Thuilleries, by Philibert  
de l'Orme; died 1577  
Val de Grace, by Francis Man-  
fard; died 1666  
College des Quatre Nations, by  
Louis le Varr; died 1670  
The noble Front of the Louvre,  
by Claude Perrault; died 1688  
He was at once physician,  
painter, musician, architect,  
engineer, philosopher, and  
anatomist; eminent in all  
Versailles, by Julius Mansard;  
died 1708

In GERMANY.

Straßburgh. The Cathedral, by  
Erwin di Sreimbach; died 1035  
The Tower of this Cathedral 1049  
St. Charles Borromeus, by J. B.  
Fishers; died 1724  
The Column in the Merchants  
Square at Vienna is also by  
Fishers.

In HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam. The Exchange,  
by Cornelius d'Ankers de Ry;  
died 1634  
The Stadthouse, by Jaques van  
Campen; died 1658

*A short Account of a Sulphureous Water  
lately discovered near Bewdley; by  
James Johnstone, M. D. Worcester.*

SOME time last Summer I was led,  
by a very strong hepatic sulphu-  
reous smell, in passing a bye-road, to  
examine a water in the corner of an  
adjoining field; and, finding it strong-  
ly impregnated with the sulphureous  
gas, I thought it deserving of farther  
notice.

The water issues from a field be-  
longing to Mr. Goolden, of Bridge-  
north, now occupied by his tenant,  
Mr. Whitehouse, and is called Saw-  
yer's Field, near a bye-road adjoining  
a wood, lying West of the river Se-  
vern, in a part of the parish of Upper  
Areley, about 3 miles from Bewdley.

The water in the well has a greenish  
blue colour. It has a strong sulphu-  
reous taste and smell, noticed by pas-  
sengers on the road, and lets fall in the  
channel, in which it runs off from the  
well, a white soft precipitation. Coal-  
mines are worked at no great distance  
from this sulphureous well.

This water certainly deserves atten-  
tion, from its perfect resemblance, in  
taste and sensible qualities, to Harrow-  
gate and Moffat waters; and, not be-  
ing inferior to them in strength, it may  
be presumed to possess the same medi-  
cal virtues; and this has been con-  
firmed by the chemical analysis and  
examination of some of this water,  
sent by Mr. Jones, surgeon, in Bewd-  
ley, to Dr. John Johnstone, physician,  
in Birmingham, for that purpose;  
from which it appears similar to that  
of Harrowgate: and it promises to be  
a commodious remedy to such at least  
as cannot afford the expence of a long  
journey,



journey, and yet stand in need of Harrowgate water.

J. J.

Worcester, Jan. 10, 1796.

Mr. URBAN, March 12.

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent, LXV. 806, to whom I may with strict propriety give the epithet with which he has honoured me, "ingenious," I have repurposed the remarks on the natural history of the camel, p. 576, but without their producing the effect he wished. In short, I cannot help still asking, whether the camel is so formed as to imbibe more of the moisture of the air than any other animal, in proportion to its bulk, if its capability of going so long without drinking is not to be attributed to that reservoir of water which it is known and acknowledged to contain in its stomach, but chiefly to the moisture which it imbibes from the atmosphere? I have been informed, since I wrote last on the subject, by a very intelligent friend, that it *may be* so formed; and by another, whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect, the very learned and sensible editor of the Natural History of Aleppo, &c. that it *is not*. Thus circumstanced, I wish some of your respectable correspondents, who are well acquainted with Natural History in general, and with that part of it which relates to this extraordinary and interesting animal in particular, would have the goodness to favour me with their sentiments on this subject.

As for the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere, your correspondent flatters me when he wishes me to shew my ingenuity by controverting its principles. However, he must excuse me, as I have neither opportunity nor ability to undertake such a task.

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, April 3.

I AM extremely sorry that my incidental mention of the grand tenet of Mr. Hutchinson, and my observations upon it, should give offence to any of your readers, particularly to your truly respectable correspondent A. U. (p. 218), who will, I am sure, believe me sensible of the value of his general approbation, though on one particular topick, and that not an unimportant one; we may not think exactly alike.

Will you allow me, Mr. Urban, to

state, as distinctly as I can, and in a manner that I trust will not give offence to the worthy A. U. or any other of your readers, my full sentiments on the point in dispute?

It appears, by irrefragable proof, that God made man originally of the dust of the ground; but that the meanness of this origin was at once dignified, in that the creature formed of clay was made in the image of his Creator. God animated the sluggish mass with the breath of life; and the work of Omnipotence was crowned by the last grand donation, by virtue of which man became a LIVING SOUL; not merely possessed of *being*, in common with all things created, not merely in possession of the *vital principle*, a gift bestowed on every part of animated Nature; but blest with a rational and unperishable soul; a soul which shall exist when time shall be no more, and the world shall be annihilated. "For God created man to be immortal, and made him to be the image of his own eternity."

If ever then a fair estimate could be made of the natural powers of the human mind, with respect to religious matters, it must have been in the case of this our first parent; because all the theological knowledge of his posterity traces itself, by regular ascent from son to father, into that whereof their ancestor Adam was possessed, and which was imparted to him by heavenly inspiration. Without that inspiration, his reason would have availed him little, even for the common purposes of life; still less would he have been enabled to find out the divine attributes and perfections. Though made a little lower than the angels, he had every thing to learn, and God was his teacher. He had immediate communications of heavenly wisdom from above. By the sacramental symbols of the tree of life and the tree of knowledge, he was taught the sublime and mysterious doctrines of his religion. Moral duties were at the same time carefully impressed on his mind; he was shewn that man came into the world to be employed in the offices of useful industry; and, as the condition of the covenant, he was taught to practise the grace of self-denial.

He fell—but Mercy renewed what Sin had forfeited: and let us not imagine our first parents ignorant of the terms on which themselves and their



poſterity were to be reſtored to the favour of Heaven; nor yet of the manner in which that reſtoration was to be accompliſhed. The Almighty never ſpoke unintelligibly to his ſervants. When the divine word announced the promiſed ſeed of the woman, which ſhould bruſe the ſerpent's head, our father ADAM rejoiced to ſee the day of Chriſt, and he ſaw it and was glad.

He ſaw it; and he imparted to his children the terms of the goſpel covenant. He told them, and they could not have learnt it otherwiſe, that the ſacrificial rites, then firſt inſtituted, were a ſymbol of the GREAT OBLATION. In reference to this atonement, the pious Abel offered the firſt-ling of his flock on the altar of God: the offering was accepted; while that of Cain met with deſerved rejection. In fact, the faith of Cain (if it may be called ſo) was that of modern ſceptiſm—totally deſtitute of Chriſtianity.

Religion then was introduced to the knowledge of men, firſt, by immediate communication to Adam from God—afterwards, by regular tradition from Adam to his poſterity—none of whom can be ſuppoſed to have been ignorant of thoſe early tranſactions which formed ſo important a feature in the hiſtory of mankind\*. The race of man being afterwards deſtroyed, with the exception of Noah and his family, all thoſe by whom the ark was re-peopled after the flood had to trace their religious knowledge no farther than to *this* patriarch, as to their common progenitor; with whom the covenant by ſacrifice was renewed by immediate revelation from heaven. And, when human pride and arrogance cauſed the deſcendants of Noah (on occaſion of an act of preſumptuous, and probably deſtiſtical, raſhneſs) to be ſcattered abroad over the face of the earth, they carried with them the remembrance of thoſe tranſactions I have mentioned, and, beyond a doubt, communicated them to their poſterity; till, their deſcendants being, in proceſs of time, more widely diſperſed, and almoſt infinitely subdivi-

ded, they, in ſome caſes, entirely loſt ſight of all religious knowledge; in others, deformed the truth with the intermixture of monſtrous and horrid falſhoods; and, by a ſtrange and fatal perverſion, *ſacrificed* to devils, and not to God.

Theſe are the principal hiſtorical facts on which we have to form our opinion on the queſtion, whether there are or are not, in the human mind, certain natural notices of God? Called on as I am by ſo candid and honourable an opponent, I will endeavour, with equal candour, to offer the reaſons which now lead, and ever have led, me utterly to deny my belief of the fact.

If ever indeed the human heart was capable of this knowledge, where ſhall we find an opportunity of aſcertaining the fact by fair experiment? Certainly not among the deſcendants of Noah; for they received information by means of their progenitor. And if for a moment we were to accede to the vague aſſertion, that the deluge was partial, and not univerſal, we muſt ſtill trace to the firſt-formed father of all men the religious rites and uſages of his poſterity. In a very few inſtances a partial trial has been made of the caſe. A human creature has been found, ſeparated from the ſociety of mankind, and thrown into a ſtate of merely animal exiſtence. When a being of this deſcription has here and there been diſcovered, he has been in a condition exactly ſimilar to that of the wild beaſts around him; uttering diſcordant cries in imitation of theirs; crafty, malicious, fierce, and ſcarcely tameable. If it ſhall appear when this “child of Nature” has been introduced to any knowledge of civilized life—taught the uſe of language, and enabled to expreſs his ſentiments; if *then* it ſhall appear that, in his ſavage ſtate, he had any notion of a Supreme Being, and, by a combination of his *innate ideas*, had attributed the works of creation, which he ſaw, to an inviſible Agent whom he could not ſee, then indeed we ſhould allow that the advocates for natural religion had ſome good ground on which to reſt their theories\*.

Abel by the approbation of God, and Noah by his command, offered a *burnt offering* as an atonement for ſin.

\* See this queſtion admirably ſtated, and ſeveral appoſite inſtances adduced, in the “Scholar armed,” vol. I. p. 213.

Nothing

\* That much more was revealed than we might at firſt be led to conjecture, we learn from caſual information, Gen. vi. where the diſtinction between clean and unclean hearts ſeems to have been well known; and Ex. xvi. where mention is expreſſly made of the Sabbath. See alſo Gen. ii.



Nothing seems less obvious to the mind, or less likely to have been devised by the unassisted reason of man. Still less easily can we imagine that, in the most remote parts of the world, a variety of people, who for ages could have had no intercourse with each other, should, each for themselves, have invented a propitiation of this singular nature. Yet, in the distant regions explored by our enterprising countrymen, regions where inhabitants knew not that there existed any race but their own, our navigators have either found no traces of religious knowledge at all (a circumstance in itself fatal to the doctrine in question), or else, in many instances, they found those very *sacrificial rites*, which, though blended with the most execrable abominations (even to the immolating human victims), are all corruptions, however horrible, of the original holy ordinances given in the earliest ages by God to man, and then prefiguring the great atonement for sin.

I am aware, Mr. Urban, that wise and great and good men think differently on this important subject; and, without any ill will to Revelation, are of opinion that God has written a portion of his law on the mind of every man at the moment of his breathing into his nostrils the breath of life. That the contrary is the fact, I do without arrogance, but without hesitation, strenuously maintain. The mind is certainly capable of illumination; but of itself it is in a state of total obscurity. "The natural man knoweth not the things of God"—neither *can* he know them; for, they are spiritually discerned. Faith, knowledge, religion, all come BY HEARING. God has thought fit to teach us—by the ministry of parents, instructors, friends, by his revealed and written word, and by his blessing on our own diligence, after the means of information are pointed out to us—after our minds are duly and fully impressed with the idea, that "for the soul to be without knowledge is not good."

In the first instance, and under the regulation of humility and faith, the doctrine of natural religion may perhaps be harmless; but, after its well-meaning advocates have assigned it a period, the infidel carries it farther, and from the same principles draws more dangerous conclusions; places Reason in the throne of God, and ba-

nishes Christianity as an useless superstition. At the same time he tells us, that he considers himself as believing in God the father and creator of the world, after whose name he affects to call himself, and whose religion he professes under the name of pure DEISM, a religion totally consistent with the pretended Creed of Nature—but a religion without a service, without a temple, without a sacrifice, without a Redeemer, without a Comforter, without prayer, without praise, without faith, without hope, without sanctification, without salvation, "without every thing." E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, April 15.  
IN my late INQUIRY into the authenticity of the pretended Shakspeare Manuscripts (p. 318, n. 193), I have said that the French had not the words *deranger* nor *derangement* in the time of Shakspeare. But this was a mistake, into which I was led by looking into Cotgrave's Dictionary for those words as they are now spelt. He has, I find, *desfrangé* and *desfranger* (which was the spelling of his time), but not *desfrangement*. This, however, does not at all affect my principal argument in that place; for, all that I was bound to shew was, that *we* had not the English words formed from them till above a century afterwards; and this I have shewn.

At the same time that I mention this slight oversight, permit me to notice two errors which escaped me when I was making the table of *errata*. In p. 93, l. ult. of text, for *noviciate* read *novice*; and, in p. 254, l. 15, for *twenty* read *twenty-seven*. E. M.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.  
MR. JOHN HOLT, of Walton, the surveyor of agriculture for the county of Lancaster, has been presented with a cow-calf, whose dam is in the 32d year of her age; a fact which can be ascertained from certain *data*. And, what renders the circumstance more remarkable, the dam of the calf, whilst in possession of the present proprietor, can never be said to have been properly out of milk for the last 15 years. The young female calf seems very healthy, and a beautiful creature, and which, we understand, Mr. Holt intends to rear, as the greatest curiosity of the kind existing probably at present in the kingdom.

The



The proprietor of this old cow is Samuel Yates, a farmer, a very industrious worthy man, who lives at present in Fazakerly, about five miles from Liverpool.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, April 17.*

I HAVE to request you to make known the following *erratum* thro' the channel of your Magazine as soon as you can find room for that purpose. In referring, a few days ago, to Mr. Relhan's valuable *Flora Cantabrigienfis*, I accidentally noticed his account of the *Athamanta Libanosis*; wherein he says, "Plantam hanc rarissimam, et botanicos Anglicanos diu latentem, tandem inveni anno 1783." Probably Mr. R. might not, at the time he wrote this, have been aware that the spot in which he found this scarce plant was previously examined by Dr. Coyte, of Ipswich; who, after several days investigation in this place, viz. the Chalk-pit Close, at Hinton, near Cambridge, met this very species of the *Athamanta*, and transplanted it to his own excellent botanic garden at Ipswich in 1780.

Before I conclude, I embrace this opportunity of acquainting the publick, that the great *desideratum* in botany, a complete history of grasses, with plates of every known *British* species, is preparing for the press, and will speedily be published, by a student of this University. BOTANICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnstable, April 18.*

THE "Dulce Domum" may be found in a History of Winchester, published, more than twenty years since, by (as I have been informed) a Mr. Porter, an attorney, of that city. The account of Magdalen-hospital I have heard ascribed to the Rev. Richard Wavell, late rector of St. Maurice in Winchester.

The Microcosm, after which A. B. p. 106, enquires, was exhibited in the West of England in the year 1762. It was then in the possession of a Mr. Walker, who took it thence to Ireland. Some pieces of musick by Handel, composed, as I have heard, expressly for Bridges's barrel-organ, were given by the then possessor of the microcosm to a gentleman in this neighbourhood. Qu. Were they ever published?

In the church of Tavistock, on a tablet fixed against the wall, is the

following epitaph to the memory of an immediate descendant and near relation of two illustrious literary characters, Henry Stephens and Isaac Casaubon. Her relationship to such men may probably induce you to insert her epitaph, should not its singularity entitle it to your notice.

M. S.

Here under lieth the remains of SARA the wife of RICHARD POLLARD, Gent. educated in the French and English Courts, and thought worthy to attend on the Right Honourable the Countesse of Westmoreland, and by her recommended to wait on her most dear daughter, Lady Rachel Countesse of Bathe.

This Sara

was daughter of Monsieur Voys, a Syndique of Gineva, who most honourably lost his life in defence of that free city. Her grandfather was the learned Henricus Stephanus, and Isaac Casaubon was her uncle.

She died 30th Jan.

MDCLII.

In the church of Tavistock is the family-vault of the Bouchiers Earls of Bath, and their successors the Wreys, Baronets. The church contains many monuments which would be admired even in Westminster abbey. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April 19.*

IN your Magazine for last month, p. 235, a correspondent wishes to know a method to destroy ants in hot-houses, &c. I am sorry not to be able to answer his question in point; but, I have reason to believe they may be effectually prevented from hurting melon and cucumber plants in frames, though not destroyed themselves.

I covered a common dung-bed about three inches deep with saw-dust from fir-timber just cut down, and then laid on the soil. In 24 hours the smell of the turpentine raised with the steam was exceedingly strong, and I found the surface of the soil covered with worms of many different kinds, and various insects, &c. *all dead*; nor has one appeared since, although the smell has gone off. The plants in this bed have come on surprisingly well.

A melon-pit which was not covered with saw-dust was full of worms and ants. So far as I could, without hurting the roots of the plants, I mixed the earth about the hills with saw-dust, and covered the whole surface with it; then laid on three inches of fine sea-sand; which not only has to appear-



ance banished the ants, but has prevented the snails, &c. from getting at the plants either from below or from the surface. This sand, I find, keeps the plants and fruit quite dry and clean, while it prevents the sun from scorching the soil, at the same time reflecting the rays. A. M. DEB. L.

Mr. URBAN, March 25.

ALLOW me to trespass for a few moments on your time and patience: I do not often venture to trouble you. Dr. Harrington has lately, through the channel of your Magazine, been attempting to force upon the publick some new and singular theories of his own invention; and that in such a tone and manner as justly to provoke the indignation of every sensible man. This gentleman first introduced himself to notice in your Miscellany under the auspices of Sir Joseph Banks, to whom he addressed a letter, thanking Sir Joseph for expressing a readiness to receive any discoveries of Dr. H's. But, did Sir J. ever give him leave to use his pen at so unlicensed and abusive a rate? Did he ever allow him to treat with contempt and contumely the most respectable characters of the age? I believe not. Has Dr. H. read Lowth's poignant attack on Warburton? If not, I would advise him to do it before he sits down to pen another letter to the Gentleman's Magazine. There let him consider the character of Warburton as ably represented by his antagonist; and there seriously consider whether it may not be applied to himself. Our chemist seems to rear himself above all the rest of his brethren as supreme dictator and emperor. Every thing was dark, intricate, and nonsensical, till he arose; till he arose to make anarchy order, and pour light on obscurity. At his single nod we are to believe that all the theories hitherto supported by the mighty names of Crawford, Beddoes, and Newton, are ridiculous and unfounded; and that Harrington alone is the prophet of truth. I pay all due deference to the ingenuity and acknowledged talents of Dr. H; but are such expressions as "the extreme absurdity of Dr. Beddoes," &c.; "these monstrous hypotheses;" "the monstrous absurdities;" and many other contemptuous, malignant, or egotistical passages; I say, are these becoming a man of sense or a gentle-

man, even if the theories he advances admit of no controversy? which, I think, is far from being the case with our modern chemist. For (to take the first instance that falls in my way, p. 218), it has been long imagined, and ably proved, that the principal business of respiration is to discharge the inflammable air and charcoal from the blood, which is formed of *acescent chyle*; but that the blood still retains and imbibes so much of the acidifying principle as is necessary for the nutriment of the animal food; a plain hypothesis, admitting of sound proof. However, Dr. H. says, "Now it must appear rather singular, that two such bodies as inflammable air and charcoal, of which they suppose animals and vegetables to be principally formed, should be so noxious to the animal as to require the action of the air constantly to discharge them, otherwise death would ensue." Why, in the name of reason, Sir, what is the inconsistency here? Does the Doctor imagine that every degree and every quantity of any substance whatever is equal in its effects? or, is he ignorant that what is in a moderate degree highly beneficial may in a larger degree become noxious? It is plain and clear that the blood, imbibing the inflammable air and the charcoal, *does* and *must* require the play of the lungs to remove the noxious quality, and leave the beneficial. Put it in this way: Inflammable air and charcoal, unless purified and tempered, are noxious to the animal system, but the action of the air does purify and temper them, by discharging the noxious principle; the remainder is, therefore, beneficial and nutritious. Can any thing be clearer?

I can assure you, Mr. Urban, I could proceed much farther, but "I fear I have troubled you too long." However, Sir, if you favour my remarks with a place in your valuable Repository, or, if Dr. H. should wish to know what I may have to say, I shall, perhaps, venture once again to hazard a few more observations on that gentleman; to whom and yourself I shall ever remain A FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN, April 18.

I DO not believe that your Reviewers noticed, or perhaps knew of, "Observations on the Corporation and Test Acts, in a Letter to a Friend," wherein







Fig. 3.

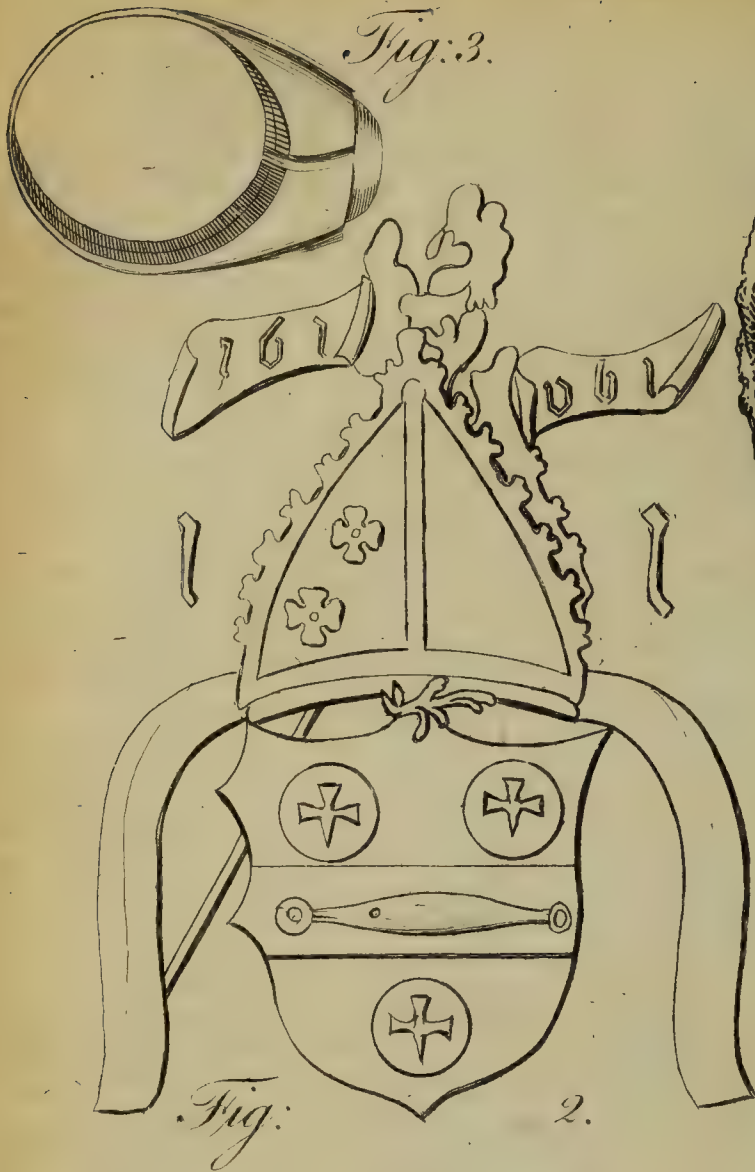


Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5. Pulpit at Beaulieu.





wherein it is fully proved that no Dissenter from the Established Church can be admitted to any office where the test is required by law as a qualification, such Dissenter being inadmissible, tho' he demand the sacrament on any occasion whatever. To which is prefixed, a short address to the junior council of the town and county of Nottingham; by Charles Heathcote, gent.; printed for T. Payne, 1794; the design of which is to shew the inconsistency of Dissenters professing to be conscientious, and creeping into civil offices either by evading or privately taking the test, as some members of the corporation of Nottingham have done.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, April 9.

THE seal of William Fitz Otho (plate II. fig. 1), engraved in the account of the Spalding Society, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XX. p. 63, was first engraved by George Vertue, for the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where the original charter is preserved. In Mr. H's Letter to the late Earl of Pembroke, 1727, printed among his Latin poems, 1780, but not in all the editions, Mr. H. describes the figure, "*fellâ quasi curuli insidentem, manu sinistra gladium gerentem, dextrâ telum, quo in duellis tam criminalibus quam civilibus Campiones, ut forensibus utar verbis, adversarios ferebant.*" See Madox's History of the Exchequer, pp. 382, 383; Bissei Notas in Uptonum, p. 37; Ranulphum le Glanvilla de Legibus, lib. II. c. 3, 7. Madox, in the place cited, gives a remarkable record in the Tower of the reign of Henry III. at the top of which is a drawing of two combatants, Walter Blowberne and Hamon le Starre, the former having appealed the latter of robbery in which they were both concerned; but the appellant, being vanquished, was hanged. The two combatants are represented fighting with shields; and the weapon represented on the seal, which is like a pickax. This drawing was engraved before by Byshe, in his Notes on Upton, p. 37, but not in *fac simile*. He has added a seal of Henry de Ferneburg, liegeman of the abbot of Glastonbury, for whom, by deed, dated 42 Henry I. he engages, for 30 marks sterling, to wage duel against the

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champion of the bishop of Bath and Wells. His figure on this seal has the same weapon and a shield. The weapon, directed to be provided by the judge in such challenges, is described as *justicorrupta* and a *targia* or *scutum*; but the weapon and the shield are to be of equal length and thickness—*equalis longitudinis et grossicie* (Upton, c. II. 8, p. 85). These champions are all on foot; no verbal description is given of their weapons; but, if they fought on horseback, their weapons were to be a lance and two swords (Byshe, p. 36). Vredius, in his book "*Quid Flandria*," quotes Spelman, Jermond, and Iper, to shew that the Franks determined their quarrels "*fuste tantum et scuto*." Spelman has, in his Glossary, *fuste et scuto se defendere*, i.e. *duello*. Leg. Longob. lib. I. tit. 25, l. 76; & lib. II. tit. 55, l. 29. He says it was rather peculiar to the Northern nations, and occurs in the Capitula of the Emperor Ludovicus ad Leg. Salic. an. III. § 1; see also the Laws of William the Conqueror, p. 125.

William, the father of William Fitz Otho, being a goldsmith, and connected with the (*cuneator*), which Camden (Remains, art. money) translates "master of the mint\*," which office was hereditary in his family, that respectable Antiquary M. Johnson, in his Dissertation on the Mint at Lincoln (*ubi supra*), supposed he was represented with the instruments of his office in his right-hand; but, as the sword which he holds in his left, has no reference to the mint, may we not, with such good authority as before quoted, rather conclude that he intended to be represented on his seal in character of a *champion*, ready to duel either on horse or foot, with the sword or the club?

The only objection to this application of the seal is Fitz Otho's dress, which, by all the rules of combat, should be short in the body and arms, his hair cut round, and no cap on his head. (MS. Selden, ap. Upton, p. 37).

Yours, &c. D. H.

\* *Sculptor cuneorum*, Camden's Brit. Suffolk, II. 75, last edit.

† Du Cange and Charpentier take no notice of this mode of duel, though more common in France than in England.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, April 3.

THE drawing herewith sent (*plate II. fig. 2*), taken from the vicarage-house in the church-yard at Boston, is thus described by Dr. Stukeley in his Itinerary:

"In the parsonage-house is a scutcheon, with a pastoral staff behind it, bearing a fess charged with a fish and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a cross fitchée."

These arms are mentioned also in the "*Reliquiæ Galearæ. 1781*," *Bibl. Top. Brit. No. II. p. 67*; as carved on an oaken door, and repeated on a pannel over the chimney; with a remark, that Dr. Stukeley has not noticed the mitre, which is plain on both, nor the motto, nor the two *I's*, which are in the carving within doors, and which Mr. Maurice Johnson supposed to stand for *Johannis Jerusalemiani*. The arms Mr. Gale attributes to the abbot of Bardney, who probably might be a benefactor to the building of the vicarage-house. LINCOLNIENSIS.

\*\*\* The ring, *fig. 3*, and seal, *fig. 4*, were found, about twelve years ago, near Chertsea abbey, in Surrey.

Mr. URBAN, *Russell-Place, April 9.*

IN the inside of the antient refectory, now the parish-church of Beaulieu, at an elevation of about 12 feet from the ground on the West side, stands a pulpit, thus described in a MS of 1648, in the Harleian Collection, No 892\*:

"The ancient and fayre parish church of Bello Loco Regis, al's Bewley, in the county of Southampton, being destroyed with the abbey wherein it stood, at the South side of the said old church's foundations stands the now parish church, Southe and Northe, having been the abbot's dining hall. On the West side of the same is an ancient pulpett, which stands in the wall leading upp to it, which was the place wherein the abbott's bible clarke did exercise his function, and is situate over against the newe pulpett and reading place, but higher upp."

A flight of stone steps, with a roof curiously arched and ribbed, and enlightened by several Gothic apertures, forms the ascent to this pulpit, whence the reader gave a portion of divinity to the monks that were seated below at dinner; a custom which exists to this day at Queen's college, Oxford, where a portion of the Greek Testament is

\* See also Mr. Grose's account under his view of the ruins; and Camden's *Britannia*, new edition, I. 132. EDIT.

daily read during the hour of dinner.

That the pulpit above described was appropriated to this purpose may be inferred from the following injunction, inserted in the Benedictine Regulations. *Mon. Ang. tom. II. p. 955*:

"Lector refectorii post capitulum libros portat in refectorium. Lector stat ad librum versa facie ad orientem. Inclinate conventu ad gloria patri, et ad pater noster, inclinat et ipse, versa facie ad conventum. Nec debet autem sedere, donec sedeat ille qui præest conventui. Historiam legat rotundius; sermones et omelias attractius."

Yours, &amp;c. E. RUDGE.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.

YOUR correspondent Z. C. p. 185, will find the epitaph of Bp. Dove in p. 82 of the History of the Church of Peterborough by Gunton, who observes, that "this monument being, in the year 1643, leveled with the ground, the epitaph, instead of marble, must now live on paper." Not the smallest trace of it now remains. The seal I take to have an allusion to the wisdom of the serpent, and the innocence of the dove; the former being struck at by one man as a hurtful creature, while another man feeds the other as an innocent one.—In line 28, for *Rochester* read *Peterborough*.

JOHN SNELL was archdeacon of London from about 1426 till 1430, when he resigned the office; he resigned the church of St. John the Baptist, London, 1442; was collated to the prebend of Wildland, 1426, and archdeacon of London about the same time. (*N. w. court, I. 61*).

I cannot but doubt the genuineness of T. R.'s coins, p. 196.

EDWARD DEERING, S. T. P. was presented to the rectory of Pluckley, by Archbishop Parker, 1568, and was succeeded by another rector 1570, whether on death or resignation, *Hasted, III. 234*, says not. Qu. Was he the third son of John Deering, of Surrenden, who died 1612? (*Hasted, ib. 239, n. 10*).

DEMOCRITUS, having incurred the penalty of the Abderite law, denying burial among them to spendthrifts; in order to vindicate himself from this charge, the effect of calumny and envy, he read to them his work intitled the Great Diacosmus [*μεγας Διακοσμος*], which was his master-piece, for which he was presented with 500 talents, honoured with several statues of brass, and at length buried at the public



public expence. Others say, he read this book and another on the Atonic system to his judges, to prove he was not mad, as was reported; and, in consequence thereof, careless of his affairs. His writings, as enumerated by Diogenes Laertius, were on subjects of Morality and Physicks; of which a long list may be found in Stanley's *Lives of the Philosophers*. None of them are now remaining. He was a Materialist.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, April 13.

FAR be it from me to aggravate the miseries of human kind. It cannot, however, have escaped your penetrating eye with what an imprudent eagerness the friends to the abolition of the Negro slavery have pushed their point in a late debate in the House of Commons, April 10, 1796. Every measure calculated to promote the reformation, instruction, or happiness, of the Negroes, is certainly to be devoutly wished; but, on the occasion alluded to, the motion for that purpose, however ably supported by the proposer, met not with the approbation of another gentleman, equally deserving of praise for his humanity and legal knowledge. When once the patrons of good measures divide among themselves, the measure itself must inevitably fall to the ground. But it is the character of our countrymen to push every thing as far as it will go. This is the very point at issue between theoretical speculation and practical experience: the point whence all the calamities of France may date their origin, and where the best of men, with hearts bursting with benevolence, will find themselves duped by men who have nothing but interest for their guide.

This observation, which has been so frequently applied to Dr. Priestley and his partners, in your *Miscellany*, is most admirably brought home to him by Mr. Gibbon, who, in his *Life*, has the following observations on his intemperate spirit:

“In his *History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, Dr. Priestley threw down his two gauntlets to Bishop Hurd and Mr. Gibbon. I declined the challenge in a letter, exhorting my opponent to enlighten the world by his philosophical discoveries; and to remember, that the merit of his predecessor, Servetus, is now reduced to a single passage, which indicates the smaller circulation of the blood through the lungs from

and to the heart. Instead of listening to this friendly advice, the dauntless philosopher of Birmingham continues to fire away his double battery against those who believed too little or too much. From my replies he has nothing to hope or fear; but his Socinian shield has repeatedly been pierced by the spear of *Horsley*; and his trumpet of sedition may at length awaken the magistrates of a free country.”

POMPILIUS LÆNAS.

Mr. URBAN, April 9.

THE following particulars of the Chipley family (see our *Obituary of this month*), I have stated as correctly as I was able from the pedigrees I could find. However, after diligent search, I cannot be particular enough respecting the family of Sanford; nor speak at all satisfactorily respecting Whalley.

Chipley house and park are situated a mile and half South of Milverton, and was, for a number of years (says Collinson, in the *History of Somerset*), the possession of a family of its name, till at length it came to the Warres of Hestercombe, by the marriage of Thomasine, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Chipleigh, Esq. with Robert Warre, second son of Richard Warre, of Hestercombe, Esq.; in which branch of the Warre family the said manors continued till Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Warre of Chipley, brought them by marriage to William Lottingham, whose daughter and heiress dying without issue gave this manor to Mr. Clarke, son to her husband by his former wife. George Musgrave, of Nettlecombe, Esq. a colonel of the Somerset militia, married Mary third daughter of Edward Clarke, of Chipley, Esq. He died Sept. 8, 1724. His son, George Musgrave, married Catharine eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Youlstone, in the county of Devon, Bart.; by whom he had one son and one daughter. Thomas, his son, died January, 1766, unmarried. Juliana, the heiress, married the late Sir James Langham, Bart. and is the present Lady-owager Langham. William Sanford, of Ninehead-court, Esq. married Anne daughter of Edward Clarke, of Chipley, Esq. by whom he left two sons, William and John. He died in February, 1718. Whom William his son married I cannot discover; he left a numerous offspring. William Ashford, the eldest son,



son, left two sons and two daughters; William-Ashford Sanford is the present possessor of Ninehead-court. His eldest son is an infant, by the name of Edward-Clarke Sanford. *Quæ* The aforesaid Mrs. Whalley being a descendant from this family, is it not from the other daughter of Edward Clarke, Esq. aforesaid?

John Jones, Esq. of Langford-court, in the parish of Barrington, Somerset, married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Edward Clarke, of Chipley, Esq. Their son, Colonel John Jones, died April, 1751; whose son, Edward Jones, left one only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married, first, John-Withers Sherwood, Esq. barrister at law, who died August, 1776; secondly, the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley, the present owner of Langford-court.

The above John Jones is descended

from Cadwallader Jones, a sufferer in the royal cause at the close of the reign of Charles I. In the petition he presented to the House of Commons, in the time of the Protectorate, he prays for a release from his confinement, on consideration of the important services he had rendered his country. In this petition he styles himself a nephew of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. (which family have since assumed the title of Earls of Egremont), and nephew of Capt. Bluet, of Holcombe-court, in the county of Devon. Edward Clarke, aforesaid, had one other daughter, who died unmarried, and one other son, younger than Jepp, Samuel Clarke, who married an actress on the London stage, and died without issue; his widow afterwards married Richard Sherwood, esq. of Sydcot, in this county, grandfather of the aforesaid John-Withers Sherwood. E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Domesday Survey we find it inserted that

In OSVLVESTANE Hundret tenet Wills rex

xij aēs træ 7 dim de nanefmaneslande H tra ua

luit 7 ualet v sol hanc habuit rex Edw similiter.

"In the hundred of Offulston King William holds 12 acres and an half of land unclaimed by any one. This land is (and has been) valued at 5 shillings per annum, and was aforesaid held by King Edward the Confessor in like manner."

Can any of your ingenious correspondents give a probable conjecture of the spot to which this entry alludes?

That the Field of Finsbury (or at least a part of it) was held by King William the Conqueror, is undeniable; as, in his charter (in the second year of his reign) to the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, it is said

"*Preterea vero ex mea parte dono & concedo eidem Ecclesie, pro redemptione animarum patris & matris mee totam TERRAM & MORAM posterulam quæ dicitur Criplesgata ex utraque parte posterulæ.*"

The first objection that may be made to this is the word *terra* occurring in the above extract from Domesday, which is generally supposed to mean *arable* land only; yet, as *totam terram* occurs in the before-recited charter of coeval date, I see no impediment to the reconciliation of the word *terra* with the morals in question.

Secondly, *Nanefmanesland*\*, which, though it may be, with equal probability, affixed to any other plot of ground in Offulston hundred, yet seems peculiarly adapted to the wild condition of so vast a tract of fenny land; the only tenable (or useful) part of which (beside that granted to St. Martin le Grand in 1068) might be the 12 acres and an half mentioned in Domesday. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

THE learned Editor of the "*Antiquitates Vulgaræ*" (Newcastle, 8vo, 1774) having omitted to say any thing of *Relick Sunday*, permit an correspondent to lay a few lines on the subject, together

with some additions to his account of Easter, &c. before your numerous readers.

Amongst the Harl. MSS, 2447, is a curious collection of ancient Postills, or Homilies, written in the reigns of King Edward IV. and King Henry

The relation of *No man's land* is, if we mistake not, given to more than one town in the county of Middlesex. EDIT.



VII. at fol. 186, b. of which I find one, "In festo Reliquarum," beginning

Worshipfull frendis, on Sunday next coming shall be the holy fest of all relyks (called *Relike Sondag*), that be left her<sup>e</sup> in erth to the grete magnificence hono<sup>r</sup> and worship of god and p<sup>r</sup>fit to man bothe bodily and gostly, for in as moch as we be in sufficient to worship and reu<sup>e</sup>nce singularly all reu<sup>e</sup>nt *Reliks* of all seynts left here in erth, for it passith mans power. Wherefore holy Chirch in especiall the Chirch of Yngelonde hathe ordeynd this holy Fest to be worshipped the next sonday aft<sup>r</sup> the translacon of seint *Thom<sup>s</sup>* of *Canterbury* yerly to be halowed and had in reu<sup>e</sup>nce.

And, in an antient Account of Church Expences belonging to the Parish of St. Martin Outwich, is this entry:

Anno 1525.

Payde for wyne on relykys Sondaye . . . id.

Mr. Brand (App. p. 310) treats upon the Pasche Eggs, but seems to have forgotten the "*Paschall*" or hallowed taper used at this season of commemorating our Lord's death. Amongst the beforementioned homilies is one (fol. 92, b.) "*In vigilia Pasche*," wherein this curious custom at the Easter season is pleasingly obviated:

Worshipfull Frendes, on Estern<sup>e</sup> Even<sup>e</sup> the Pascall is brought forth to be halowyd, It signifyeth oure Soueyne Saviour<sup>e</sup> Criste J<sup>h</sup>u; for as the Pascall ys Candyll and Taper in the Chirche, so is Criste principall and chiefe aboue all Seynts in Hevyne. The Pascall also signifieth the pillar of Fyre that yede beforne the Childrene of Israell when they went oute of Egypt to the londe of p<sup>r</sup>myssion and bihest that now is called Jer<sup>l</sup>m and as they yede thorough oute of the rede see, dry fote, hole and founde.—(Fol. 93) Also the pascall is light w<sup>t</sup> the new hallowed Fyre, and then all other Tapers and Candills in the churche be light with the same hallowed Fyre; for all holynes and light of g<sup>r</sup>ace and gode werks, com<sup>y</sup>th of cristis doctryne.—Also v pepyns of hallowed encense be sette in the pascall in crosse wise signifieth, as Bede seyth, the v p<sup>r</sup>ious wounds that cristie suffred on his p<sup>r</sup>ious body.

And, in the curious MS. Account of Parish Expences afore-quoted, is another entry, which may probably tend to the illustration of this singular paragraph:

Anno 1525.

Payd to Thomas Vauce waxchandeler for making and renewyng of the beine lyght and for makyng of the Pascall w<sup>t</sup> the tena-

bur candell and crosse candell xxs. and for waste of the same pascall a pownd and halfe qrt vijd.

And here, the peculiarity of the following specimen of Monkish Logic, which appears towards the close of this homily, will doubtless apologise for the digression:

Also at the fonte hallowyng the preste breethyth on the Water; For the Holi goste in making of the worlde was borne on the water; wherefore, Allmyghte god for Adam is syn<sup>e</sup> cursed the erthe and spared the water (*Maledicta t<sup>r</sup>a in op<sup>e</sup> tuo. Genes. p<sup>o</sup>*). Therefore it is lesull to a man, for to ete in lent that com<sup>y</sup>th of the wat<sup>r</sup>.

Should the above meet with your approbation, it may tempt me to continue the subject in some future numbers of your pleasing Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

H. E.

Mr. URBAN, April 9.

IN perusing the History of Lichfield Cathedral, by Mr. Jackson (which I was led to purchase by your review of it), I am sorry to see so many inaccuracies, which I shall beg leave to point out.

In the epitaph of Mrs. Polsted, l. 4, *ez* should be *Ezt*; see Antiquities of Lichfield, at the end of Antiquities of Worcester Cathedral, p. 16. Mr. Pennant (Journey from Chester, p. 109) gives it *E Z*. None of these writers explain *secunda Horatii linea* in this epitaph, or tell us whether it refers to the *second line* of any of the works of the Roman poet; or means that Mrs. P. was the second daughter of her father, Horace . . . . Mr. P. had observed on a slab with a cross fleury a great knife, resembling those in Montfaucon\*. I. part II. tab. LXV †. on which he remarks that he knows of no such rites in the Christian church which required such an instrument; therefore presumes it to have been a simple *chopping-knife*, and that the person whom the stone commemorated, was neither more nor less than a butcher. Every friend of Mr. P. must regret that his wit should outrun his knowledge. Now, Sir, it happens that the identical slab has been engraved in your vol. XXIX. p. 4; where Mr. Greene properly calls the instrument in question a *falchion*. Your

\* I suppose his "Antiquity explained."

† This error is copied implicitly by Mr. J.; and, indeed, cannot be remedied without seeing the original.



worthy correspondent P. Gemsege (ib. p. 67) has not cast so much light on this subject as might have been expected from his researches: but, if you look into the crosses engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Pl. II. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, III. 10, you will find a *sword* on each of the slabs, by the sides of a cross; and, in the first of these instances, the figure is ruder than that at Lichfield; so that it does not necessarily follow that *crosses* on tomb-stones were always expressive of *ecclesiasticks* being deposited under them. Indeed, the cross is rather an emblem of the Christian Religion than of its ministers. Mr. P. might also have spared his declaration concerning these "*modest acknowledgements*, which are not unfrequent." He had "seen a deceased *shearer* denoted by his *shears*, and a *tailor* by his *goose*." The shears, it is true, occur on a stone in Kirkby-in-Ashfield church, co. Nottingham \*, and are sprinkled all over a chapel in Culhampton church, co. Devon, founded by John Lane, woollapler, of London, 1526. As to the tailor's GOOSE, I challenge Mr. P. to produce an instance, as it would be too great a curiosity to withhold from the antiquarian publick.

Mr. P. p. 108, notices a new particularity on the hands and feet of Bp. Pattishull's figure, with representations of the "stigmata or marks of our Saviour's wounds." As he says nothing of the fifth wound on the side, and the other four are only cavities, it is more probable they are the effect of time, or intended to represent the jewels on the gloves, and the fastenings of the shoes. We have no other authority for Mr. P's idea.

Mr. Jackson, who copies Mr. P. freely in his account of this church and its monuments, has not had the good sense to follow him in the account of Dean Heywood's figure; that "he is represented in his habit, and again naked, with the emaciated change which death occasions." Mr. J. prefers the idle tradition of every verger in every cathedral where such a figure occurs (and there are not many where it does not), that his "emaciated state" was occasioned by his arrogant and vain attempt to equal the memorable act of our Saviour's fasting forty days and

forty nights." As to Bishop BEAD, he appears to have had no existence, but is confounded with the *bead* picked out of his grave by Ashmole.

Now for another specimen of Mr. P's *gaieté de cœur*. "Here are several monuments within the walls of a most frugal nature, having no appearance of any part but the head and feet." Mr. J. thus conveys the same idea: "An antient monument of a recumbent figure, the head and neck of which lie on a roll of matting in a *niche* or *cavern*\* in the wall; and, about five feet *horizontally*, in another opening or *cavern* in the wall, are seen the feet and ancles, with some folds of garment, also lying on a mat; and, though the intermediate space is a solid stone, yet the imagination supplies the deficiency, and the whole image seems to exist before our eyes."

Mr. P. has a singular drawing of a tomb, now lost, of "a knight naked to his waist, his legs and thighs armed, and at his feet and head a stag's horn, his hair long and dishevelled, a scroll † in his hands, as if he was reading a confession or act of contrition. Across his middle, on his basket, is his coat of arms, which shew him to have been earl Stanley." Mr. J. says, "this statue, when in full, represented a man naked from the waist upward, his legs and thighs armed, and at his head and feet a stag's horn, his hair long and dishevelled, and a scroll in his hands, with his shield of arms across his middle or basket." Mr. P. accounts for this singular representation (which, from his description and print, was probably on a brass plate, though Mr. J. pronounces it a statue), that it was in commutation for sentence of excommunication passed on him for defrauding the prebendary of Stotford of his tithes, and disputing with the chapter about the water through his lands. Mr. J. adopts this account, but previously entertains us with some vulgar tradition, that Capt. Stanley was a Drawcanfir, who challenged any man to single combat, not excepting the king, for which insolence his majesty commanded him to be stripped naked

\* Rather, a square cavity.

† Probably containing a sentence, such as *Miserere mei*, or something to that effect. It is most probably a bad drawing of a mutilated figure, and the surcot setting close to the body mistaken for the skin, and the hair made too flowing.

\* Plate of crosses before referred to, II. 12.



from the waist upward till SUCH TIME as he should repent of his rash challenge; but the king at length, commiserating his condition, ordered him to wear his cloaths again; yet he refused, and continued in that state till his death. One wonders a writer of common understanding can submit to perpetuate such a silly story.

The figure in an oval on the moulding of the North door (P. 106, J. 38) is not "a monk baptizing a person

kneeling before him\*"; but, according to Mr. P's own print, a figure kneeling to a bishop habited in pontificalibus, who holds in his left-hand a crosier, and elevates his right-hand to give benediction.

Mr. J. is not happy in his translation of the epitaphs, particularly Bp. Hacket's. *Inserui Deo, et lætare*—"I have served the Lord, and rejoiced;" instead of "Serve the Lord with gladness," a text of Psalm c. 2.

Let us spend a few moments in examining this epitaph.

1. The Original Epitaph.

JOHANNIS HACKET,  
Episc. Lichf. & Coventr.  
cineribus sacrum.  
Primævæ pietatis et summæ  
eloquentiæ presulem,  
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et fidei  
orthodoxæ assertorem stren-  
num,  
Concionatorem etiam ad alti-  
mum assiduum,  
Et superstitionis Babylonicæ  
tam maturum hostem,  
Ut pene in cunis straverit  
Loyolitas;  
(Raro exemplo  
Utpoetapræluderettheologo)  
Vitæ denique integritate &  
innocentia;  
Morum suavitate & candore,  
Charitate erga pauperes ex-  
imia,  
Et liberalitate erga suos in-  
signem typum;  
(Verbo omnia)  
Jo. Williams, metropol.  
Ebor. patroni sui ectypum,  
(Define ulterius quærere)  
Ita omnia tabula hæc unico  
in Hacketo exhibet,  
Adversus positum cætera  
marmor habet.

Obiit 28 Oct. 1670.

Sub anno ætatis suæ 79.

Sistamus ergo!

Moræ pretium est scire,  
Quis demum Langthono  
claudit latus?

Solus Hacketus tanto dignus  
contubernio;

Cujus piæ liberalitati debetur  
Quod Langthoni cineres non  
frigescunt.

Ædis cathedralis Lichfeildix  
Instaurator illic  
Restaurator hic jacet.

2. Mr. Jackson's Translation.

Sacred to the ashes of  
JOHN HACKET,  
Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry.  
A pious and most eloquent  
preacher, a faithful assertor  
and defender of the rites of the  
English Church, an assiduous  
attender of his duty even to the  
last, and so early an enemy to  
Babylonish superstition, that  
LOYALTY may be said to  
have lain with him in the cradle  
(A singular instance of  
the Poet prelodging the The-  
ologist), he, by the integrity  
and innocence of his life,  
pleasantness and candour of  
his manners, unparalleled  
charity to the poor, and li-  
berality to his household,  
affords us a striking in-  
stance of the exalted goodness  
Human Nature may attain.  
(Let all his virtues be compre-  
hended in these words) He was  
the antitype of his patron,  
John Williams, archbishop  
of York. Restrain thy far-  
ther enquiry. This tablet  
recordeth all those virtues in  
Hacket alone; the marble  
underneath exhibits his others.

He died on the 28th of  
October, 1670, in the 79th  
year of his age.

Let us then desist!

The advantage of a so-  
lemn pause is to learn, who  
bath completed the work of  
Langton? Hacket alone is  
worthy of so great an ho-  
nour; to his pious munifi-  
cence we are indebted for  
that which Langton's ASHES  
could not FINISH. Here lies the  
restorer, there the renovator,  
of Lichfield Cathedral; e-

3. The proper Translation.

Sacred to the ashes of  
JOHN HACKET,  
Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry.  
A prelate of primæval piety  
and consummate eloquence,  
a faithful defender of the  
Church of England  
and the orthodox or true  
faith,  
a diligent preacher even to  
the last,  
and so early an enemy to  
the superstitions of the  
Church of Rome †,  
that he defeated the Jesuits ‡  
almost in his cradle,  
and, by a singular example,  
the poet preceded the di-  
vine §.

A character eminently dis-  
tinguished for integrity and  
innocence, goodness of man-  
ners and candour, eminent  
charity to the poor, and li-  
berality to his friends.

In a word, the copy of his  
patron, John Williams, abp.  
of York.—(Ask then no  
more)—This tablet exhibits  
all these particulars in Hack-  
et alone; the rest || are con-  
tained in the marble below.

He died on the 28th of  
October, 1670, in the 79th  
year of his age.

Here let us stop.

It is worth our while to  
know who rests by the side  
of Langton. Hacket alone  
was worthy such a place;  
to whose pious bounty is  
owing that the ashes of  
Langton are not exposed to  
the cold. Here rests the re-  
builder, there the builder,  
of Lichfield Cathedral; an  
illustrious pair of English

\* "A person before him." J.

† Frequently called Babylon.

‡ The follower of Loyola.

§ In his retirement in 1648, before he had taken  
his A. M. degree, he wrote a comedy called Loyola, twice acted before James I.

|| His preferments, &c;

Ecclesiæ



## 1. The Original Epitaph.

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ antistiti-  
tum par ingens,  
Eoque ingentius quod sibi met  
pares.

Scire vis lector,  
Quam multis ille bonis flebi-  
lis occidit?

Shicola regia Westmonast.  
alumnum;

Collegium S. S. Trinitat.  
Cantabr. focium,

Eccl. Sancti Andreæ Holborn  
Et Cheam in agro Surrien.

Quadrigenarium rectorem,  
Ædes D. Pauli residentiarum,

Sedes hæc episcopale dignif-  
simum sibi

Prefulem abreptum deflet.

Sed ludo te, viator,  
Dum inter mortuos refero  
eum virum

Quem restauratæ Pauli reli-  
quæ & Ceddæ ruinæ,

Quem hospitium episcopale  
S. S. Trinit. coll.

de novo extructum,

Et Cantab. bibliotheca libris  
cumula e aucta,

Longum dabunt superstitem.

I have often thought this epitaph one of the most elegant specimens of the kind among us; and it is with regret I reflect that the monument is removed from the place where the bishop most assuredly intended to rest, on the right side of the altar, and close to the left side of bishop Langton, to the South wall of the South aisle of the choir (or, as Mr. P. calls it "the South *choral* aisle\*"), under a window, and so close to the wall, that one side of the "very handsome" tomb, as Mr. P. calls it, is totally concealed, and we have only the print prefixed to his sermons to shew what it once was.

The six statues on each side of the choir under the windows were too much mutilated to be suffered to survive the last repair; and no more regard was had to their "beautiful Gothic niches" than to "the stone screen of St. Mary's chapel behind the choir, the most elegant that can be imagined, embattled at top, and adorned with

## 2. Mr. Jackson's Translation.

qually great with *the antient Fathers*; and so much the more illustrious because they were equal one with the other.

Art not thou anxious to be informed, O! *pensive* reader, how universally this *truly great and good* man died lamented.—The royal school of Westminster regrets a *pupil*,—Trinity college a *fellow*,—the *holy* churches of St. Andrew, Holborn, and Cheam, in Surry, lament the loss of their *pious and long respected* rector, St. Paul's church bewails a *worthy canon*, and this episcopal seat a most *benevolent and venerable* Prelate, in the *bright evening* of his days removed to a seat where the *never-fading virtues* of his mind shall be crowned with *celestial joys*.

But I trifle with thee, O! reader, whilst I mention him amongst the dead, whom the repaired reliques of St. Paul's, and ruins of St. Chadd's, whom episcopal HOSPITAL of Trinity college, erected by him, whom the library at Cambridge, greatly augmented by his gifts, shall transmit, with *venerable awe*, to posterity.

## 3. The proper Translation.

Prelates; and the more illustrious from their exact resemblance to each other.

Wouldst thou know, reader, how universally lamented by all good men he died? The royal school of Westminster laments the loss of a scholar; Trinity college, Cambridge, a fellow; the churches of St. Andrew, Holborn, and Cheam, Surrey, a rector of forty years standing; the church of St. Paul a residentiary; this episcopal see laments a most worthy pre-late.

But I mock thee, reader, while I place among the dead that man whom the repairs of St. Paul and the ruins of St. Chad, the episcopal lodge at Trinity college, which he re-built, and the library at Cambridge, which he greatly augmented with books, shall transmit to the latest posterity.

several rows of Gothic niches of most exquisite workmanship, and 13 stalls with Gothic work over each."

The fragment of singular sculpture of two Gothic arches; beneath one is a king sitting with one hand on a young prince; on the other a monarch is seated [his right leg on his left knee], engraved by Mr. P. is now, if I mistake not, stuck in the wall of the South transept. Something like this is in Peterborough minster, engraved among Carter's antient sculptures; and both were relics of the older church, preserved in re-building.

Neither Mr. P. nor Mr. J. have thought it worth while to notice the old Gospel of St. Chad, which is the thing best worth noticing in the library.

I should be sorry to be thought too severe on the young Cicerone of Lichfield cathedral; but, in this reign of illumination and taste, readers and travellers require better fare, and something more satisfactory than com-

\* Or, as Mr. J. chooses to spell it, aisle.



pilations from the most celebrated writers, whose errors are implicitly transcribed. D. H.

Mr. URBAN. April 9.

A PETITION was lately presented to parliament, signed by a number of persons calling themselves apothecaries, with the self-created title of "The Pharmaceutical Society;" setting forth the deplorable mode by which the business of the *apothecary* was carried on throughout the kingdom; that physicians' prescriptions were made up by druggists, chemists, and others, never bred to the profession, and equally ignorant of pharmacy and the *Materia Medica*; that the public in general, and the army and navy in particular, were great sufferers by adulterated medicines, and the bad manner in which they were administered. This heavy charge called for an immediate investigation of the business; which produced from the master and wardens of the Chartered Society of Apothecaries of London the following abstract of their Rules and Orders; which was read in the House, and which plainly proved that their allegations were ill-founded; and their petition was dismissed accordingly.

*The Rules and Regulations which have been, and are, observed by the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London on the apprenticing and Admission of Members into their Society.*

That every member of the said Society shall bring his intended apprentice, within two months after his entertainment, before the master and wardens, on some court-day, to be examined touching his knowledge of the Latin tongue; and if, upon such examination, he shall be found qualified, but not otherwise, to be bound for the term of eight years, upon pain to forfeit 10l. for every such offence.

That every person applying to be made free of the said Society, either by servitude, or by patrimony, shall, before his admission, pass an examination before the master and wardens, touching his knowledge of drugs, and skill in compounding them.

Any person desirous to be made free of their Society must produce a testimonial of his having been educated in the said art, and must pass the above examination.

The master and wardens and assistant

ants may enter the shops and warehouses of any freeman of the said Society to examine their drugs; and, if any decayed or corrupt drugs or medicines be found, the offender to forfeit 5l.; and, if he refuses the said search, to forfeit 20l.

The censors of the Royal College of Physicians, by an act of Henry VIII. together with the wardens of the Apothecaries Company, may enter the shops and warehouses of every druggist and apothecary, and, if they find any bad or decayed drugs or medicines, may burn them before the door of the offender.

The Society of Apothecaries of the City of London have a botanical professor to instruct the apprentices in the science of botany; and likewise have lectures at their botanic gardens at Chelsea; which garden hath been kept up at a very great expence by the said Society of Apothecaries for near a century, where some of the first botanists in the kingdom have been instructed.

They have likewise erected large laboratories at their hall in Blackfriars, for the preparation of chemical and Galenical medicines, which are there made according to the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians; and likewise warehouses for drugs, from which the royal navy, the naval hospitals, the India Company, Greenwich hospital, and most of the hospitals in town and country, and merchants and others, are supplied; which laboratories and warehouses are inspected by the censors of the Royal College of Physicians, in order to judge whether the drugs are good, and the preparations faithfully prepared.

The Honourable Commissioners for sick and wounded seamen send the dispensers of their different hospitals to be examined by the masters and wardens of the Society of Apothecaries previous to their appointment.

April 25.

ONE more word, Mr. Urban, with your leave, on the Shakspeare forgery. I was perfectly aware (as I have mentioned in my book) of the difficulty of establishing a negative proof; and, therefore, was not surprised to find that I had been mistaken in the objection made in p. 164 to *heaven* being employed in one of these spurious



ous MSS. as a dissyllable. I now recollect that it is so used in MACBETH:

"Hear it not, Duncan! for it is a knell  
"That summons thee to heaven, or to hell."

The insipidity, however, of the water-gruel composition where this word is found, remains still perfect and unrivalled.

P. 85, l. 3, for *Anglia*, r. *Anglis*.

P. 226, l. 14, dele *Henry*; for, I find he was christened by the names of Henry Frederick. E. M.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

**I**N Mr. Malone's late able vindication of his old friend Shakspeare, he has made use of the word *earmark*, which is not to be met with in Johnson's Dictionary, or any other I have met with. It is, I understand, originally a law-term, and signifies that token by which a person can identify his property. I cannot call to mind (if there is any) another single word equivalent to this. The adoption of it is, therefore, *licentia sumpta pudenter*. If any of your numerous and acute correspondents can inform me of the etymology of this expression, it will much gratify.

Yours &c. ETUMOPHILOS.

Mr. URBAN, April 21.

**I**HAVE just been reading Mr. Zouch's edition, highly enriched, of honest Isaac Walton's *Lives* of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, Sanderson. It was originally a work calculated to live. The present editor has done more; he has prevented it from ever dying while our language exists; and our religion is as durable as it is true.

In this singular publication, at p. 97, there is as singular an exhibition of Dr. Donne in his shroud. The engraving is fine. To some it may be shocking: I think it not so; and I have read Young, who says, that

"Because we never think of death, we die."

The views, sir, of that mortality to which all men are liable, never yet, I hope, prevented any good man from exerting his abilities as strenuously as if he were to exist a thousand years. The Silk-worm is my teacher; spinning, and spinning on, till it is involved in its own *round works*. I do not consider Dr. Donne's as a perfect

character; but, when you have met with *such an one*, I shall esteem it a charity to mention him, that I may marvel.

All this is but preliminary. Dr. Donne in his shroud, *ut supra*, puts me in mind of being some time since at Mr. Coade's, the artificial stone maker, near Westminster bridge. I then and there saw an impression, in plaster, taken from the face of our Dr. Samuel Johnson, when all that man can see was *dead*. I do wish that such a transcript from the visage of such a man were multiplied by more editions than you and I shall see of his works; and I am convinced that it would do us more good than to know that Dr. Johnson lived. I felt no depressing but an animating sensation at the view. "Is this," said I, "calculated to give me an idea of the man? no; it is to teach man what he must be before he can be happy."

I once, sir, wrote to Mr. Coade on this subject; and, being in general the farthest from a splenetic or a melancholly being myself, I only hope that, if the feelings I have experienced from these *post-obit* exhibitions are so fruitful as I have found them, others may see, and go, and feel, for themselves, what man is; and thence infer what man may become, by thinking on, and improving by, these things.

Yours, &c. B. \* \*

Should I ever print the Works, the Life, or Death, of Johnson, I should think my publication defective without the plaster stamp before mentioned.

"To this complexion we must come at last."

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

**T**HE deserving objects," says a respectable public print, "on whom Mr. Stock's annual donation of 10l. was bestowed, prove, beyond the reach of contradiction, that the situation of our inferior Clergy requires improvement. The salaries given to men of education and learning, who fill the honourable office of curate, is, in many cases, far below the earnings of the lowest mechanick, in any of the least lucrative employments. Some measures, speedy and effectual, should most certainly be adopted for their relief; and, when the increased price of every necessary article of consumption is considered, such an augmentation of salary as will secure to every clergyman

100l.



rool. a year cannot surely be deemed unreasonable."

I no sooner read the above, Mr. Urban, than the many excellent letters, from various respectable correspondents of yours, on this interesting subject lately, occurred to my recollection; and particularly that of A. B. in vol. LXV. p. 3; who, I hope, as there is now some prospect of an approaching peace, will have the pleasure of seeing the subject taken up in a proper manner by those, from whom alone any effectual redress can be obtained. There can be no doubt that the objects, on whom Mr. Stock's charity was bestowed, were deserving; judging from those of last year (for I have seen no particular account this), the misfortune is, that there should be any man, of so truly respectable and important a profession, considered in every point of view, to whom such a trifling sum should be of consequence. It is universally admitted, that every Clergyman ought to have rool. a year. I have never met with a single exception, even among the lowest classes. How this may be *best* procured, I presume not to say; but, that it *may* be procured, I have the first authority, the present worthy Bishop of Landaff, for thinking. I would not deprive any rich rector or fat pluralist of what preferment he possesses; though *some* are of opinion, that they have enjoyed their superabundance of the good things of life long enough; but, I think it would be right to begin this much wished-for reformation in the Church, by not suffering any Clergyman in future to be presented to a second living while there is any without one, or at least without the abovementioned income.

Your insertion of this, Mr. Urban, should you think proper, in your valuable Repository, written with the view of keeping up attention to the subject, and of drawing letters from abler pens upon it, will amply gratify,  
Yours &c. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, April 16.*

YOUR correspondent W. W. (whom I believe to be Viator) has now learned, from my last letter, that the money expended on our cathedral was not employed *solely* for the purpose he mentions, but that great attention has been paid to the keeping the "*wretched fragments*," as he is

pleased to call them, *in their places*. I should not be surprized were he to attack me again in your next Magazine under another signature.

With respect to the monuments, a few only were removed to a little distance from their original station, for which the consent of the relations of the deceased was obtained, where there was an opportunity of asking it. The grave-stones were all taken away, but no one complained of it. An exact account has been taken of their situation, so that the friends of the deceased may place a memorial of what kind they please, on the wall, near their remains. As to the "*ashes of the dead*," I believe every church-yard exhibits as many bones, when a new grave is made, as were exposed in consequence of the new pavement, one circumstance only excepted. A stone coffin, containing those of one of the dignitaries of the church, who had been buried near 500 years, lay so very superficially, that the workmen were obliged to remove it in order to place it deeper. A pair of half-boots were found in it, which were deposited in Mr. Green's Museum, the soles of which enabled me to elucidate a passage in Shakespeare; see vol. LIX. p. 1201. This circumstance was unavoidable. I wish I had mentioned the following circumstance sooner; but I pledge myself for the truth of it. The alterations and improvements in our cathedral met with the unqualified approbation of the late Sir William Chambers, whose place at the Board of Works is so *DESERVEDLY* filled by Mr. Wyatt. Viator may, perhaps, declare himself to be of a different opinion: but, "*those who make envy and malice their nourishment, dare bite the best.*" Shakspeare.

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *March 28.*

I HAVE occasionally met with a word, of the precise meaning of which I can obtain no satisfactory account: this is an *oriol*, or (as I think I have somewhere seen it written) *auriol*. It may, perhaps, be in the power of some of your good-natured and ingenious readers to give me, through the channel of your Magazine, that information which I wish for respecting it; namely, the etymology and orthography of the word, as also what particular



particular part of the castle or abbey was included under this appellation.

Yours, &c. E. C.

\*\*\* *Oriolanum*, porticus, atrium, Math. Par. A. 1251. *Nisi in refectorio vel oriololo pranderet.* Idem, Vit. Abb. S. Albani. *Ut non in infirmaria sed seorsim in oriololo monachi infirmi carnem comederent.* Alibi. *Adjacet nobilissimum in introitu quod porticus vel oriololum appellatur.* Vocis etymon non agnosco. Du Cange in voce.—*Oriol* in French: *Licence de faire un oriol entre le manoir auquel il demeure a present & le manoir que est audit Masfieu, quo est a l'opposite d'ycellui manoir.* Charpentier in voc. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, April 25.*

I SHOULD feel myself much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will inform me, through the channel of your useful miscellany, whether Dr. John Porter, the late Hebrew professor at Cambridge, (who, in June last, was appointed bishop of Killala), is the same Dr. John Porter who was formerly chaplain to archbishop Cornwallis, and was presented by Mrs. Cornwallis, after the archbishop's death, to the archdeaconry of Landaff as an option. If he is the same gentleman, I would farther beg leave to enquire, whether he continues to hold that archdeaconry with his bishoprick; or, if not, the Christian, surname, and degree, of his successor, and in what manner he was appointed? By inserting these queries in an early Magazine you will much oblige,

Yours, &c. W. E.

*Extracts from Circular Letters to the Clergy. They were to be again and again read in their Churches.*

*From the Archbishop of Canterbury, Jan. 5, 1796.*

"FROM enquiries procured in every possible way, and from the most solemn and laborious investigation of the subject, there is too much reason to believe, that the crops of wheat in the two last years have fallen far short of what is called the medium. No means have been left untried, no exertions spared, to make good the deficiency of importation. But the general failure of the crops, both on the continent of Europe, and in America, makes it impossible to obtain an adequate supply. Such is the real state of the case, which it can answer no good purpose to disguise: and the inevitable consequence must be,

if the consumption of wheat goes on at the usual rate, that the whole stock of the kingdom will be exhausted long before the next harvest can be gathered in, or be even ripe for gathering."

*From the Bishop of Rochester, Jan. 7.*

"The proof is too complete that the produce of the last harvest, upon an average of the whole kingdom, fell greatly short of a medium crop: inasmuch that, at the usual rate of the consumption of the country, in ordinary times, our whole stores of wheat must be entirely eaten up before the return of the season of the harvest. Government has not been unattentive to the calamity which threatens, nor remiss in its exertions to procure a remedy. The activity of the merchants has been stimulated by the offer of large bounties upon importation. But the failure of the crops has been so general in America as well as in Europe, that there is little hope that importation will furnish a supply in any degree adequate to the deficiency. I am sorry to inform you (but in such cases it is a pernicious policy to attempt to conceal or extenuate the evil) that the calamity is not, as some have supposed, artificial, created by combinations of the dealers in corn and flour."

*But, quoth Master Urban, p. 252,*

"It is with much pleasure we notice the reduction in the price of wheat, which this day (March 31) fell 13s. per quarter; and from the very large importations of foreign wheat, as well from the Baltic and the Mediterranean, as from the Cape of Good Hope, &c."

And in fact in a fortnight the drop has been 24s. per quarter.

Will it not, however, be observed, that infallibility does not attach to the proprietors of Lambeth and of Bromley houses—though one be a Most Reverend and the other a Right Reverend personage? And, query, the policy of requiring them to give a sanction to a false alarm? For, doubtless, the rapid and unwarrantable advance in the price of wheat was owing, in a considerable degree, to those circular letters.

P. P. of Darenth, who has a wife and half a score bairns, flatters himself, that the lord mayor will, in a trice, lower the price of a quartern loaf to eight pence; and his dame trusts, that she shall not any longer be obliged to eat barley bread, which makes her throat



throat rough, and, to be sure, heretofore such bread was allotted to leproous hospitallers, as is plain from the loaves. The monks of St. Andrew's priory in Rochester used to dole out "infirmis fratribus de Sancto Bartholomew,"

"Semper Sancta die xiii panes de pondere panis quadrantis medietas frumenti et medietas ordei." Customale Roffense, p. 24.

### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

ANTIQUARIOLUS will be obliged to any of our correspondents who can inform him in what book of heraldry is engraved the brass monumental plate of THOMAS WATERHOUSE, clerk, master of Ashbridge college, and rector of Quaynton, who died May 23, 1554. Also the effigies of Gilbert Aquædomus, Anglice Waterhous, de Kirton, comitate Lincoln,

temp. Hen. III. on the back of p. 8. He wishes also to be informed what are the hereditary titles of the emperor of Germany, as Busching calls them, without enumerating them; and where may be found a dedication to him by all his titles.

THE COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, p. 60, is requested to send his address, and a particular account of his case, in a letter directed to A. B. at Mr. Hollis's, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

A CORRESPONDENT requests some account of Miles or Michael Davies, the author of *Icon Libellorum*, or, a critical History of Pamphlets, printed 1715, 8vo; and afterwards reprinted, under the title of *Athenæ Britannicæ*, in two or more volumes. Also information as to the translator or publisher of Pilpay's Fables into English.

Our FRIEND's account and plan of the Roman encampments, &c. shall appear. CIVIS has been some time received.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### H. OF LORDS.

November 23.

THE Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills: The Land and Malt; an Act to prevent the exportation of soap, candles, and tallow, for a limited time, and to permit the importation of those articles duty-free; an Act for the continuing an Act of last session, for permitting the importation of organzined thrown silk, &c.

In the Commons the same day, several petitions were presented for and against the two bills now pending in Parliament, viz. "for the better security of his Majesty's person," and "to prevent seditious meetings."

Sir F. Molyneux here attended, requesting the attendance of the Commons at the passing of some bills.

On the return of the Speaker, Mr. Sturt presented a petition from the London Corresponding Society, signed by upwards of 10,000 names; among these, he said, were the names of many citizens of respectability. Mr. Sturt introduced the petition with a speech of considerable length, and pointing with much severity against the ministry, he declared that he did not believe there was a single incendiary at Copenhagen-House. He produced a pamphlet, which had for its title something about Tyrannicide, with which Citizen Lee, who was also said to be printer to the London Corresponding Society, was charged. Citizen Lee, by

his own confession, was not printer to the London Corresponding Society; nor did he himself, exclusive of the title, see any harm in the Pamphlet. Citizen Lee had, as he said, put this title to it, in order to induce the common people to buy it; he was a true friend himself to a Parliamentary Reform, for he knew well, that if there was not a reform there would be a revolution.

He objected, he said, to the present system, in giving, for instance, 4000l. sterling a year to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, when he often saw a poor officer or soldier walking about on wooden legs, unable to exist, while, as he had said before, that man who had set Europe in flames possessed such an income. The Corresponding Society was charged with treasonable and seditious practices, which he was sure a British Jury would never admit. He here read extracts from Thelwall's speech at one of those meetings, recommending peace and good order: the only difference between the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) and the Society was, that he himself had professed the same principles before he came into place; he had now abandoned them, but they persevered; and he was confident that in the event they must succeed; he would, he said, read to the House what was truly a bill of treason, viz. an extract from a pamphlet, written by Justice Reeves, in which he said, "that the monarchy of England was like a goodly tree, of which the Lords and Commons were merely



merely branches; that they might be lopped off, and that the Constitution of England would still go on without their aid." This, he said, was a most infamous libel on the Constitution of this country, and every man who did his duty in that House ought to resent so gross a violation of the privileges of that House, and prosecute so daring an offender.

A long and desultory debate ensued, in which Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Lambton*, Mr. *Sturt*, Mr. *Martin*, Mr. *Grey*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *M. Robinson*, Mr. *Powis*, General *Tarleton*, General *McLeod*, Mr. *Jekyll*, &c. took a part; after which a motion was made, whether the order of the day, or the reading in toto of Mr. *Reeves's* pamphlet, should take place; to the latter of which the House agreed unanimously, and the clerk proceeded to read it.

After the reading of Mr. *Reeves's* pamphlet was concluded, it was moved, that it should be taken into farther consideration on Thursday se'nnight. Agreed to.

A motion was then made to adjourn the farther consideration of the bill till Wednesday next.

Mr. *Fox* moved as an amendment, that Tuesday se'nnight, be substituted instead; and, after reminding the Right Hon. Gentleman of his mistake, in supposing last Monday that the meeting in Westminster did not speak the sense of the parishes, he contended, that delay could not be desired for the purposes of misrepresentation, because misrepresentation might prevail for a moment, but must be detected by delay. The more debates were held, the greater was the dislike of the bills, though this Administration was distinguished for extraordinary means of spreading their opinions. Discussion, which was the means of counteracting misrepresentation, was all that he desired. When an attempt was made to change the limited monarchy into an arbitrary one, he wished it done all at once, that the design might be understood, rather than by separate measures which, by making the poison more pleasant, rendered the destruction more secure. He therefore hoped, that if the bills did pass, it would be without alterations, that the nature of the Minister's view might not be concealed, but appear in all their odious nakedness.

Never did man wish more sincerely than he for a true declaration of the people's opinion. The present moment was a crisis in his public life. If the people preferred slavery and these bills to liberty and the Constitution, he would continue to love them indeed, but it was not in the frame of his nature to be the servant of such a people; and he trusted, that he could retire, with some consolation, to private life. If otherwise, it would remain one of his duties boldly to tell them truths. Should the bills pass by the mere influence of the Minister, contrary to the great majority of the nation, and he was asked without doors, what was to be done, he would say, "This is not a question of morality, or duty, but of prudence. Acquiesce in the bills only as long as you are compelled to do so. They are bills to destroy the Constitution, and parts of the system of an Administration aiming at that end." (Hear! Hear! Hear!) Mr. *Fox* said, he knew the misconstruction to which such sentiments were liable, and he braved it. No attempt of the *Stuarts* called more for opposition than the present bills; and extraordinary times called for extraordinary declarations. He moved, that "tomorrow week" be substituted in the motion for "Wednesday."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that Mr. *Fox's* last declaration could not be misconstrued; and he thanked him for making it, that the public might see him setting up his own judgement against that of the majority of the House, attempting the dissolution of Society, and persuading the people of England to have recourse to the sword, if they thought they could succeed by it. Let him not imagine, however, that Englishmen will want spirit to support the laws. The Right Hon. Gentleman would probably find the law too strong for him; but, if that should not be so, he hoped that he would find the valour that should aid the law.

Mr. *Fox* would not retract a syllable of his assertions, which, he said, the Right Hon. Gentleman had so much misrepresented. He had stated merely, that, if bills to destroy the Constitution were passed against the sense of the majority of the nation, he would give the advice which he had mentioned. He would stand and abide by his words, which he was then willing to have taken



taken down, if required. The words might be strong, but strong measures called for strong words.

Mr. *Windham* denied that Mr. Fox's explanation had mended his assertion, which was so plain a discovery of his intentions, that he had not, for some time, heard any thing with so much pleasure. People would now see the necessity for a vigour stronger than the laws. (Here a cry of, take down his words!) Mr. *Windham* explained that he meant stronger laws than the present, and that the laws should be supported by means not wanting upon other occasions. (A cry of note the words!) Mr. *Windham* replied, that he would repeat the words if he could, and concluded by expressing his hope that the country would not be so abject as to submit to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Alderman *Newnham* stated, that the meetings against the bill were not all fairly held, and that Mr. Mainwaring had not been heard at Hackney, or himself at Guildhall.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought that the Hon. Alderman had libelled his brother-freeholders, and argued, that all meetings in the metropolis and the neighbourhood had been fair, at one of which the Lord Mayor, who had been friendly to the bills, had acknowledged, that the meaning of his constituents was expressed. Mr. *Sheridan* offered to subscribe his hand to all the declarations of Mr. Fox, from whom Mr. *Windham* should have known better than to expect a retraction. When plot-forging Ministers meditated attacks upon the Constitution; when the Secretary at War had made London, the seat of the Parliament, a garrison, and talked of a vigour more than the law, he would advise every man to resist the establishment of the system of terror in this country. No British Robespierre, he hoped, would ever domineer over the people of England; Robespierre, who had harrassed the people of France with his pretended plots, till he could not visit the Mayor of Paris without a guard. Were they not to give this advice, what contemptible wretches would they be? No other answer could be given to the people. Ministers would not always feel the same courage as at present for persevering in their plans.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that such declarations were liable to very different

opinions, and expressed his disapprobation of them. It was like telling the enemy, that they were ready to take up arms.

Mr. *Grey* repeated Mr. Fox's words, and said, that he was ready to subscribe them, and gave them to the clerk. He considered the bills as the last blow aimed at the destruction of the Constitution. Mr. Fox, he contended, had said nothing but what was asserted at the time of the Revolution.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then rejected, and the original motion carried without a division.

At half past one the House adjourned, after a debate of uncommon warmth, the cries of Hear! Hear! during the last speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. *Windham*, and Mr. *Sheridan* having been louder from both sides of the House than we remember to have ever heard them before.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*November 27.*

The bill to prevent the exportation of tallow and candles, for a time to be limited, was read a third time and agreed to.

Mr. *Wakeman's* Divorce Bill was also read a third time and agreed to.

In the Commons the same day. Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that the names of General *McLeod*, Lord *R. Spencer*, and Mr. *M. Robinson*, be added to the Select Committee for inquiring into the author of the pamphlet attributed to Mr. *Reeves*; and also that they have leave to sit to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the bill against Seditious Meetings, &c.

Mr. *Fox* wished to know of the Gentlemen on the other side of the House, whether they could form any opinion, supposing the bill to go through the Committee to-night, at what time it was to be reported?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that, if the bill should pass the Committee this night, he should propose, that the report be received immediately, in order that it should be printed, and the consideration of the report be postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. *Fox* said, that he then supposed the reading may be expected towards the end of the week, about Thursday or Friday next.

This



This suggestion appearing to be assented to, Mr. Fox, accompanied by several members of the minority, immediately left the House.

The *Speaker* then left the chair, and, the House resuming the Committee, Mr. Sergeant took the chair.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the different clauses and provisions in the bill, in which some immaterial alterations and amendments were made, until the fourth Clause was come to, when the Committee fixed that, if the meeting remained one hour on the spot after the proclamation was read, the persons so remaining, &c. would become guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

It was moved as an amendment to this, that the punishment be felony with benefit of clergy. The Committee divided at half past one o'clock on this question.

There appeared for having it without benefit of clergy 80, with benefit of clergy 13. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS

Vol. LXVI. p. 5, col. 1, l. 59, for quills read mills, and for nests r. nets. Col. 2, l. 25, for firing r. strong.

P. 117, l. 10 from bottom, for Sunford r. fold.

P. 118, l. 10, for Renaude r. Renalde.

P. 173, l. 25, for heath r. hoath.

l. 33, for LX. r. L.

P. 186, l. 13, for Spendhurst r. Speldherst. Nor is there any mistake in Mr. Noble's account of Charles Duke of Orleans being held at Groombridge in honourable restraint by Sir Richard Waller, who took him prisoner at the battle of Agincourt. Sir Richard's feat, at Groombridge, was rebuilt by the duke, who also built the porch of the church; in the front of which were his shield of arms to the time of the fire, which a few years since burnt down the church. Of this porch there is an engraving in *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* No. VI. Part I.

P. 192, c. 2, l. 30. Mr. Edward Deering, concerning whom Matrona desires some information, was fellow of Christ's college in Cambridge, the Lady Margaret's preacher in that university, and preacher in St. Paul's cathedral. He was born in Kent, became B. D. in 1568; and in 1569 rector of Pluckley, in which parish is Surrenden, the family-seat. His writings

are specified in *Tanner Bibl. Brit.* p. 225; and he is noticed in *Neale's History of the Puritans*, vol. I. p. 284. in *Strype's Life of archbishop Parker*, p. 380, 426, 428, 452, 469. and in *Fuller's Abel Redivivus*, p. 341.

P. 207, c. 2, l. 42, for therefore r. heretofore.

P. 188, col. 2, l. 17, for Cumberland read Westmorland.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

IN answer to your correspondent, I vol. LXV. p. 947, who enquires for the origin, &c. of the *king's broad arrow*, I confess I am not able to satisfy him concerning those particulars. The character which is, and has been for a long series of years, made use of, to particularize the king's property, is clearly intended as a representation of the head of an arrow or dart; but what analogy there can be between it and the name, office, or person, of the sovereign of this nation, I know not; but, if there is any just reason for the use of this singular mark, I shall be equally obliged with your other correspondent for an elucidation of it; for, I acknowledge, I have been frequently ashamed to make use of a character of which I could give no reasonable account; and this most certainly is the case with thousands in this kingdom at present: though, when making or observing it, I have always supposed that what is now called and made to represent the head of a large or *broad arrow* was originally nothing more than a large Roman R for *rex*. Whether this letter was ever made different from what it is now, so as to lead to (what I must think till I am better informed) the present corruption of it, or whether the error has arisen from a vicious pronunciation of the *king's broad R*, I cannot determine. Though, if we may suppose the practice to have obtained so long since as the Saxon characters were in use in this nation, the Saxon *p*, which is not very unlike the present mark, will considerably strengthen the conjecture.

As I have been describing what I conceive to be a vulgar error, permit me to mention another which is certainly so, i. e. the representing the person of Moses as *horned*, which is observable in some modern, and in many ancient, pictures of the divine legislator



legislator on altars, &c. The mistake appears to have originated in rendering the Hebrew קָרָן, *karan*, *keren*, *cornu*, an horn, instead of *karan*, *luce*, to shine, as the context evidently requires (Exod. xxxiv. 29, 35): and the Vulgate encourages the error by reading the passages, "Ignorabat quod *cornuta* esset facies ejus"—"Qui videbant faciem Moysi esse *cornutam*." But the Septuagint has it δειδοξασαι ἢ ὄψις τῆς χρομαλὸς τῆς προσώπου, to which Tremelius and Junius agree: "ut ignoraret Mosche splendidam esse factam cutem faciei suæ."—"Quod splendida facta esset cutis faciei Moſchis." As does Paulus Fagius: "Moses nesciebat quod multus esset splendor gloriæ vultus ejus."—"Et viderunt filii Israel quod multa esset claritas gloriæ faciei Moſis." And, finally, our own translation: "Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone."—"And the Children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses's face shone." But, though the Vulgate does literally strengthen the error, it probably means *rays of light imitating horns*; as Bishop Patrick observes on the passage, R. Solomon Jarchi calls them *horns of magnificence*; and the bishop supposes that the hair of his head was interspersed with light; and that it would have been more reasonable if painters had represented him with a glory, instead of horns, encircling his head: as the saints are painted in the Roman church; which custom he derives from the heathens, who thus represented their gods; as Lucian observes of the *Dea Syria*, that she did ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἀκτίνας φορεῖν, carry beams upon her head. And thus, probably, were the Roman emperors portrayed when they were deified; as Pliny, in his panegyrick to Trajan, laughs at the *radiatum Domitiani caput*.

—HZ. SNEZOC.

Mr. URBAN, Y—m, March 22.

MY retired situation, in an obscure corner of Yorkshire, does not afford me an opportunity of seeing your valuable Miscellany so often or so regularly as I could wish. Your LXVth volume I have, however, just perused; and, as I perceive your candid and impartial attention to correspondents, I am encouraged to solicit you to admit the following observations.

GENT. MAG. April, 1796.

For some time previous to the perusal of your volume, I had been engaged in reading the first volume of Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," now publishing. To a native of that country such a history, you may readily conclude, would be particularly interesting. I perused it with much pleasure, though not so blinded with partiality as to overlook the little inaccuracies and typographical errors, which your Reviewer (pp. 50, 51, 52) too severely points out, considering its many beauties. One of his remarks I cannot but notice, as it is particularly unjust.

Mr Hutchinson, describing the effigies of a knight in complete armour, says, "the hands are elevated, and the sword is sheathed by the side, denoting the personage died in the time of peace." Here your Reviewer sarcastically asks, did Mr. H. ever see a sword *unſheathed* by the side of any monumental figure? He may, indeed, see some in the act of unsheathing their sword; but, in general, the weapon is in the sheath." Now I appeal, Mr. Urban, to any of your Antiquarian or critical correspondents, if Mr. H's description is not accurately just? In order to discover whether the personage represented died in time of peace or war, the situation of the sword must be observed: if in time of peace (as in the present instance), *the sword is ſheathed*, and must certainly be so expressed, in distinction from one that died in time of war, who is generally represented as "in the act of unsheathing the sword." Had Mr. H. described any figure with *his sword unſheathed*, instead of saying in the act of unsheathing it, the criticism would be just. In the present instance, however, it is erroneous, and will by no means apply.

Having advanced thus far in vindication of a work which has afforded me pleasure, and which (though not faultless) must nevertheless be acknowledged to merit the attention of the publick, I cannot conclude without taking some notice of your correspondent P. P., who, in vol. LXV. p. 569, asserts, that "Lannercoſt priory is omitted in the new History of Cumberland, though all the places in Eskdale-ward are treated at large," &c. Is it possible that P. P. could find (*without an index*) "all the places in Eskdale



dale-ward," and unintentionally overlook *Lannercoff*, which stands in front of the rest? At such a gross violation of the decorum of true criticism, Mr. H. "does well to be angry;" for, to sit silent while misstatements are industriously propagated, would be an instance of criminal negligence and indifference rather than of patience and moderation. But his character, as an Author and an Antiquary, is far beyond the reach of illiberal criticism.

J. G. CUMBRIENSIS.

On the PROMETHEUS VINCTUS of ÆSCHYLUS.

(Continued from p. 190.)

**T**HIS astonishing tragedy opens with the arrival of Prometheus and his appointed tormentors\* at the rock, where he was to suffer the cruel punishment assigned him for his benevolence towards men. Vulcan, who was to superintend the execution of the sentence, expresses much regret at the severe task laid on him by Jupiter, but is constrained by his associates to obey. They bind their victim, and leave him†; Vulcan in silence, the others with expressions of taunting insolence, which redouble every pang of the sufferer, and call forth that complaint, to the pathos and eloquence of which it is impossible for words to do justice:

ὦ διὸς αἰθρῆ καὶ ταχύπτεροι πνοαὶ,  
Ποταμῶν τε πηλαί, πονίλων τε κυμάτων  
Ἀήριθμον γέλασμα, παμμήτορ τε γῆ,  
Καὶ τὸν πασιπτήν κύκλον ἡλίου κυλῶ.  
Ἰδεσθέ μ', εἴα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω  
ΘΕΟΣ. v. 88.

The persons who are to compose the Chorus not yet making their appearance, the lamentation of Prometheus is continued; till at length a band of Nereids, who hear his cries, approach the rock in winged haste, and address their afflicted friend with tears of affectionate sympathy. They had at first been alarmed by the noise of those implements with which Vulcan fasten-

\* Κερατος καὶ Βία. Strength and Power personified, according to the common usage of Grecian mythology.

† The legend of the vulture feeding on the liver of Prometheus is entirely unnoticed by Æschylus.

‡ Γέλασμα refertur ad levem sonum undacum, ventis exagitatarum, qui etiam aliquantulum crispant maris dorsum quasi amabili quadam γελασίᾳ. Stanl.

ed the object of Jupiter's rage to the mountain, and afterwards were melted to pity by his passionate expressions of grief. He tells them his sad story, demonstrating the most unshaken fortitude amidst his sorrows. He declares, with elation of soul, that a day will come when his present calamities shall have an end, when Jupiter in his turn shall play the suppliant, and the monarch of heaven

"Shall come to him for peace, and sue his friendship,"

and shall meet with reciprocal affection at his hands—

τὴν δ' ἀτέρμονον  
Στορέσας ὀργὴν, εἰς ἀρεθμὸν ἔμοι  
Καὶ φιλότητα  
Σπείδων σπείδοντι ποθ' ἥξει. v. 189.

He explains succinctly the revolution in Olympus, during which he had assisted Jupiter to dethrone and banish Saturn; and then, reverting to the theme of his own present sufferings, he loudly declares, that all which he is undergoing, or must afterwards undergo, is for the sake of the human race, whose miserable condition he could not see without the tenderest concern [The first and leading points of the ANALOGY, concerning which we shall hereafter speak more diffusively, may be referred to this part of the tragedy.]

While Prometheus and the Nereids are thus discoursing, they are joined by Oceanus; who, urged by the ties of consanguinity, and by sentiments of pity, declares that he will immediately apply to Jupiter for the release of the sufferer. Prometheus dissuades him from the attempt, urging, that, till a determined period shall arrive, the overture will be vain and fruitless. Oceanus intreats Prometheus to refrain from all inveigle and exclamations of reproach against Jupiter, as only tending to exasperate the deity, and prolong his resentment. The Chorus, from the sorrows of Prometheus, take occasion to bewail those of his brother Atlas; and, while the sufferings of this last are depicted, the poet seems to exhaust, as it were, all the powers of language:

— αἰὲν ὑπείροχον σθένος  
Κραταῖον οὐράνιον τε πόρον  
Νώτοις ὑποβασάξῃ, βοᾷ δὲ πόντιος  
κλύδων  
Συμπίνων, εἴηαι βυδός,  
Κελαινὸς δ' αἰδὸς ὑποξέμει μυχὸς.



Γᾶς, πασαι δ' ἀσποδύτων πόλαμῶν  
Στένουσιν ἄλγος οἰκίρῶν. V. 428.

The Chorus next enquire of Prometheus what particular benefits were conferred by him on mankind, and what advantages they consequently derived. He claims to himself the merit of contributing largely to their civilization; declares that he brought them from their subterraneous retreats to enjoy the light of the sun; that he taught them the elements of grammar, arithmetick, and astronomy; that, under his guidance, they appropriated to themselves the services of the brute creation; passed the sea in ships; learned to interpret the voices of birds, and even to foretel future events; became proficient in the art of healing; knew the use of the most precious metals: in short, were introduced to every liberal art, every useful science; and that he himself, the author of so many blessings, though now in the utmost misery and torture, is supported and comforted by the ardent hope of future glory. The Chorus apply to Jupiter in a strain of devout submission, imploring him to direct their will in conformity to his own; praying to him, that all their words and actions may be acceptable in his eyes; and acknowledging the weakness and imbecillity of mortals when put in competition with the Divine Power and Wisdom:

Οὐποτε τὰν Διὸς ἁρμονίαν  
Θνατῶν παρεξίασι βελαί. V. 553.

What follows, though not immediately tending to the catastrophe, and forming a kind of episode, is tender and pathetic in the extreme. Io, still in the form to which the jealousy of Juno had consigned her, is hurried towards Mount Caucasus; She there beholds Prometheus chained to the rock, pities his misfortunes, though she knows not so much as his person, and is astonished to hear him utter the name of her father. A mutual explanation takes place. They commiserate each other's sorrows; and Io, aware that Prometheus was endued with the gift of prophecy, earnestly enquires of him when her wanderings shall end, and when she is to expect the welcome cessation from her labours? From this hint he speaks, and traces her future progress into Egypt. This geographical part of the drama would in itself, perhaps, be rather tedious, were it not

embellished and enlivened by the happiest selection of epithets, and a brief description of persons and places, which put it on a level with the celebrated prediction of the Theban seer concerning the wanderings of Ulysses\*. No sooner has Io heard the words of Prometheus, than her frenzy again seizes her, and she is driven away by the tumultuous impulse of the furies from the melancholy rock. The Chorus take occasion to celebrate the blessings which attend on marriage between equals; and represent those whom Jupiter honours with his preference as exalted to a pre-eminence in misery above the rest of their sex.

We come now to the catastrophe of the drama. Prometheus, while conversing with the Nereids, obscurely intimates, that a day may come, when some bold usurper may cast down Jupiter himself from the throne, whence he formerly expelled his father Saturn. Mercury is immediately dispatched from Heaven with an authoritative mandate to Prometheus to detail every particular of this expected event to Jupiter, on pain of still severer, still more exquisite torments, in case of his disobedience. The undaunted sufferer proudly refuses to comply; sets at nought the messenger of Jupiter, his person, and his character; and declares himself more willing to undergo the utmost severity of punishment than to purchase freedom by such base and unbecoming submission. Mercury renews his request; he receives the following dignified answer:

— ῥιπτεσθω μὲν αἰθαλῆσσι φλόξ,  
Λευκοτέρῳ δὲ νφάδι, κ' βροντήμασι  
Χθονίοις κυκάτω πάλλα, κ' ταρασσέτω.  
Γεάμψει γὰρ ἐδὲν τῶνδ' ἐμ'. — V. 991.

The decree of Jupiter is instantly put in execution; the thunders roll, the lightnings flash, the weapons of divine indignation are hurled against the miserable Prometheus; whom, amidst these exquisite agonies, the Chorus will not forsake nor abandon

“For all the dread artillery of heaven.”

(*To be continued.*)

\* It would be an act of injustice to our author were we to bury in silence his admiration of HOMER, and the scrupulous attention with which he has walked in his footsteps, as far as it is possible to harmonize the rules of epic and dramatic composition.



64. *The Love of the Brethren proceeding from a Perception of the Love of God; a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Samuel Stennet, D.D. who departed this Life Aug. 24, 1795, preached in Little Wild-freet, Lincoln's Inn Fields. By Joseph Jenkins, D.D. Together with the Address, at the Interment, by Abraham Booth.*

**F**ROM 1 John. iii. 16, Dr. Jenkins takes occasion to contemplate the love of Christ manifested in dying for our redemption, and the effect it should have on our minds and practice. His character of the deceased here given is that of a truly pious and good man, deeply impressed with these principles. Dr. Stennet was younger son of Dr. Joseph S. former pastor of the same church, and of one at Exeter, and younger brother of Mr. Joseph Stennet, pastor of the Baptist church at Coate, in Oxfordshire, who died 1769. Dr. Stennet was born at Exeter, and studied first under Mr. Hubbard, formerly an eminent theological tutor and minister at Stepney, and afterwards under that celebrated linguist Dr. John Walker, then of Mile-end, afterwards of Horemerton. He succeeded his father in Wild-freet in 1758, and was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Aberdeen, 1763, and educated several pupils in his own house, of whom one of no little eminence was Mr. William Clarke, pastor of the Baptist church in Unicorn yard, Southwark, and last of that at Exeter, where he died a few days before the Doctor. We are not told whom he married; but his wife died just before him, and left a son and daughter, the former trained to the ministry. On his death-bed Dr. S. expressed his satisfaction in the doctrines of Christ's person and atonement: "What should I do now if I had only the contrary tenets to support me!" mentioning Dr. Priestley by name; who the preacher earnestly wishes may be suitably affected by this passage.

65. *A good Minister of Jesus Christ; a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Samuel Stennet, D.D. who died Aug. 24, 1795, in the 68th Year of his Age. By Daniel Taylor.*

A PLAIN serious discourse on 1 Tim. iv. 6: where delivered is not said.

66. *The gracious Mercy of God the chief Joy of his People considered: a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Samuel Stennet,*

*D.D. &c. Preached at Abingdon, Berks, Sept. 6, 1795, by Daniel Taylor, M.A.*

A FORCIBLE representation of the consolation of Christian faith and hope, from Psalm xvi. 11.

67. *A Sermon preached at the Meeting House in the Old Jewry, June 28, 1795, upon Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Roger Flexman, D.D. who departed this Life the 14th of the Jams Month, in the 88th Year of his Age; by Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. published at the Request of his Family.*

FROM Hebrews xi. 15, Dr. Rees insists on the common topic of the value of Christianity in fortifying the human mind against the fear of death, and gives the following particulars respecting Dr. Flexman: that he was born at Great Torrington, co. Devon, Feb. 22, 1707-8, his father being a manufacturer there; he was admitted into the dissenting academy at Tiverton, under the Rev. John Moor, where he spent five years, and became assistant to his tutor. He was ordained at Modbury 1730, officiated at Crediton 5, and at Chard 4 years; settled at Bradford, Wilts, 1739; removed to Rotherhithe 1747, having that year married the daughter of Mr. Yerbury, one of his Wilts congregation, who died about six years ago, and left two daughters; his son died in India. Upon the decline of his congregation and his health he resigned 1783, and went to reside in another part of the town; but continued to officiate at the morning lecture, to which he was chosen 1754. He was subject, towards the close of life, to frequent attacks of a painful disorder, which were perilous and alarming, and discomposed a mind naturally calm and gentle, and rendered him incapable of public duty. Few persons possessed a more extensive and accurate acquaintance with the history of England, or a more retentive memory. The members of both Houses of Parliament availed themselves of hints and references suggested by him; but the only pecuniary advantage which he derived from such communications was that which arose from his appointment to be one of the compilers of the General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons, volumes 8, 9, 10, 11, from 1660 to 1697, begun 1776, and completed 1780. His sentiments concurred very much with those of Dr. Samuel Clarke;



Clarke; he did not therefore fall in with those Socinian principles which of late have been warmly defended; neither did he reject the natural evidence of a life to come, or the notion of a separate existence, as several ingenious moderns have done." (Biog. Brit. art. *Amory*.) He was a strenuous advocate for the pre-existent dignity of Christ, and the personality of the Holy Spirit. When a considerable preferment in the church was offered him, he continued to exercise his ministry among protestant dissenters, notwithstanding many difficulties and discouragements. He had the degree of D.D. from the university of Aberdeen, 1770. His works are: Three Sermons (one funeral for Dr. Amory) 1774. Defence of the Dissenters' Form of Worship. Account of Bishop Burnet's Writings, prefixed to his History of his own Times, 1754. Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, prefixed to his posthumous Sermons, 1755. Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chandler, annexed to his funeral Sermon by Dr. Amory, 1776. Critical and Political Miscellany, containing Remarks on various Authors, 1752—1762.

68. *A Dialogue upon the two Bills now depending in Parliament relative to the Rights of the People. Transcribed by William Wilson, Jaipet's Brother.*

THE two bills having passed both Houses by a great majority, and received the royal assent, it is needless to say any thing more of this dialogue than that Mr. Piyant argues the cause of government, or, as they call it, of the minister, against Mr. Meanwell and Mr. Worthy, who advise *resistance to oppression*.

69. *Sermons on Evangelical and Practical Subjects: by the late reverend and learned Samuel Morton Savage, D.D. To which are prefixed Memoirs of the Life of the Author.*

DR. Savage's intention of gratifying his friends with some of his "pulpit-compositions," which he left unaccomplished at his death, is here carried into execution by his relation Mr. Joshua Toulmin, of Taunton, the only person who could be found to read the short-hand in which all his MSS were written. The editor shews his candour and fidelity in retaining the sentiments and language, in many places

obviously different from those which he himself is known to embrace, and the pleasure he received from compiling the life of a friend whose kind regards and sympathy under some painful circumstances encouraged him to persevere in his academical studies. The biographical account adds little more to that given LXI. 190, than that his paternal grandfather was pastor of a General Baptist church in Goodman's fields, and his maternal grandfather, Abraham Toulmin, a medical man and schoolmaster. He derived the name of Morton from his father's mother. After his grammar-learning was finished, he spent a year or two with his uncle Toulmin, an eminent apothecary in Gravel-lane, Wapping; but he preferred the ministerial to all other professions. Encouraged and assisted by Dr. Watts, he entered on his academical studies under Mr. Eames, who was succeeded, 1744, by Dr. Jennings, who took him for his assistant. On his death the academy was removed to Dr. Savage's house at Hoxton, and he was placed in the divinity chair, assisted by Doctors Kippis and Rees. In 1742, he was chosen assistant to Mr. S. Price, afterwards a pastor, and, on his death, 1756, sole pastor, which office he held 45 years, and resigned at Christmas 1787, and the academy Midsummer 1785. He was also afternoon-preacher at Dr. Earl's meeting, Hanover-square, from 1759 to 1766; one of the preachers of the Thursday lecture there 1760—1767; one of the preachers of Mr. Coward's Friday lecture 1761—1790; preached at Clapham 1769—1775, when it was Dr. Furneaux's turn to be evening lecturer at Salters hall. In 1752 he married the only daughter of Mr. George Houlme, stock-broker, in Hoxton-square, who died 1763, leaving two daughters, both living, one the widow of Mr. Sweet. He took to his second wife, 1770, Miss Hannah Wilkin, who survives him. He received the degree of B. D. from King's college, Aberdeen, 1764, and that of D. D. from Marischall college, in the same university, 1767. "As a preacher his discourses were distinguished by good sense, perspicuity, precision, and accuracy. A serious evangelical spirit, according to his idea of the Christian scheme, diffused itself through them. His delivery, though not adorned with the ornaments of a studied



studied eloquence, was warm and energetic. But, while his preaching was highly and deservedly esteemed by some, it was never encouraged by the applause of a crowded auditory; and his apparent success was not in proportion to his learning, abilities, and piety" (p. 16). This may suffice as a character of these discourses. What he published in his life-time may be seen in our account above referred to, where, Mr. Toulmin observes, the three first belong to Mr. Samuel Savage, dissenting minister of Edmonton; and to them are to be added, An introductory Discourse at the Ordination of Mr. Toulmin, 1757. A Discourse on the Lord's Supper, 1763. (The Charges at the Ordination of Wilton and Rice are here reprinted.) Oration at the Interment of Dr. Samuel Wilton, 1778. National Reformation, a Sermon, 1782. The sermons in this volume are in number XIV. The subjects are, 1. God's universal Government, Psalm ciii. 19. 2. Nature and Variety of God's Benefits, Psalm cxvi. 12. 3. Wisdom of being religious, Job xxvii. 28. 4. On secret Prayer, Matthew xiv. 23. 5. Case of the Leper considered and applied, Matthew viii. 2. 6 and 7. Peace of Christ and the World compared, John xiv. 27. 8. Effects of Faith in the Gospel, Galatians iii. 2. 9 and 10. Wisdom of numbering our Days, Psalm xc. 12. 11. On the Lord's Supper, 1 Cor. xi. 24. 12. Imitation of pious Christians, Hebrews vi. 12. 13. Christ glorified in his Disciples at his first appearance, 1 Thess. i. 10. 14. Duty of honouring the King, 1 Peter, iii. 17. The charge before mentioned, and sermons 3, 11, 14, are reprinted; 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, were selected by himself.

70. *A Letter to a Roman Catholic Clergyman upon Theological Inaccuracy.* By Robert Plowden.

MR. Plowden is anxious to obviate the religious disputes, of no small moment, which he has seen rise of late years among the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, which, he is persuaded, are greatly owing to inaccuracy of expression upon theological subjects. He states two theological propositions, advanced by some of the Roman Catholics; 1. "Inasmuch as the ONLY spiritual authority which I acknowledge is that which I constantly believed to have been transmitted by Jesus Christ

to his church, not to regulate by any outward coercion civil and temporal concerns of subjects and citizens, but to direct souls by PERSUASION in the concerns of everlasting life." On this he observes, that to deny the existence of all spiritual authority in the church of Christ to regulate, by any outward coercion, civil and temporal concerns of subjects and citizens, according to the tenor of the afore mentioned proposition, is not only a false, but an erroneous and heretical, proposition, in the obvious sense of the words; the government of the church having an unalienable right to enforce the observance of the natural and revealed law, by the use of those spiritual arms which God has placed in their hands. This proposition has been condemned by all the catholic bishops, and the pope sanctioned their condemnation. Directing souls by persuasion only, Mr. Plowden says, is neither a power to define articles of faith; nor to decide on morals, nor to loose the obligation of some divine precepts in certain cases, nor to bind men to the fulfilling of them in others, nor to absolve from sin, nor to judge and chasten delinquents, nor to enact laws, nor to enjoin observances, nor to capacitate ministers to preach and administer the sacraments, nor to inhibit the exercise of preaching and administering; all which powers were always held in the church of God to have been imparted by Jesus Christ to his true ministers on earth. Directing by persuasion, in the concern of eternal salvation, is rather a common duty, incumbent on all Christians, than the exclusive right and power of that chosen race of men to whom our Saviour said, "Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." The other proposition, which states the pope to be supreme in spirituals by divine appointment, supreme in discipline by ecclesiastical institution, is also combated by Mr. Plowden; and he afterwards, p. 65, declares, that the oath lately framed for Roman Catholics is negative, and not affirmative, simply denying the existence of any power in the pope of Rome, or other person, to interrupt the *civil and temporal* jurisdiction of the powers within this realm, by whatever rule those powers were established. It is according to the *animus imponentis*



*tis* and the intention of the juror in the obvious meaning of the words, a sworn caution, and literally nothing else than that horrid monster of *imperium in imperio*, p. 66. Mr. Plowden declares, that the oath of abjuration relates wholly and solely to the time and circumstances of the present protestant government subsisting in this kingdom, and to no other nation, or period, or instance, p. 70; and pronounces the inalienability of the church-lands from their possessors since the Reformation to be firmly established. He objects to the privileges of the Gallican church; affirming that no pope ever deposed sovereigns till they were complained of by their people. "In fact, I know no writer who pretends to enforce the deposing doctrine, in opposition to the known will of the people, though our ancestors did not, like modern reformers, make the will of the people the sole rule of choosing a religion, true or false, Christian or infidel, as they please. Between these two extremes there is a middle path, which men, who pretend to super-soundness of judgement in investigating truth, and pronouncing upon the opinions of others, ought not to mistake, viz. that the strength of a nation, which necessarily goes with the majority, may always be lawfully employed in supporting the religion of Jesus Christ, which alone is known to be true, even by proceeding to the deposition of that despotic sovereign who shall obstinately endeavour to *pervert the minds of his innocent subjects from the profession of the truth*. On this principle, and on this alone, was grounded the deposing doctrine, as the clear and unequivocal expressions of Bellarmine himself evince" (p. 91, 92). The Gallican proposition attempted to distinguish between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, which, both for the benefit of church and state, I always wish to see discriminated as much as possible" (p. 95). "Agreeably to the principles laid down by Mr. P. which are a *spiritual and conscientious obligation* truly such, controuling the use and management of spiritual things in public or private life, is derived either immediately from the command of God, or from the bargains and agreements which men make with one another; that *spiritual and conscientious obligation*, whatever be said of temporal, falls directly and immediately un-

der the power and controul of the church of God, and may be communicated by the spiritual authority, and enforced by all the spiritual ways, and coercive means, which Christ has entrusted to his ministers upon earth to compel Christians to do their duty. This principle, I think, will clear up many points that are controverted among us" (p. 96). "As pope, the Roman pontiff had no right to sit umpire over the differences of nations, whatever other theologians may have advanced. Such powers, therefore, could only have been granted to him by the people" (p. 99). "The goods and immunities of the church are conferred by the state, not by the church; and, when donations are duly and lawfully made by the state, the right of the pope to compel the donor to abide by his contract, according to the tenor of natural and divine law, attaches to him in quality of *immediate vicar* of Jesus Christ, and as being appointed by Christ to superintend all the spiritual concerns of the subjects of the church" (p. 103). Mr. Plowden objects to the second Gallican proposition, setting up general councils above the pope; the acts of the fourth and fifth sessions of the council of Constance being denied by all but the Gallican church, on account of the schism of popes themselves; three prelates appearing at once as competitors for the papal dignity. From this second proposition the Gallican church claims, by deduction, rules, customs, and institutions, received by the church of France; to which Mr. Plowden, on the same ground as before, objects; though the pope himself appears to have given way to them. Yet Mr. Plowden, p. 131, considers it as a particular case not affecting the truths which the church teaches on these articles.

The fourth article of the Gallican church, which subjects the pope's decrees to the consent of the church, Mr. Plowden treats as a paradox; yet on this proposition he remarks, p. 134, that, whether truth stands on the affirmative or negative side of the main question, no man, either as a Christian or a gentleman, can be allowed to upbraid his brother for not thinking on the infallibility of the popes as he himself does. For, whilst the gift of infallibility, whether residing in a pope or in the body of the bishops, is only extended to those things which were pri-



primatively revealed by Christ to his apostles, or are essentially connected with the primitive revelations, it is demonstrable that the grace of God, directing the church or pope to the revealed truths of eternal life, never can interfere, directly or indirectly, with any temporal rights that man can enjoy. Yet, though Mr. Plowden greatly differs from many of the principles of the Gallican church, he sees no formal error against faith contained in them, which obliges catholics to separate from the abettors of them, p. 136. From p. 145—150, we learn that there are certain catholics disposed to introduce reformatations into their public service, but not so eager to practise it as to talk of it. From the whole tenor of this letter we learn that, as St. Paul said of the Corinthians, 1. xi. 18, so it may be said of the Roman Catholics, there are "*divisions* (*σχισματα*) among you;" or, as the same apostle more strongly expresses it in the same epistle, i. 11, "*contentions* (*ερίδες*). What pope, or what general council, or what casuistical argument, like that of this letter, is to decide, we know not. The orthodox bishops having, as well as the pope, considered the new form of an oath intended for catholics, published in Woodfall's Register, June 26, 1789, a protest was entered against this condemnation; Mr. Plowden considers this protest as disobedience both to the pope and the bishops, who all of them only applied their prohibition to the article of religion in the oath, while the protesters have given it a political turn, and on that ground founded their protest. Their appeal Mr. Plowden treats as unquestionably and absolutely null; and tending only to keep up a scandalous dissension between the catholics of this kingdom and their ecclesiastical superiors, appointed by the pope to govern the church.

71. *An historic Defence of Experimental Religion; in which the Doctrine of divine Influence is supported by the Authority of Scripture, and the Experience of the wisest and best Men of all Ages and Countries. In two Volumes, 12mo.*

THIS anonymous work is inscribed to Sir Richard Hill, bart. and vol. II. to Dr. William Rogers, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the new college at Philadelphia, by its author, whose initials, T. W. appear at the

end of the preface. "The argument is *historical*; it is contended for as a *fact*, that good men, in all ages, in all countries, and of every denomination, have felt the reality of vital godliness, have attributed their experience to the agency of the Holy Spirit, and have sanctified their testimony by holy lives and triumphant deaths. These examples are not selected from prophets, apostles, and divines, only, but from among the eminent characters in every walk of public and private life, in every branch of literature and science. This collection receives good men of all sects and parties, as well as of all ages and countries, without respect to any thing but their piety. The compiler ardently wishes that he may conduce to the dawn of that golden age among Christians, when the followers of Christ were distinguished only by *his* name, and in the late exertion of different denominations make a common cause of Christianity and spread it throughout the world; he flatters himself some gleam of such dawn may be traced." It is impossible to make extracts from the lists of worthies, beginning with Abel, and ending with Lady Huntingdon, whose testimony is confirmed by Dr. Lettison. Into the list are pressed Socrates, Seneca, and other Heathen philosophers, the Persians, Arabs, Chinese, Hindoos, and American Indians; R. Cruttenden, esq. Sir John Barnard, John Howard, esq. John Thornton; and a string of little girls and boys. Let us hear some of this writer's concluding remarks as indiscriminating as his selections:

"One Samuel Butler, a celebrated *Buffoon* in the abandoned reign of Charles II. wrote a mock heroic poem called *Hudibras*, in which he undertook to burlesque the *pious* puritan. I wish not to defile these pages with profane or filthy language; suffice it therefore to mention to those who never read the book, that Butler ridicules all the gracious promises of the Comforter by comparing his divine illumination to an *ignis fatuus*, and dark lantern of the spirit."

72. *The Whim; a Comedy, in Three Acts. By Lady Wallace. With an Address to the Publick upon the arbitrary and unjust Aspersions of the Licensor against its Political Sentiments. Offered to be acted for the Benefit of the Hospital and Poor of the Isle of Thanet, but refused the Royal Licence.*

THERE



THERE seems nothing in the printed piece that could be the object of a licenser's veto. A whimsical nobleman is represented changing conditions with his servant; whose behaviour brings him to his senses, and brings about an agreeable marriage for his daughter. There is not much invention or humour in the piece, but its motive was laudable.

73. *Address and Report on the Enquiry into the general State of the Poor, instituted by Order of the last Epiphany General Quarter Sessions for the County of Hampshire.* Winchester.

A Committee being appointed to enquire into the general state of the poor were addressed, by the Rev. Edmund Poulter, on the folly and wickedness of rioting to destroy grain; on the several classes of labourers; the economy necessary in the present scarcity; on subsistence, and its amount, to the sick and healthy; on the measures of relief; on houses of industry; friendly societies; employment of the poor under 43 Elizabeth; instruction; schools of industry; different modes of relief; private charity; poor-rates; farming the poor. Mr. P. recommends to vestries to consider the condition of the poor locally, and improve it in the way best adapted to each place, and not, before this is done, to make a general regulation of the wages of labour; that labourers be boarded or fed by their master, who should furnish them with the best accommodations at prime cost; that task-work be extended to every possible case, with proportionate pay; that the proper subsistence of labourers, with their families, be ascertained, and their incomes rendered adequate to their necessary expenditure, first by wages, or where, from infirmity or number of family, that is impossible, the difference between their highest income under the best employment, and the lowest outgoing under the best management, should be made up in relief granted by parish-officers, or the magistrates; that other parochial charges be not blended with the poor account; and all unnecessary expences for entertainments, and the like, be disallowed; no farming of provision, employment, or medicines; houses and schools of industry, and friendly societies, recommended. See this more at large in vol. LXV. p. 1017—1019.

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74. *A Dissertation on the Poor Laws.* By Joseph Townsend, M.A. Rector of Pewsey, Wilts.

MR. Townsend, of whose Travels in Spain we made such ample mention, vol. LXII. pp. 245, 345, 442, 539, deserves to be heard on every subject where the public welfare is concerned; for, it is but too true that *facts* are the foundation of legislation, and that no man can be a competent judge of the expediency of laws respecting the different classes of men, who is not intimately acquainted with the history of those classes. Incumbents and officers of parishes, who are attentive to, and discharge their duty conscientiously, must be better qualified to enact laws, adapted to those classes, than men who reason, harangue, and debate, on subjects, the knowledge of which is derived at second-hand. Mr. Townsend very properly objects to the advance of wages as a relief of the poor, and prefers the mode of voluntary donations: "When the poor are obliged to cultivate the friendship of the rich, the rich will never want inclination to relieve the distresses of the poor." This tract is dated 1787, and called a second edition.

75. *Hints for relieving the Distresses of the Poor.*

THE public-spirited Dr. Lettsom steps forward in aid of the suffering poor, quoting the example of the Quakers, among whose 50,000 members not one knows what abject poverty is; while the national poor-rates amount to 2,300,000*l.* per annum. Potatoes are recommended as a substitute for bread.

76. *An Address to the different Classes of Persons in Great Britain on the present Scarcity and high Price of Provisions.* To which is added an Appendix, containing the Average Price of Wheat in every year, from the Year 1595 to 1790 inclusive. By the Rev. Septimus Hodson, M.B. Chaplain of the Asylum for Female Orphans.

SHEWS, what is pretty generally proved to be the case, the present scarcity to be not artificial.

77. *Thoughts on the most safe and effectual Mode of relieving the Poor, during the present Scarcity.*

RECOMMENDS a more sparing use of bread: as,

78. *Soma*



78. *Some Information respecting the Use of Indian Corn, collected from the Papers of Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Howard; with Observations, from Mr. Parmentier, on the Use of Potatoes in Bread; and Mr. Doffie's Directions for the making of Bread in private Families,*

DOES a freer cultivation and use of potatoes, rice, pulse, and vegetables.

79. *One Cause of the present Scarcity of Corn pointed out, and earnestly recommended to the serious Consideration of the People, as being, at the same Time, a constant Source of Wretchedness to many Individuals. By a Physician.*

POINTS out the deficiency of corn to arise from the restrictions of landlords and stewards on the tenants, from cultivating their farms in their own way and in the most productive manner, and from the monopoly of farms.

80. *Scarcity of Bread. Difficultas Annonæ; or, the Disease examined, and the Cure promised. By Job White-bread, Philopetibus.*

CRIES out on the war as the source of all our wants; starving ourselves to starve the French. It is easy talking: but we doubt whether, when we have given the blessing of PEACE to much-injured France, interested men will not find it more worth their while to feed the continent than their own countrymen.

81. *A Letter from the Right Hon. Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord.*

WITH the fire of youth in the decline of life, this animated writer, whose compositions will always be read with pleasure, parries the unhand-some attack which has been publicly made upon him by two noble lords. Allowing different parties to differ about the mode of defence, or the propriety of probing so deeply into the grants of former kings to former favourites, the motives of the one, and the use made of the favours by the other, who is there that will not wish himself the writer of the expostulation with his aggressors, p. 5, 6; the character of Lord North's ministry, p. 14, and of Lord Keppel, p. 70; and, above all, the effects of the French revolution, p. 20, 21, 53, and the avoidance of their principles by Englishmen, p. 35, 36? Were there nought else in this letter, the representations of French principles alone should give it universal encouragement in this country. "Since the new grantees have

war made on them by the old, and that the word of the sovereign is not to be taken, let us turn our eyes to history, in which great men have always a pleasure in contemplating the heroic origin of their house" (p. 40). Mr. Burke proceeds to examine the origin and progress of the house of Russell; and his advice to the present representative on the designs and aims of that "meretricious Gallic faction his grace at least coquets with;" and, with a beautiful episode, does justice to the merits of his own deceased son, concluding, "At this exigent moment the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."

Mr. Burke's letter has been translated into French, with fidelity and spirit, by M. Pelier.

82. *A Letter to Henry Duncombe, Esq. Member for the County of York, on the Subject of that very extraordinary Pamphlet lately addressed by Mr. Burke to a Noble Lord.*

WE discover nothing in this answer to Mr. Burke but unmeaning insolence. The preliminary pages about his supposed attachment to the catholic religion are totally irrelevant. Indeed, the whole pamphlet is unworthy the pen of a gentleman towards a *desolate old man*, even though that man were Mr. BURKE; for whom Mr. Miles, if he be at all a match, is only so in hard and insulting language, without an episode to relieve its uniformity. All that he says at first setting out about Mr. Burke's religion is absolutely false; for he was bred, and has ever continued, a Protestant.

83. *A Letter to Mr. Miles, occasioned by his late scurrilous Attack on Mr. Burke.*

RETALIATES in scurrility.

84. *A Reply to the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq. to a Noble Lord. By Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.*

WAKEFIELD versus Burke—*Mus Leonem*. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" does not, it seems, always hold. Mr. Burke opposed Mr. Wakefield's principles, and the principles of those with whom himself once drew, and his dereliction is beyond the reach of forgiveness. From this childish passion, this affected delicacy about the duke of Bedford, this disappointment at being himself unpensioned for his classical knowledge of which



which he is so profuse, his reflections on the British constitution, which are unpardonable, let us pass to some other respondent to Mr. Burke's Letter.

85. *A Vindication of the Duke of Bedford's Attack upon Mr. Burke's Pension; in Reply to a Letter from the Right Hon. Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord.* By Thomas George Street.

IF the concluding quotation from Terence applies to Mr. Burke, how much more strongly does it apply to his opponents! "*Si pergit quæ vult dicere, eâ quæ non vult audiet?*"

86. *Three Letters to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke on the State of Public Affairs, and particularly the late outrageous Attacks on his Pension.* By an Old Whig.

SIGNED R. P. West-park. Milder than the rest of the publications; all which have for their object a defence of the French revolution; for his opinions and statement of which, alone, Mr. Burke deserves to be had in everlasting remembrance.

87. *A Leaf out of Mr. Burke's Book; being an Epistle to the Right Hon. Gentleman, in Reply to his Letter to a Noble Lord on the subject of his Pension.* By M. C. Browne.

VIRULENT and unsparing in the extreme.

88. *Sober Reflection on the seditious and inflammatory Letter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord. Addressed to the serious Consideration of his Fellow Citizens.* by John Thelwall.

WHAT a contrast!

89. *A warm Reply to Mr. Burke's Letter.* THE incoherences of a hot-brain'd anonymous scribbler.

90. *Remarks on Conversations occasioned by Mr. Burke's Letter. In a Letter to a Professor on the Continent.*

ABSOLUTELY unintelligible. It appears clear, from all these answers, that Mr. Burke is not so easily answered as angry and hungry scribblers would insinuate.

91. *Reflections on the Evidences of Christianity.* By E. Cogan.

"The author of the following pages has neither time nor inclination for long and elaborate disquisition. But, concluding the cause of Christianity to be intimately connected with the virtue and happiness of mankind, he could not refuse to present

to the publick a few thoughts on the evidences of this religion, which appear, to himself at least, of some importance. Occupied by the duties of a laborious employment\*, and devoting his few leisure moments to pursuits which have no immediate connexion with moral speculations, and from which he finds himself unable long to abstract his attention, he is aware he may by no means have done justice to the cause he has undertaken. But some of the hints now given appeared to him of sufficient consequence to justify their publication, even with the errors by which they may be accompanied. And, if the least light is thereby thrown on the evidence of the best religion that ever appeared on earth, his wishes will have been abundantly answered." Preface.

A comprehensive view of the evidence of Christianity, purchasable at an easy rate, cannot be too much desired in these days, when "the love of many waxes cold." But Mr. Cogan would have better fulfilled the duty of a Christian minister, as well as of an instructor of youth, had he not made this little manual a vehicle for particular new-fangled doctrines; grafting materialism on Christianity, as if the Christian doctrine of the resurrection of the dead could be explained no other way.

92. *The Youth's Mentor; by Precept and Example.*

A NEW edition of "Helps for short Memories;" a work better designed than executed, yet not to be discouraged.

93. *Letter to Citizen Alquier, one of the Representatives of the French Nation.* From Samuel Petrie, Esq.

WITH the honest frankness of a Briton, Mr. Petrie exposes the influence of the French representatives, and the defect of that revolutionary government, and revolutionary ambition, which has left to the resentful passions and caprice of such representatives the fate of individuals in their conquered countries as well as in the different provinces of France. This letter de-

\* Mr. Cogan keeps a boarding-school at Cheshunt, and was, for some time, classical tutor in the college at Hackney, to whom he recommended (LXI. 631.) the introduction of some classical tutors from the universities, though himself esteemed almost an exception among his brethren in classical learning.



serves to be read by all parties, who certainly have much to learn from it.

94. *A few Reasons for leaving the national established Mode of Worship; addressed principally to those who attend at the Place called St Giles's Church, Reading.*

A CHURCHMAN turning quaker is a greater phenomenon than a quaker turning churchman. The principles of quakerism are not such as would invite any of the present generation, who has not been trained in them, to adopt them; and each successive annual letter bewails increasing fallings-off. John Spalding's objections are to the sinful state in which not only the church of England, but the gospel of Christ, represents mankind as being in; to the custom, or practice, of singing; to baptism, and the Lord's supper; and to ordination. We leave honest John to walk by the light *within*, "the sovereign good, the only good," which, he affirms, is to be found in man. If this be not spiritual pride, we know not the meaning of the term.

95. *Religious Execration; a Lent Sermon. By an Orthodox British Protestant.*

IF this self-ordained preacher, for such he glories in accounting himself, understands what is the meaning of his sermon, it is to us not so comprehensible as its aim—the same with that of "The pacific Temper of the Priesthood," another fast-sermon, reviewed, vol. LXV. p. 319. Various are the artifices exerted to prevent mankind from interfering, both individually and collectively, in the punishment of wickedness. Even the sanction of divine authority, which former ages alleged as their warrant on these occasions, is endeavoured to be construed away, and the Old Testament history almost set aside when it makes against this innovation. The present publication is of this tendency; and an attack is made on Christianity itself through the sides of religious establishments and liturgies.

96. *Moschi Idyllia tria Græce, Notis illustravit, in Usum studiosæ Juventutis, E. Cogan.*

WE have already had occasion to notice Mr. Cogan, and his proficiency in classical literature. He has here undertaken to illustrate three little pieces of Greek poetry, which have long had a place in the first rudiments

of classical education among us, and were recommended to more mature scholars 50 years ago by Mr. Heskin, of Christ-church, Oxford, by illustrations of a superior kind. Criticism is inexhaustible; but such discussions as that on l. 3. of the second poem, why sweetness, which is a subject of taste, should be applied to sleep, which is the object of all the senses, by the inability of language to express many feelings of the mind otherwise than by metaphor, seem foreign to such a work as the present. It must, however, be acknowledged that many parallel passages of the antient poets are here collected; but it is with concern we read the editor's apology for incorrect printing: "*Veniam certe scio nemo mihi denegabit qui inteligerit quantopere negotiis suis distractus, et quam nullis ad hæc studia commoditatibus ab infantia usus fuerim.*" To say the truth it is not easy to understand this excuse.

97. *Reasons in Favour of the London Docks.*  
98. *Eastward Ho! or Quox. Letters relative to the Wet Docks Bill; with an additional Letter.*

99. *Letter to the Lord Mayor, &c.*

THE expediency and necessity of the measure which is the subject of these pamphlets carry conviction to every mind, who, like the chancellor of the exchequer, connects it with the pleasing prospect of the increased and increasing commerce of the metropolis. Different opinions have been, and will be, formed, concerning the mode of carrying this desirable measure into execution, where so many opposite interests are to be encountered. That the city of London have delayed the adoption of it by themselves, cannot be denied: but that therefore they should impede the good designs of others cannot be allowed. A compromise between the two proposers of the plan can hardly be expected to produce much effect. While the committee above stairs are indefatigable in investigating the merits of both, suffice it for us Reviewers to observe, that we have not yet in print the shadow of an argument against the original one; for, wit and humour, any more than libellous hand-bills, in uncial letters, stuck up and distributed in every street, are not arguments.

100. *Observations addressed to the Friends of the Constitution, occasioned by the late Address of*



of the Whig Club. By a Freeholder of Hang-West, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

GOOD advice to the people of England, confirmed by what pretended patriots have been attempting, but without success, in America.

101. *Reflections on Usury, as conducted by the Mode of undervalued Annuities; in the Course of which, for the Benefit of those who are oppressed with them, are respectively pointed out, according to the different Securities, the different Means of Relief.*

THIS shameful and pernicious mode of usury, against which the present chancellor, then solicitor general, proposed a bill, which unfortunately did not pass the house; the form in which he offered it calls loudly for redress. This writer detects the abuses, and proposes some remedies deserving general regard.

102. *Ecloga sacra Alexandri Pope, vulgo Messia dicta, Græce reddita. Accedit etiam Græce Inscriptio sepulchralis ex celeberrima Elegia Thomæ Gray. Curante Johanne Plumtree, A.M. Canonico Vigornienfi, & Collegii regalis Cantabrigiæ olim Socio.*

MR. Plumtree finding that the Elegy in a Country Church-yard had undergone six translations into Greek, for which it was but ill calculated, contents himself with rendering the epitaph annexed to it into that language; and, as a farther exercise of his classical talents, he has done the same by Mr. Pope's Messiah. Whatever may be the effect of translation from a dead language into a living one, it is not often that the converse of the proposition succeeds.

103. *The Monastery. A Poem on the building of a Monastery in Dorsetshire, 1795.*

THE aim of the author of this little piece of blank verse, who, we understand, is Dr. Bernard Hodson, principal of Hertford college, Oxford, is to discourage indulgence to the papists, till they have renounced the supremacy of the pope. "Protestant dissenters separate themselves from us," says he, "upon mere difference of opinion in religion, but the principles of the other extend to the introduction of all slavery, civil and religious; to the actual subversion of our government." And we may add that, whatever oaths of allegiance have been lately framed for

Catholics already among us, we may doubt their effect on newly-imported religious of that persuasion. The erection of a building on the Southern coast [at Lulworth, in Dorset], for monks of the order of La Trappe, has given rise to the following lines; since the writing of which the author has been assured that a similar one for nuns has been erected in Wiltshire. We believe he alludes to the establishment of the Benedictine nuns at Ambresbury house; and we may add another settlement of English nuns from Flanders in Hestgrave-house, Suffolk, where the archbishop of Canterbury's authority has been invoked to prevent their making converts in the neighbourhood. The poet states, that half the people of Lulworth are already turned, and the parish-clerk among them, by the splendor and parade of the ceremonies, and structure, erected by foreign artists, Areni, Rosella, and Carlo.

104. *Look before you leap; or a few Hints to Artisans, Mechanics, Labourers, Farmers, and Husbandmen, who are desirous of emigrating to America; being a genuine Collection of Letters from Persons who emigrated; containing Remarks, Notes, and Anecdotes, political, philosophical, biographical, and literary, of the present State, Atmosphere, Population, Prospects, and Advantages, of America; together with the Reception, Success, Mode of Life, Opinions, and Situations, of many Characters who have emigrated, particularly to the federal City of Washington; illustrative of the prevailing Practice of indenting, and demonstrative of the Nature, Effects, and Consequences, of that public Delusion.*

AFTER the debates upon the political and theological systems of America, of which we have already given an account, little more than what the title expresses remains to be said of the artful mode of increasing their population, and depopulating their rival. Circumstances are related with sufficient accuracy to encourage belief of a practice of crimping and enslaving, till now unheard of. Criminals or malcontents may make their retreat to the new world, and plant modern systems of religion and morality (we should rather say *philosophy*, which supersedes the first by setting man up above his Maker, and, in a degree, the latter, by elevating man almost above himself by the intoxication of arrogance); but it is the duty of every true patriot (and patriotism cannot



cannot be better defined) to prevent the unfortunate innocent from becoming the dupe of artful villainy. Without entering into a farther detail of the arguments of the preface, or of the letters written by peasants whose eyes have been opened when too late, we recommend this pamphlet to general perusal.

105. *Persian Miscellanies; an Essay to facilitate the Reading of Persian MSS; with engraved Specimens, philological Observations, and Notes critical and historical.* By William Ouseley, Esq.

THIS collection is addressed to the Earl of Moira, on account of his knowledge of the Eastern languages, and particularly of the Persian. The author very properly begins to teach the language by accurate copies of the letters, which he found so essential to his own proficiency in it. Very little of the immense treasures in the Persian language has been printed before the institution of the Asiatic Society. He reserves the characters used by the ancient Persians for the subject of investigation in a future work; and he speaks with rapture of the discoveries made, and to be made, in the ruins of Babylon and Persepolis, and of a collection of drawings of monuments of antiquity in India, Persia, Arabia, and the Levant, by the chevalier Clergeau de la Barre, which his domestic misfortunes and the calamities of his country have prevented him from offering to the publick. We know not how to blame Mr. O's partiality to his favourite pursuit, though it should transport him to institute a competition between the poets of Persia and Greece, not excepting Homer himself; though he does not go so far as professor Wasmuth, who says that, in comparison with the sweetness and elegance of the Persian language, the graces of the Greek poets are graceless.

Mr. O. at first intended to give only a few engraved specimens from original MSS, and to annex explanations of the chief difficulties that might occur to the student from the confusion or omission of the diacritical points, and the whimsical combination of characters; but he enlarged his plan by subjoining to the engraved specimens a more minute analysis, and by prefixing a few general observations on each letter of the alphabet and the diacritical points. In the extracts from the Per-

sian writers, his chief object has been to familiarise the learner's eye to the various combinations and contractions of letters; but, in so doing, he has been careful to select such passages in general, and particularly from the poets, as will give some variety to a subject naturally barren and unpleasant, serve as a specimen of the Oriental style, and be more easily retained in the memory than rules delivered in nicer prose. He has studied originality in his extracts, which are all from MSS in his own possession. If, in some few instances, the translation has not been literal, the vocabulary at the end will enable the reader to ascertain the true meaning of the original, and supply the place of a dictionary; and, by an explanatory index, the reader may decipher any particular figure given in the first four plates. On the subject of pronunciation he has generally followed the most approved and correct English writers in the manner of expressing, by our character, the sounds of Arabic and Persian words. He believes it will be found that the English can best express the sounds, yet nearest approach, in general, the Persian orthography in respect to consonants and diphthongs; but that the Italian can best retain the broad accent of the Eastern vowel sounds.—The work opens with general observations. Notwithstanding the intermixture of Arabic with the Persian language, on the conquest of Persia by the Mohammedans, so few and unnatural are the variations which have affected either the Persian letters or language, for many centuries, that a perfect knowledge of the dialogue and character used by modern writers would be found a sufficient qualification for those who would peruse the ancient and most admired authors. Mr. O. therefore passes by the inscription at Persepolis, the Pehlavi, and language of the Zeud, now almost extinct in Persia, and the characters in the supposed works of Zerdusht or Zoroaster; and proceeds to the three principal kinds of hand-writing at present in use among the Persians. The *Shekefch*, or broken character, which seems to answer to our *running-hand*, and in which all letters are written, accounts kept, and commerce carried on, is so confused, inaccurate, and uncouth, and rendered more perplexed by the omission of points, that he recommends an analysis and discussion of the chief difficulties



difficulties in it, with engraved specimens. The *Talik* is the hand in which are written the works of all their poets and historians; and it contains all the beauties of Persian literature: *writing* being esteemed one of the most noble and liberal arts. His design in this essay is to assist the learner by a few remarks on the combinations of letters used in the *Talik* hand, and explanations of its most obvious difficulties and irregularities. Accordingly, he begins with some separate observations on the letters of the alphabet, in the usual order, marking their principal deviations from the regular *Nisabi* hand, and the different combinations and contractions incidental to them. This is the subject of Chap. II. Chap. III. treats of the diacritical points, which are of such importance, that any omission or misapplication of them may totally change the letters, and, of course, the words themselves. Chap. IV. contains miscellaneous observations, interspersed, as are all the rest, with historical, geographical, and literary, anecdotes, and comparisons with the classics. The extracts in chap. V. accompanying engraved specimens, are so many means of bringing us acquainted with the poets and writers from whose works they are taken. The quotations from other writers, profusely scattered through this work, relieve the reader, and diversify, in some measure, the barren sameness of the original subject."

"Such as it is, I present this essay to the publick, but too conscious of its manifold defects, and of my own inability, for want of time, to render it more correct: let the indulgent reader receive it as a work begun without any intention of publication, irregularly continued amid the duties and dissipations of a military life, and now abruptly concluded on the eve of embarkation for an hostile shore. I offer it with the hope alone that it may prove useful till some other person shall have improved on my plan, or formed a better." Thus the modest and ingenious author concluded his MS at Chester, March 27, 1794. Since his return from the Continent, he made some alterations; and inserted a few quotations from books printed during the year 1795; and he finally closed it at London in September last, charging himself alone with the burthen of responsibility for all its faults; and, as he shall submit without a murmur to the cor-

recting lash of criticism, nor attempt to throw it from himself on others, so he indulges the hope of possessing, undivided, whatever recompence of approbation the publick shall bestow on one who has honestly endeavoured to please and to instruct." For our parts, who do not pretend to any skill in Oriental literature, we can only commend the author's plan, and the execution of it, so far as ingenuity, application, classical knowledge, and modesty, are concerned; and wish he may enjoy leisure to continue and extend his researches on his favourite subject, on which so much pains have been bestowed by our countrymen, under the auspices of Sir William Jones; of whom Mr. Q. thus expresses himself, p. 184, n. "I have here, for the last time, quoted the name of him whose writings induced me to deviate from the beaten fields of classic learning, and to wander among the flowery fields of Asiatic literature; a name already so celebrated by happier pens than mine, that it is unnecessary to enumerate, in this place, the various original compositions, in Latin, English, and French, of the voluminous Jones; his admirable translations from the Arabian, Persian, and Sanscrit, languages; his learned writings as a lawyer; and his elegant productions as a poet. The universality of his genius is acknowledged by many contemporary writers; and so great was his stock of acquired knowledge, that the name of Sir William Jones is sufficient to express the highest degree of intellectual excellence that a human being could attain. His eulogium and his elegy have lately fallen from the pen of Hayley the poet, and Maurice the learned author of the *Indian Antiquities*. But the brevity and singular beauty of the epitaph written by a brother judge (Sir William Dunkin) induce me to present it to the reader as the best conclusion of this note:

"GULIELMUS JONES, Eques;  
Cur. sup. in Bengal ex jud. cibus unus;  
Legum peritus fidusque interpres;  
Omnibus benignus,  
Nullius factor:  
Virtute, fortitudine, suavitate morum,  
Nemini secundus.  
Seculi eruditi longè primum,  
Ibat ubi solum plura cognoscere fas est,  
27 April, 1794."

106. *The Juvenile Olio; or, Mental Medley: Consisting of original Essays, moral and literary;*



*rary; Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. Intended to correct the Judgement, to improve the Taste, to please the Fancy, and to humanise the Mind.*

"THIS little work," we are told, "originated from a desire of impressing on the minds of children some useful lessons in the science of life and manners; and, to vary the plan, the author has thought fit to intersperse a few short remarks on those studies which are best calculated to enlighten, instruct, or amuse. He is far from supposing that he has exhausted his subject, or that he has embraced all the important objects he had in view: but, for what he has done, he flatters himself he shall escape blame, if he is not found entitled to praise. He feels that his motives were good, however deficient the execution may be; and, if he is fortunate enough to inspire one generous passion where it was wanting before, to extirpate one false prejudice where it had been indulged, or to increase the fund of human happiness, and of innocent amusement, in the slightest degree, he will have the pleasure of reflecting, that his humble labours have not been in vain."

We have perused many of the essays in this volume with pleasure, particularly the "Adventures of a Family Bible;" that "On Botany" is well imagined; and "The Game of Twenty" has much merit. We select one "On Independence," principally because it comes within our limits:

"Endeavour to secure a moderate independence, because it is the preservative and the guardian of virtue. I am far from recommending solely an attention to the acquirement of property; the independence of principle is of more value; and, if joined with a moderate share of the former, it will procure generous effects which the mere possession of money can never do.

"The man who is actuated by this principle will never stoop to meanness; he knows his own worth; he bounds his desires by his allotments; and will neither bend to the froward, nor prostitute the dignity of human nature by tame or base compliances.

"Examine mankind—observe the immense numbers who cringe for that bread their own industry and œconomy might obtain for them—who earn a precarious subsistence, scorned by their superiors whom they flatter, and scarcely envied by their inferiors whom they foolishly deride. If this contemplation does not affect you—if the misery of servility does not rouse you to seek resources in yourself, I know no ignominy that could disgrace you—I know no vice that could sink you lower in the scale of human estimation.

"It is of less consequence than is gene-

rally supposed, what quantum of fortune is ours. To make it suffice is the grand art of living; and, the smaller it is, the more merit belongs to those who can make it satisfy their wants. No person who is loaded with debts, or whose extravagance impels him to exceed his income, whatever nominal property he may have, can be called independent. He is the slave of his creditors, the dupe of the designing; and his liberty may possibly be at the mercy of those on whom he looks down with an affected contempt. The virtue of such men may be undermined by the slightest temptations; and their freedom depends on the caprice of others. But they who aspire to a virtuous independence of character, suited to their circumstances, and adapted to their condition, can never feel the want of that splendor they do not covet, or be reduced to that subjection, both of body and mind, which is equally inimical to happiness and to merit."

The essay "On Health" has many judicious reflections; but we have only room for part of them:

"The young, borne on the wings of ardent hope, and eager in the pursuit of pleasure, often draw so largely on the fund of health, that they become bankrupts before they reach the noon of life, and thus entail misery on a vast number of days by the imprudent expenditure of a few hours. But can such complain that Nature is unkind, when the fault resides in themselves?

"Ye, who now feast on the blissful fruition of health, who are just entering on the exercise of all your faculties, fresh and unimpaired, and promise yourselves years of enjoyment, pause, for a moment, before you determine on your course of life, and reflect, that ye may not be deceived! In every thing avoid excess; and let Temperance be your constant guest. View with horror the mad jollity of Intoxication—appreciate the dignity of man; and never sink to the nature of the beast. Value health as the first good; and never wantonly forfeit it by the momentary pleasure; nor think, that, when once lost, it may be recovered with ease.

"See that fallow complexion, that death-like eye, that faltering step, in the very opening of manhood. Know, that wretched being was too eager to enjoy; and surfeited at the feast which might have satisfied for years. He rises from the table with regret—he repents of his folly—but repentance is vain—he still envies though he cannot enjoy—and with the natural love of life is mixed the hope and the fear of death. His course is not naturally run; but he is suddenly arrested in his career. He looks forward to the goal he might have reached—and sinks into the arms of Despair.

"Observe



"Observe that cripple, tottering on crutches, with scarcely a foot he dares to print on the ground. His features are contorted with pain—the gout preys on his joints—the stone racks his loins. At intervals of ease he affects jocularity—the next moment he writhes with agony; yet he was once the pride of festivity, and the president of mirth. 'He lingered long at the wine,' he kept the table in a roar. He broke a jest as often as he emptied a glass. He toasted his friends till he could not distinguish them from his foes. His constitution gave him repeated admonitions that it could not bear him through, if he did not desist. It was strong, but it would not submit to be abused—it would be a servant, but not a slave. It argued and warned in vain; and, being now broken by intemperance, reproaches him for his imprudence, and shrinks even from frugal enjoyments. He has doomed the remainder of his life to misery—and, perhaps, left hereditary disease as the unalienable portion of his posterity."

107. *Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of Hertford, by the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, Knt.*

THIS printed charge, which, in the beginning, touches lightly on the subject of sedition, and concludes with observations on the king's proclamation against vice and profaneness, contains also the following, shewing the evil consequences of riots, &c. on account of the scarcity of provisions; and which, doubtless, drew forth the marked approbation of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"Within this definition \* are included the acts of those who by force seize provisions, which have been brought, or are in their way, to market, from the persons under whose care they are. This offence is a very bad one, because it leads to a total disregard of property, and of the law, and to the taking, what is called by such offenders, the law into their own hands. In any well-regulated state this ought not to be done. In this country there is not a pretence for resorting to such a conduct; since, by the laws of the country, recourse may be had to the courts of justice, by any one who has a complaint to make, whether that complaint be of a public or a private nature.

"But the offence is as impolitic as it is criminal; as these acts of violence tend to raise the price of provisions, by the terror excited in the minds of those who would otherwise supply the market, but who, fearing the loss of their goods, withhold

them. Still worse is the wanton destruction of the necessaries of life; it favours of folly as much as of wickedness. By both these offences the end aimed at is defeated by the means used to attain it: the price of the commodity destroyed is raised to the consumer by the increased scarcity; the laws of property, which should be held sacred, are violated; and the public peace is endangered. The offence is capital; and I mention it thus publicly, that the ignorant and deluded may be apprised of the extent of the offence; and that he who knowingly and obstinately persists in the violation of the law may know, that the conviction of him will be indubitably followed by punishment. The offence, constituted as our laws are, is without excuse; because, by those laws, the rich are compelled to relieve the poor. So long as a rich man has a loaf of bread, the poor man, for his subsistence, is entitled to a share of it—not by force, but by that peaceable allotment which the statutes made for the relief of the poor point out. Without, however, resorting to compulsion, we know that is not in the nature of an Englishman to suffer a fellow-creature to perish for want, whom it is in his power to relieve. In proof of this assertion, I need only refer to the charitable donations existing in every county—I might say in every town; and I would farther refer to the daily attention which has been, and still is, paid to this subject by the legislature, and generous individuals, who are straining every nerve to remove, or lessen, as far as may be, the discomforts of the existing scarcity."

108. *Songs, &c. in the Smugglers, a musical Drama, in two Acts.*

IT is not our usual practice to notice these occasional productions of genius; but, on the present occasion, we do it with pleasure. The songs before us are the composition of a cultivated mind; and the drama in which they are introduced demonstrates that Mr. Birch has the capability of succeeding if he would attempt the higher department of the Comic Scene.

Two of the songs shall here be copied; the one, a lover to his mistress; the other, descriptive of a beggar-girl:

"Hast thou forgot the oak that throws

Its rev'rend arms across the tide,

Which o'er the root in silence flows,

From noon's broad beam its course to  
My Stella there was us'd to stray, [hide.]

When no obtrusive foot was nigh,

At peep of dawn, or setting day,

To share the oft-repeated sigh.

There first I mark'd the damask rose,

Suffusing deep her glowing cheek,

There

\* Robbery.



There would the heav'nly eye disclose  
 More than the falt'ring tongue could  
 speak;  
 Till Love had taught her timid heart,  
 No more its feelings to deny,  
 Then tear for tear would duly start,  
 And sigh re-echo back to sigh."

"In tatter'd weed, from town to town,  
 Is hapless Primrose doom'd to stray,  
 Compell'd, a wretched wand'rer known,  
 To seek a home from from day to day:  
 Barefoot as she strolls forlorn,  
 O'er the flint or pointed thorn;  
 Silent must her sorrow be,  
 Her madrigal—Sweet Charity!

At ev'ning will the village hind  
 In rapture listen to her song,  
 And buy her toys, in hope to find  
 What future joys to him belong.  
 Barefoot as she strolls forlorn, &c."

109. *Pictureſque and architeſtural Views, for Cottages, Farm-houſes, and Country Villas, engraved, and deſigned by C. Middleton, Architect.*

THE three firſt plates contain deſigns in the cottage ſtyle, illuſtrated with plans, elevations, and ſections; and afford uſeful hints to ſuch as may wiſh to erect a convenient lodge at the entrance of a park; or, at a ſmall diſtance from their manſion, may chuſe the dairy, bath, ſtables, &c. to aſſume the characteriſtic form of a cottage. Some of the deſigns are upon a more extenſive ſcale, and are intended as a banqueting-place for large parties who occaſionally meet on rural amuſements. The next ſix plates are occupied with plans, ſections, &c. of farm-houſes, together with a perſpective view of a farm-yard. The tenth plate contains two deſigns of thatched buildings, on a ſcale to accompany the general gradation to be obſerved in country-houſes. The ten following plates contain various deſigns of villas, on different ſcales. The twenty-ſiſt, and laſt, plate gives a deſign and plan for an orangery, or ſummer-houſe, ſtudy, &c.

All theſe deſigns are minutely deſcribed with their meſuration, uſes, &c. Their decorations and finiſhings are alſo ſo clearly expreſſed, and the terms made uſe of ſo deſtitute of technical jargon, that it will be in the power of any gentleman to convey to his workmen a very competent idea of what he may wiſh to have erected; and he may eaſily form a plan to ſuit his own taſte and purpoſe, without the dictatorial encumbrance of a ſurveyor. We do not heſitate to pronounce that

ſuch as may have occaſion to build ſmall country-houſes, vicarages, farm-houſes, &c. or even decorative and coſtly villas, will, in this work, meet with much improved and uſeful aſſiſtance.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENEVA. *Nouvelles Observations ſur les Abeilles, &c. New Observations on Bees, addreſſed to C. Bonnet, by F. Huber. 1792.*

THE author of theſe obſervations has been blind from his infancy, yet they appear to deſerve the greateſt confidence. Having a paſſionate fondneſs for natural hiſtory, he has been ably aſſiſted by a ſervant, F. Burnens, a man of ſimilar taſte, conſiderable genius, and great induſtry, and having the advantage of excellent eyes: but we muſt refer to the work itſelf for an account of the precautions they took to aſcertain the facts advanced, the ingenuity with which their experiments were contrived and conducted, and the perſeverance with which they repeated them, though frequently hazardous as well as nice, to avoid the poſſibility of deception. The following are among the principal facts recorded, and moſt of them may be termed new:

"1. The queen of the hive, or mother bee, is ſecundified by the drone in the ordinary way; but high on the wing, not within the hive. 2. When the heat of the day induces the drones to iſſue from the hive, the queen goes after them, and in about half an hour returns ſecundated, and bringing away with her a portion of the ſexual parts of the drone, that contributed to her ſecundation. 3. After her return to the hive, the queen diſengages herſelf from the male parts by the help of her hind paws, and begins to lay in about fix and forty hours commonly, unleſs retarded by the cold. 4. If the queen be ſecundified within the firſt fifteen or twenty days of her life, ſhe firſt lays eggs of working bees, and then of drones: but, if the ſecundation be delayed till ſhe is two and twenty days old, her eggs will produce only drones. 5. For the firſt eleven months the eggs laid are thoſe of working bees, thoſe of the drones come after. 6. A queen can lay three thouſand eggs in the ſpace of two months, which is at the rate of fifty a day. 7. The queen requires no new ſecundation; ſhe lays for two years, and all her eggs are fruitful. 8. The queen herſelf chooſes the cells ſuitable to the different eggs ſhe deposits; ſhe lays three ſorts; thoſe of queens, the cells of which are pyramidal, and placed



ced on the combs in the manner of stalactites; those of working bees; and those of drones. It is not true, therefore, as has been supposed, that the working bees take upon them the task of distributing the eggs into their respective cells: and, when they find any in cells not suited to them, they choose to eat them rather than remove them. 9. A queen bee, that, having fecundified too late, lays only drone eggs, deposits them indiscriminately in all sorts of cells: in this case, the working bees leave them there; and, instead of killing, in August and September, the drones produced from them, they preserve them during the whole winter. 10. When the bees of a hive lose their queen, and have eggs of working bees only, they enlarge several of the cells containing these eggs, and give the larvæ, that issue from them, nourishment in more abundance, and of a different quality from that which they bestow on the rest. This difference of nourishment develops in these working bees organs adapted to fecundation, and, when they change to flies, they become queens. (This fact was observed by Schirach in 1771.) 11. Sometimes working bees, not designed for queens, but the cells of which happen to be near royal cells, become fruitful, from being fortunate enough to get some fragments of the peculiar food bestowed with profusion on the royal larvæ: these fruitful working bees, however, lay only drone eggs. 12. The supernumerary queens are not killed by the working bees, but the first queen produced declares war on the rest, and kills those that are still in the larva or chrysalis state. If more than one be changed into flies, they engage in single combat; the strongest pierces her enemy with her sting, and reigns without a rival. 13. If a strange queen present herself at the entrance of a hive, the working bees on guard stop her, surround her, and prevent her entrance, but do not kill her: she dies, however, for want of food; or stifled, as it were, for want of air. 14. If this stranger arrive four and twenty hours after the hive have lost its queen, to forget whom that time is required, she is welcomed, and adopted to govern the commonwealth. 15. When the hive is deprived of its queen the working bees do not kill the drones. 16. The larvæ of working bees spin themselves entire webs: those of the queens form incomplete ones, they being open at the lower end; and it is at this aperture that the first-born queen pierces the rest with her sting. 17. If an egg be deposited in a cell too small for the fly that is to proceed from it, the fly will be smaller than those of its species; but, if the cell be too large, it will have only the ordinary dimensions. 18. The first swarm that issues from a hive is al-

ways led by the old queen; the others have at their head young queens, produced from eggs which the queen-mother took care to lay before quitting the hive. 19. The swarm is induced to issue by the agitation the queen experiences, and this agitation is occasioned by the ill treatment she receives from the working bees that guard the royal cells. A queen, as soon as she is born, repairs to these cells, to kill the larvæ or flies they contain; the working bees oppose her; she agitates herself, and communicates this agitation to a part of the bees. These bees rush to the mouth of the hive, and depart with her. As soon as this swarm is departed with its queen, the guards set at liberty another queen, till now detained a prisoner in her cell, and keep her, with equal care, from the rest of the royal cells. This new queen raises a fresh levy, and departs with a new swarm. The same procedure is repeated in the hive, three, four, or even five, times, in the spring; and this occasions the departure of the swarms. The hive being sufficiently weakened, no guard is kept over the remaining queens; they issue from their cells, and fight, till only one remains to rule the society. 20. In favourable weather, one hive will emit four swarms in eighteen days. 21. The imprisoned queens have a kind of song, the modulations of which vary. Their captivity continues sometimes ten days, during which the jailors feed them with honey, putting it within reach of their proboscides, for the emission of which a small hole is left in the door of each prison. 22. The temperature of the hive in spring is from 27° to 29° [from 84° to 88° of Fahrenheit, about]; when it exceeds this, the bees are thrown into commotion, and issue from the hive, in which the heat sometimes rises to 32° [about 94°]. (During the great heat of July 1793, I observed a part of the bees of my glazed hive assemble in the evening on the outside of its stand, and they did not enter the hive till after sunset. 23. Bees are not torpid during the winter; for, when the thermometer in the open air is several degrees below the freezing point, it will be at 24° or 25° [about 80°] in a well-stocked hive. At such a time the bees crowd together, and stir themselves, to preserve their heat. They have need of food, therefore, in the winter. 24. The depriving a queen of one of her antennæ makes no alteration in her manners; but, if both be cut off, she falls into a sort of madness, wandering here and there, and dashing herself against any thing that is in her way. Two queens deprived of their antennæ will not fight. The antennæ appear to be the organs of hearing, and perhaps also of smell."



## HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XI. IMITATED.

*To a Lady studying Astrology.*

SEEK not, Leuconœ, anxiously to find  
 What time the Gods, unerring, have de-  
 sign'd [lore  
 To close thy life; nor hope from mystic  
 To know what mortals never can explore;  
 Thy lot below 'tis better to endure  
 (Whate'er it be) with patience, and secure  
 If Heav'n propitious to thy pray'r shall give  
 More circling years in happiness to live,  
 Or dooms the present winter for thy last,  
 Which tears old Ocean with its ruffian blast.  
 Be wise: thy hopes to life's short span  
 confine, [wine;  
 And cheer the transient hour with rosy  
 E'en while we speak Time speeds his airy  
 way— day.  
 Then grasp the pleasures he presents to—  
 CLERICUS.

## HORACE, BOOK I. ODE 34, IMITATED.

LATE I the pow'r of God defy'd;  
 For human learning, and its pride,  
 Taught my vain heart to soar;  
 Trembling I quit the impious track,  
 With deep humility turn back,  
 And tempt his rage no more.  
 Lo! through the skies his path he took,  
 With thunder all the concave shook,  
 While gleamy lightnings low'r!  
 Earth saw his sov'reign arm display'd,  
 Hell shudder'd in her inmost shade,  
 And Ocean own'd his pow'r!  
 See his mild government on earth  
 Extends its patronage to worth,  
 Brings honour to the dust;  
 Bids the low hind to courts aspire,  
 Lifts the mean beggar from the mire,  
 For all his ways are just!

CLERICUS.

TWO SONNETS, ON A KISS, BY THE  
LATE MR. SIX, JUN. OF CANTERBURY.

I.

OFFSPRING of Love, first born, whom  
 young Desire,  
 Invited often by a wanton smile,  
 Snatches inflam'd, and trembles all the  
 while, [fire,  
 Trembling with awe, with passion all on  
 No common Muse thy praises will require.  
 What bliss from coral lips to bear the  
 spoil!  
 The bees in spring with less delightful toil  
 Suck op'ning blossoms ere their sweets ex-  
 pire.  
 While on the vermil altar thou art lying,  
 Like some fair off'ring sprinkled o'er  
 with dew,  
 Amidst the fire of pure affection dying,  
 Thee oft the votaries of Love renew;  
 Rekindle oft the holy flame with sighing,  
 And swear by thee their mutual passion  
 true.

II,

SWEET pledge of Love, and early fruit  
 of Joy! [healing,  
 The wounded breast with balmy nectar  
 The secret mind by gentle touch reveal-  
 ing,  
 Sweet unembitter'd by the wayward Boy,  
 His hourly sport, his never-tiring toy,  
 Cemented souls with mutual rapture seal-  
 ing,  
 Soft summoner of ev'ry tender feeling,  
 Though sensual, pure, and rich without  
 alloy! [playing,  
 Such is thy pow'r, as when, her skill dis-  
 Or to beguile disquietude of heart,  
 Through mazy notes with fairy finger stray-  
 ing, [start,  
 Some virgin makes the wakeful iv'ry  
 This to the strings the soft alarm convey-  
 ing,  
 Fills with harmonious tremor ev'ry part.

ODE TO A TEMPERATE MORNING IN  
JANUARY.

BY DR. PERFECT.

HAIL, mild-ey'd Morn! for thou art  
 soft and fair  
 As breaks upon the bosom of the day,  
 When the blue violet bares  
 Her bosom to the breeze.

Come! and the light-wing'd Spring shall  
 drop a smile, [breast,  
 Sweet Premature, nurs'd on old Winter's  
 Shall lift her blue soft eye,  
 And wanton in thy beam.

Lamp of the wintry world, thou Heav'n-  
 lit Sun! [maid,  
 Oh, haste and woo the young reluctant  
 And bid her humid lip  
 Drop with the ripen'd balm.

Come, chaste-ey'd God! while yet the  
 ice-hung clouds  
 Around thy throne in wintry glory ride,  
 The virgin loves thy sight  
 While yet its blaze is dimm'd.

For soon, when glowing with the ardent  
 fires [mild  
 Of strong-soul'd passion, lo, the cherub  
 Shrinks from the solar noon,  
 Gathers the sweets and flies!

Propitious Morn! my melancholy Muse  
 Drops her cold tear upon the bloomless  
 earth;  
 Reflecting man, like thee,  
 May totter to his tomb.

Yet, e'en when Summer's flushing cheek  
 was full,  
 I've seen the pale rose wither on the thorn,  
 And shrink, like injur'd worth,  
 From sullen scornful pride.







The Sea-nymph too, from coral cave,  
 Shall oft retire to mourn thee here;  
 And, as she skims the dreary wave,  
 Dimple the tide with many a tear.  
 But distant be the cannon's sound,  
 And dry'd the Naiad's fabled tears;  
 For harps celestial warble round,  
 And Mercy from yon cloud appears!

N. BULL.

PROLOGUE TO THE WAY TO GET  
 MARRIED.

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

**T**HE stage should be to life a faithful  
 glass,  
 Reflecting modes and manners as they pass;  
 If these extravagant appear to you,  
 Blame not the drama—the reflection's true.  
 Our Author makes of virtue no parade,  
 And only ridicules the *vice* of trade;  
 Exposés folly in its native tint,  
 And leaves mankind to profit by the hint.  
 The modern Buck, how diff'rent from the  
 Beau,

In bag and ruffles, sixty years ago!  
 The city coxcomb then was seldom seen,  
 Confin'd to Bunhill-row or Bethnall-green;  
 West of Cheap-side you then could scarcely  
 meet

The gay Lothario—of Threadneedle-street!  
 His folly rarely met the public eye,  
 Or, like a shadow, pass'd unheeded by;  
 Tradesman and rake were then remov'd as  
 far

As gay St. James's is from Temple-bar.  
 But now the cit must breathe a purer air,  
 The Change he *visits*—*lives* in Bedford-  
 square:

Insures a fleet—then Bootle's club attends,  
 Proud to be notic'd by his titled friends;  
 And strives to join, by dissipation's aid,  
 The *man of fashion* with the *man of trade*.

Vain to associate with superior rank,  
 He quits his ledger—for the Faro-bank;  
 His dashing curricule down Bond-street  
 drives,

Risking his own—and worse—his horses'  
 Till, urging Fortune's glowing wheel too  
 fast,

This empty air blown bubble breaks at  
 Though Trade may give such upstart  
 mushrooms birth,

The Muse pays homage to its real worth.  
 This isle to commerce owes her splendid  
 state,

The source of all that makes her truly great;  
 And midst her busy sons enough are found  
 To raise dejected Mis'ry from the ground.  
 While Commerce, with a liberal heart, be-  
 stows

Her wealth to mitigate the poor man's  
 Seeks out the wretch, his gloomy prison  
 cheers,

And wipes, with pitying hand, the widow's  
 Th' applauding world will say (such bounty  
 giv'n)

The English merchant is the steward of

Our Author now that candour would  
 implore [fore;  
 Which your indulgence has bestow'd be-  
 Still on a gen'rous publick he depends,  
 Give your support—he asks no better  
 friends.

PROLOGUE TO VORTIGERN.

**N**O common cause your verdict now  
 demands, [stands:  
 Before the Court immortal Shakspeare  
 That mighty master of the human soul,  
 Who rules the passions, and, with strong  
 controul, [heart  
 Through ev'ry turning of the changeful  
 Directs his course sublime, and leads his  
 pow'rful art. [smil'd,

When on his birth propitious Nature  
 And hung transported o'er her fav'rite  
 child, [shower'd,  
 While on his head her choicest gifts she  
 And o'er his mind her inspiration pour'd,  
 "Proceed," she cry'd, "the high decree  
 fulfil; [will;

'Tis thine to rule, with magic sway, the  
 On Fancy's wing to stretch o'er boundless  
 space,

And all Creation's varied works to trace;  
 'Tis thine each flitting phantom to pursue,  
 Each hidden pow'r of verse to bring to  
 view;

To shed o'er British taste celestial day,  
 And reign o'er Genius with unrivall'd  
 sway!" [choice

Such was the high behest.—The sacred  
 Long has been sanction'd by your candid  
 voice; [hand

The favour'd relics of your Shakspeare's  
 Unrivall'd and inimitable stand.

If hope of fame some modern Bards have  
 led [tread;  
 To try the path where Shakspeare went to  
 If, with presumptuous wing, they dar'd as-  
 pire

To catch some portion of his sacred fire,  
 Your critic power the vain attempt repell'd;  
 The flimsy vapour, by your breath dispell'd,  
 Expos'd the trembling culprit to your sight,  
 While Shakspeare's radiance shone with  
 doubled light. [appears;

From deep Oblivion snatch'd, this Play  
 It claims respect since Shakspeare's name  
 it bears; [light,

That name, the source of wonder and de-  
 To a fair hearing has at least a right;  
 We ask no more—with you the judgement  
 lies,

No forgeries escape your piercing eyes:  
 Unbias'd; then, pronounce your dread de-  
 cree,

Alike from prejudice and favour free.  
 If, the fierce ordeal past, you chance to  
 find [fin'd,

Rich sterling ore, though rude and unre-  
 Stamp it your own; assert your Poet's fame,  
 And add fresh wreaths to Shakspeare's ho-  
 nour'd name.



EPILOGUE,

SPOKEN BY MRS. JORDAN.

**Y**E solemn Critics, wheresoe'er you're  
feated,  
To grant a favour may you be entreated?  
For which I'll pay you proper adoration,  
And strive to please you—that is my voca-  
tion. [praise,  
Then do not frown, but give due share of  
Nor rend from Shakspeare's tomb the sac-  
cred bays:  
The scatter'd flow'rs he left benignly save!  
Posthumous flow'rs! the garland of the  
grave! [ago,  
What, though he liv'd two hundred years  
He knew you very well, as I will shew;  
His pencil sketch'd you, and that seldom  
errs, [ters.  
You're all, whate'er you think, his charac-  
How?—do you doubt it?—cast your eyes  
around,  
In ev'ry corner of this house they're found.  
Observe the jolly Grazier in the pit,  
Why, he is Falstaff, fat, and full of wit;—  
In fun and feasting places his delight,  
And with his Dolly emulates the Knight.  
Look at that youth, whose countenance of  
woe  
Denotes a tender-hearted Romeo;  
He only wishes, though he dare not speak,  
To be a glove to touch his Juliet's cheek;  
While she from yonder terrace smiles te-  
rene, [scene.  
And longs with him to play the Garden  
But, oh! I tremble now—there sits a man,  
Rugged and rough—a very Caliban!  
He growls out his displeasure—'tis a shame!  
Do, dear Miranda, make the monster tame!  
And you, my pretty Beatrice, don't fret,  
Your Benedick is fond of a coquette:  
For, though he vows he'll think no more  
about you, [you.  
He means to marry—he can't live without  
Kind faithful Imogens are here to charm us,  
Mad Edgars, ancient Pistols, to alarm us;  
And Hotspurs, too, who seek the glorious  
boon, [fac'd Moon."  
"To pluck bright Honour from the pale-  
Besides, we have our Touchstones, Shy-  
locks dire,  
Iagos false, and many a Shallow 'squire.  
Nay, there are ladies, who, in their own  
houses, [spouses.  
Are Desdemonas, plagu'd with jealous  
'Tis true, there is some change, I must con-  
fess, [dre's;  
Since Shakspeare's time, at least in point of  
The ruffs are gone, and the long female  
waist [aste;  
Yields to the Grecian more voluptuous  
While circling braids the copious tresses bind,  
And the bare neck spreads beautiful be-  
hind.  
Our senators and peers no longer go,  
Like men in armour, glitt'ring in a row;

But, for the cloak and pointed beard, we  
note [coat.  
The close-cropt head, and little short great  
Yet is the modern Briton still the same,  
Eager to cherish, and averse to blame;  
Foe to deception, ready to defend,  
A kind protector, and a gen'rous friend.

*In an Alcove, commanding a View of Naseby  
Field, in the Pleasure-ground of Lord Vis-  
count CULLEN, at Rushton, are the fol-  
lowing Lines, written by Dr. BENNET,  
now Bishop of Cloyne.*

**W**HERE yon blue field scarce meets  
our streaming eyes,  
A fatal name for England! Naseby lies.  
There hapless Charles beheld his fortune  
cross'd,  
His forces vanquish'd, and his kingdom lost.  
There gallant Lisle a mark for thousands  
stood,  
And Dormer seal'd his loyalty in blood;  
Whilst down yon hill's steep side, with  
headlong force, [horse.  
Victorious Cromwell chas'd the Northern  
Hence Anarchy our church and state pro-  
fan'd,  
And tyrants in the mask of Freedom reign'd.  
In times like these, when Party bears com-  
mand, [land,  
And Faction scatters discord through the  
Let these sad scenes an useful lesson yield,  
Lest future Nasebys rise in ev'ry field.

AN ODE FOR THE YEAR 1796:

BY S. P.

**S**TILL, still the trumpet sounds, to arms!  
to arms!  
Still Gallic pride and Gallic madness rage;  
Still Slaughter with her cries the world a-  
larms, [wage.  
And nations against nations war still  
Soon may the halcyon days arrive,  
The olive-branch her leaves expand,  
Distress her drooping head revive,  
And Plenty spread her bounteous hand;  
May superstitious Zeal give way  
To Reason and Religion's sway;  
May Anarchy no longer reign,  
But France's pacific laws maintain:  
May Heav'n itself, who rules the tides,  
At whose command the storm subsides,  
Whose all-discerning piercing eye  
Can causes trace, effects descry,  
The jarring passions happily controul,  
And calm the tempest of the human soul!  
Meanwhile, let cheering Hope infuse  
Her cordial drops, and ease impart;  
Let Discontent and Rancour lose  
Their baneful influence o'er the heart.  
Meanwhile, may Commerce justly boast  
Her genial pow'r on ev'ry coast;  
Her ships in pomp superb appear,  
Deck'd with the trophies of the war;  
Freighted



Freighted with all the richest stores,  
From Indian and Arabian shores;  
Triumphant stretch their sails, and safely  
pile  
Their treasures on Britannia's envied isle.

Let Faction cease, with Fraud and Strife;  
Let Concord, Truth, and Love sincere,  
Attend the various scenes of life,  
And smile upon the infant year;  
Let social Freedom chastely flow;  
Let ev'ry heart with rapture glow,  
In strains of adoration pure,  
Since Britain's Monarch reigns secure:  
'Tis George who rules, 'tis George who  
fills the throne;  
Regards his subjects' welfare as his own;  
With awful justice lenient mercy blends,  
And Innocence from injury defends.

Apollo, strike the sprightly lyre,  
And animate the vocal choir;  
The virtues of great George extol;  
Resound his fame from pole to pole:  
Long may he live, and long possess  
Heav'n-born health and happiness!

#### TWENTY-ONE.

**R**ELEAS'D from servitude, behold,  
At age, the stripling strong and bold,  
His 'prenticeship, too, done;  
While throbbing passions govern still,  
He tastes the good, without the ill,  
Of life, at *Twenty-one*.

Seduc'd by Pleasure's gay desires,  
Immers'd in folly, he aspires  
The race of joy to run;  
Heedless of Wisdom's sapient hand,  
Whose index-finger shews the land,  
Scarce made at *Twenty-one*.

Grown tamer, fell'd by fierce disease,  
At truce with reason, quiet, peace,  
No more to be out-done;  
With moderation holds the reins  
And roughs of life, the anxious pains,  
Not thought at *Twenty-one*.

With cautious years, suspicious care  
The softer pleasures makes him share,  
Somewhat too late begun;  
While sober moderation sees,  
With some regret, what disagrees  
With boist'rous *Twenty-one*.

And now with age, and blest with wealth,  
And crown'd with wisdom, strength, and  
health,

No brighter shines the sun;  
But some infirmities may vex,  
And cares of life may still perplex,  
Unknown at *Twenty-one*.

Moreover, what in age can charm  
Brings nor disease to health, nor harm  
In life's declining sun;  
While fair Reflection holds to light  
The frolics of his past delight,  
Of thoughtless *Twenty-one*.

Well stor'd with narrative and knowledge,  
Obtain'd in life's extensive college,  
His race though nearly run,  
Advice now gratis gives to all,  
Respecting fortune's rise or fall  
From heedless *Twenty-one*.

But Sickness comes, and, in her train,  
The quiv'ring tongue, and salt'ring pain,  
When life is nearly spun;  
Whilst mild Religion's sacred stores,  
To future life the man restores,  
Surpassing *Twenty-one*.

Come, Learning, with thy balm in store;  
Reflexion, bring a hundred more;  
But, when the glass is run,  
Say, what avails? our time is past,  
These poor resources cannot last,  
And past is *Twenty-one*.

Yet, heedless what the world may say,  
Beauty and youth have both a day,  
A day disown'd by none;  
Let science teach, let reason guide,  
The mind's most pleasurable pride  
Is felt at *Twenty-one*.

Remember then, whate'er is lent  
In life, within that span is spent;  
For what by us is won,  
From early youth to latest age,  
Can never with that time engage,  
Oh, happy *Twenty-one*!

H. LEMOINE.

#### PINDARI PYTHIA, ODE IV. 484.

Ῥᾶδιον μὲν γὰρ πόλιν σεί-  
σαι καὶ ἀφαιροτέροις· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ χό-  
ρας αὐτῆς ἔσσαι, δυσπαλὲς  
δὴ γίνεσθαι ἐξαπίνας,  
εἰ μὴ Θεὸς ἀγεμόνεσσι κυβερ-  
νατῆς γένηται. τὴν δὲ τῶ-  
ν ἐξυφαίνουσαι χάριτες.  
τλαῖθι τὰς εὐδαίμονας ἀμφὶ Κυρά-  
νας, δέμεν σπυδαὴν ἅπασαν.

Facile quippe est civitatem concutere, etiam imbecillioribus; at in sedem iterum collocare, difficile utique est repente, nisi Deus principibus gubernator fuerit. Tibi vero harum rerum contexuntur gratiæ. Persevera in felicem Cyrenem impendere studium omne.

*Imitated, and addressed to the Right Hon.*  
WILLIAM PITT.

**A** STATE to trouble, vex, and tease,  
Seditious men may plot with ease;  
But, to preserve it safe and sound,  
A statesman must by Heav'n be found;  
For thee reserv'd these honours are;  
This happy isle employs thy care.

*Cowbit, Jan. 1.* J. MILLS.

IN-



*Abstract of the Premiums offered, in 1796, by the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

To the PUBLICK.

**T**HE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of twenty guineas at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than two guineas, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next session are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last Tuesday in May, 1797, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to signify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The Fourteenth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to consult that book, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

*Adelphi*, April 13, 1796.

By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

GENT. MAG. April, 1796.

PRE-



# PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

## CLASS.

1. **CORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1795, and April, 1796; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

*Accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

17. **OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS.** For ascertaining, by experiment, the best method of training Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compass forms for ship-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

18. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1795, and April, 1796; with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

26. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1794, and June, 1795; the gold medal.

27. For five thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1797.

34. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1793, to June, 1794, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

44. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1792, and June, 1793; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

50. **OSIERS.** For not less than three acres, planted between the 1st of January and the 1st of May, 1796, not fewer

than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

51. For two acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1796.

54. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1793, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

58. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1793; the gold medal.

59. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

68. **TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1792, and May, 1793; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

72. **PLANTING ORCHARDS.** For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

73. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1815.

74. **ORCHARDS.** For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

78. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

*The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

*Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*



80. **TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.** For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech, or silver fir, the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

81. **PREVENTING BLIGHTS.** For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

84. **TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS.** For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

85. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

86. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

87. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** For planting or drilling, between December, 1794, and April, 1795, ten acres; with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1795; twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

90. **TURNEPS.** For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1797.

91. **VEGETABLE FOOD.** For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

93. **TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.** For raising in the year 1795 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

94. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1796.

95. **INCREASED CULTURE OF POTATOES.** For growing, in the year 1796, the greatest weight, per acre, on not less than fifty acres of land which has not been planted with Potatoes within the last ten years; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

96. For the greatest weight, per acre, on not less than twenty-five acres; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

97. For the greatest weight, per acre, on not less than five acres; ten guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1797.

98. **POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.** For cultivating, in 1795, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

100. **CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE.** For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1795, and May, 1796, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnip-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnip cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796; the gold medal.

102. **PARSNEPS.** For cultivating, in 1796, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

104. **MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in Jan. 1797.

106. **CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.** For raising, in the year 1796, not less than six hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

97. For



107. For four hundred plants; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

108. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1796.

111. DRAINING LAND. For making, in 1796, not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797.

112. FORMING AND APPLYING WATER MEADOWS. For the best account of forming and applying Water Meadows; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797.

113. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

114. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

119. MANURES. For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1797.

121. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

125. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1796.

129. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the best machine for dibbling wheat; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1797.

130. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW

CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

131. IMPROVED HOE. For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing-up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.

133. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal or 30 guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

134. DESTROYING THE WIREWORM. For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

135. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

136. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

137. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.

139. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad seasons in the year 1797, by means of hovels or sheds, not fewer than five hundred sheep; twenty guineas.

*Accounts* of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

140. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable



merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

141. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.

143. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

145. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts*, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

147. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

149. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts*, *certificates*, and *specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.

151. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.

152. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

154. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

*Accounts* and 40 lb. of feathers to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

155. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1796.

156. PROOF SPIRIT. For making, in 1796, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts* and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

157. STARCH. For not less than two hundred weight of Starch made in 1796 from materials not the food of man; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates*, with five pounds of the Starch, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1797.

158. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

160. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

161. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

163. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

165. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Certificates* that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

166. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

168. RE-



168. **REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

170. **GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Specimens and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

171. **PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER.** For discovering the best method of purifying brackish water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal and fifteen guineas.

*Certificates*, and an *account* of the method used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

172. **BLACK DYE ON COTTON.** For the best black dye on cotton yarn superior to any in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts and certificates*, with five pounds of yarn so dyed, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

173. **PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST.** For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts and certificates*, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

#### PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

175. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1797; the gold medal.

176. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

177, 178. The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

179. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1797; the gold medal.

180. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

181, 182. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

183. **DRAWING.** For the best drawing in perspective of the Water-gate at York-buildings, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797.

184. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1797, the greater silver pallet.

185. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

186. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797, the greater silver pallet.

187. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

188. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797, the gold pallet.

189. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

190. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1791, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1797.

194. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1797.

#### PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

197. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1796; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

198. For five pounds; the silver medal.

199. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

200. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS.** For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in England; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.



guineas; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

201. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks, or other cheap material, the growth of England or Wales, to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1797.

203. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1796.

204. MAINTAINING AND EMPLOYING THE POOR. For producing to the Society the best practical and most economical plan for maintaining and employing the poor in parish-workhouses; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *plans* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1797.

#### PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

205. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1797.

206. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

*Certificates* of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1796.

208. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

209. PORTABLE MACHINE FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS. For inventing and producing the most simple machine, or model, for loading and unloading goods; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

210. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. For the best mill for grinding corn for private families or parish poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

211. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore; &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1797.

212. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

*Certificates* and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

213. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER TO FLOAT PASTURE LAND. For a model of the best machine for raising water from a stream for floating pasture land; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The model, with *certificates* of the use of a machine at large, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1797.

214. PREVENTING WATER FREEZING IN PIPES. For discovering a cheap method of preventing water-freezing in pipes serving to supply dwellings; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1797.

215. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL-CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel-carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1796.

216. PREVENTING HORSES TURNING ABOUT IN MILLS. For producing a model, shewing an easy method of preventing the necessity of horses turning about in drawing water from deep wells; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1797.

217. BORING ROCKS. For discovering a more expeditious method than any in use of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

*Certificates* and description of the method to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

218. CLEANSING CHIMNEYS. For the best apparatus for cleansing chimneys from soot, and preventing children being employed within the flues; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The apparatus and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1797.



**PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.**

219. **NUTMEGS.** For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

*Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1796.*

221. **CINNAMON.** For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or the settlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1796, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

223. **CLOVES.** For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or settlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1797; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

225. **BREAD-FRUIT TREE.** For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.*

229. **KALI FOR BARILLA.** For cultivating two acres of land in the West Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or 30 guineas.

230. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

*Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.*

235. **DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE FROM CANADA TO THE SOUTH SEA.** To the person who shall discover a passage from Upper Canada to the South Sea; the gold medal.

236. **DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER.** For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

238. **BOTANIC GARDEN.** For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

*Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1797.*

**INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.**

*Horse-Guards, March 31.* By dispatches from Major-General Stuart, commanding his Majesty's and the East India Company's troops in the island of Ceylon, dated Trincomalée, October 10, 1795, received by Mr. Dundas, it appears that the fort of Batticaloe, in that island, surrendered on the 18th of September to a detachment under the command of Major Fraser, of the 72d regiment. That, on the 24th of the same month, General Stuart embarked from Trincomalée, with a considerable detachment of troops and artillery, on board of the Centurion man of war, the Bombay frigate, the Bombay store ship, and the Swallow and John packets, and on the 27th disembarked the troops at Point Pedro, about 24 miles from Jassnapatam, of which important place he took possession on the following day. That, on the 1st of October, Capt. Page, of his Majesty's ship Hobart, with a part of the 52d regiment, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Monson (on their return from Point Pedro to Trincomalée), took possession of the factory and military post of Molle-tive; and that, on the 5th of the same month, the fort and island of Manar surrendered to Capt. in Barbant, whom General Stuart had detached on that service,

with the flank companies of the 72d regiment, and two companies of Sepoys, immediately on his having obtained possession of Jassnapatam.

A letter from Colonel Brithwaite, dated Madras, October 17, 1795, announces the surrender of Malacca, and its dependences, on the 17th of August, to the troops sent on that service, under the command of Major Browne.

By dispatches from Bengal, it also appears, that Chinsurah and its dependencies have been taken, and that the Dutch forces at those settlements are prisoners of war.

*Admiralty-Office, April 5.* Letter from Rear-Admiral Rainier, dated on-board his Majesty's ship Suffolk, in Madras Road, the 15th of October, 1795, to Evan Nepean, esq.

Sir, Yesterday, on the point of sailing, I received the inclosed letter and papers from Capt. Newcome, giving an account of his proceedings, and particularly of the success of the expedition, under his own and Major Browne's orders, of the Honourable Company's infantry, against Malacca, this place being now in the possession of the British troops. I feel a more than ordinary satisfaction in announcing this



this event for their Lordships information, as, on account of the original force destined for that service being reduced, my expectations were less sanguine; and its loss of great importance, from the security thereby afforded to the trade of his Majesty's subjects in the streights of Malacca and the Chinese seas. Being doubtful of the propriety of my conduct, in not having corresponded with the Right Honourable Henry Dundas on the subject of the late expeditions, in which I co-operated in council and execution, in obedience to the King's orders, by him transmitted, and as therein prescribed (not having then even received their Lordships directions so to do, and which are also silent on that head), I have to request you will please to intercede with their Lordships to use their influence to remove any culpability that may reflect upon my conduct for this omission; in which, if I have erred, it has been through defect of instructions, and my inexperience in the receipt of such kind of orders. On the success of his Majesty's arms at Trincomale and Fort Coostenberg, and on receiving the account of the same from Malacca, I took upon me to order salutes to be fired by his Majesty's ships then in port; and on the 13th instant, at the suggestion of my Lord Hobart, I directed Capt. Lambert, of his Majesty's ship *Suffolk*, to fire seventy-eight guns, funeral-wise, on the melancholy occasion of the death of his Majesty's faithful ally, his Highness the nabob Wallajah, late nabob of the Carnatic (the fort of St. George, by his Lordship's orders, paying the same honours), that particular number of guns being appointed as corresponding to those of the years of his late highness's age; which, I trust, their Lordships will approve, and notify to the Board of Ordnance, to be allowed in the several gunners monthly expenses. Please to acquaint their Lordships, that the Presidency here have just received accounts of the surrender of Manar, in the gulph of the same name. I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

To Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore and Commander of His Majesty's Ships employed in the East Indies.

Sir, I arrived here on the 15th instant with his Majesty's ship under my command, the *Ewer* and Carnatic transports, and a part of the convoy, having parted company with his Majesty's ship *Resistance*, in the night of the 13th, between the Sandheads. Capt. Paikendam joined company again in the Malacca road on the 17th in the morning. By the inclosed letters, you will see that we are obliged to commence hostilities, which began by the *Resistance* firing a few guns at the *Constantia*

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(a Dutch Indiaman run into the mud), which she returned by firing two guns, and then striking her colours. From the great assistance afforded me by the boats from the China Fleet, &c. I was enabled to land all the troops, with two six-pounders, at the same time. They left the ships at seven P. M. on the 17th, and reached the shore by nine P. M. At half past nine P. M. an officer came on-board the *Orpheus* from the governor, to surrender the place on our terms; they then delivered over St. John's post, a commanding work, well furnished with cannon, about 1300 yards from the fort, and 200 from the place of conference, to a subaltern with a party of our grenadiers; and we entered the fort with the remainder of the British detachment. The garrison being thus completely in our power, and unconditionally, further than the security of property, the Dutch guards were permitted to remain armed at their posts, until the Governor, whom we then accompanied to his house, gave, in his own hand-writing to Major Browne, a detail of the guards, which were then relieved by the British troops. From the anxious desire of complying with his Majesty's orders, we have agreed to the enclosed capitulation, and every thing now appears perfectly quiet, and all parties reconciled. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY NEWCOME.

*Horse-Guards, April 16.* Extract from a letter, dated Calcutta, December 15, 1795, received by the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas, from Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's forces in Bengal.

"I have the honour to inform you, that Major Petrie, soon after the surrender of Cochin, detached a force against the Dutch fort of Quilon, and their factories of Porca and Quilon Quilon in the Travancore country. They were delivered up without resistance; and we are now in possession of all their settlements on the continent of India."

*Admiralty-Office, April 15.* Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, to Mr. Nepeau, dated off Quiberon, April 9, 1796.

"On the 20th ultimo we chased three corvettes, one of which, *La Volage*, of 26 guns, we drove on shore, under a battery in the mouth of the Loire, and dismasted her; but she was afterwards got off. In this affair the *Amazon* had four men wounded; the other two ships got into the Loire. We have also captured and destroyed the vessels as per inclosed list."

List of the ships and vessels referred to in the above extract; viz. Brig in ballast, chaffe marée empty, brig laden with empty casks, names



names unknown, sunk. Favourite Sultana, brig, laden with salt; Friends, brig, laden with flour, &c.; Providence, chaffe mée, laden with wine and brandy; Four Marys, brig, in ballast; Amiable Justine, brig, in ballast; La Nouvelle Union, brig, in ballast; captured.

Ships of war from l'Orient to Brest. La Sageffe and La Eclatant, driven up the Loire. La Volge, driven on shore and dismasted, but was got off again.

*Horse Guards, April 23.* Letters, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, from Major-General the Earl of Balcarres, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

Sir, *Castle Wemyss, Jan. 30, 1796.*

I had the honour to inform you, by my dispatch of Dec. 30, 1795, that I had entered into a treaty of peace with the Tre-lawney Maroons. Two of the articles were very important, namely, the surrender of themselves and arms, and their giving up all the runaway slaves who had joined them in rebellion. Notwithstanding the treaty, I had not the smallest confidence in their sincerity, and every preparation was made to continue the war with unabated vigour. Three weeks having elapsed without any apparent intention, on the part of the Maroons, to fulfil the treaty, I ordered the Hon. Major-General Walpole to move forward, on the 14th instant, with a strong column of regular troops. He had only advanced some yards when a message was delivered from the Maroon chief, begging that no farther hostile step should be taken. As we had experienced much duplicity and evasion, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, and the line of march was so arranged as to give the Maroons an opportunity of coming in with safety. This had the desired effect. The Maroons, to the number of 500, surrendered themselves, and were conducted within our posts. Including those whom I had formerly secured, I have in my possession near 600: 30 Maroon men, and 100 women, and children, still remain out: of this number several men are severely wounded, and others sick. I do not compute the effective Maroon warriors now in rebellion to exceed 14, and these are afraid to come in, from a consciousness of their crimes. The Maroon rebellion I think is drawing to a close; and a substantial proof of my assertion is, that public credit, which was destroyed by this revolt, is now completely restored. The general opinion is, that property has acquired a degree of security which it never heretofore had in this island. His Majesty's forces, regulars and militia, have fought the rebels in more than twenty actions. They have been impelled by one

sentiment, that of crushing a most daring, unprovoked, and ungrateful rebellion. I should indeed find it a most arduous task to detail individual merit. The efforts of the whole community have been directed to shew their attachment to his Majesty; and to maintain his government and their own happiness against all banditti whatsoever. I must, however, recommend to his Majesty's notice the Hon. Maj. Gen. Walpole; and I am proud to say, that much is owing to his personal activity and excellent conduct. Our success, though great, is not without its alloy. The Maroon rebels, like to other rebels, have found it easier to raise rebellion than to quell it. Runaway slaves are still in the woods, to the number of nearly 150, ill-armed, and with very little ammunition. Their reduction may take some time, and create further expence and uneasiness to the country; but they merit the less consideration, as I am happy to give the most unqualified assurances of the excellent and peaceable dispositions of the negro slaves throughout the island. I have the honour, &c. BALCARRES.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Balcarres to Mr. Sec. Dundas, Feb. 15, 1796.*

My letter of Jan. 30 apprized you, that 30 Maroon men, and 100 women and children, remained out in rebellion. I have now the honour to inform you, that, after having ineffectually searched for them from four different points, 43 more have surrendered themselves, of which 6 are stout able Maroon men. The Maroons now out consist of 24 men, and 63 women and children.

*Horse Guards, April 23.* Dispatches have this day been received by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Maj. Gen. Leigh, dated at Martinique, Jan. 27, and Barbadoes, March 10, 1796: by the former of which it appears, that, on Jan. 20, the enemy at St. Vincent's made an attack on the British post at Millar's Ridge, which they continued with great violence from daylight until it was quite dark, but were finally repulsed with considerable loss, after twice attempting to carry the redoubt. At the commencement of the action Lieut. Col. Prevost, having advanced with a view of surprising an advanced picket of the enemy, was twice wounded, but is not thought to be in any danger. The behaviour of this officer, of Maj. McLeod, of the 59th, who commanded at Millar's Ridge, and of the other officers, is mentioned by Gen. Leigh in the strongest terms of commendation. The total loss of the British during the action was two serjeants and 22 rank and file killed; one Lieut. Col. (Prevost), two serjeants, and 31 rank and file, wounded. By the dispatch of March 10 it appears, that Maj.

Wright



Wright, of the 25th regiment, who commanded at Pilot's Hill, in the island of Grenada, was obliged to abandon that position, and fall back to the post of Sauteur, on the night of the 29th of February. It is stated, that the want of water, of which the supply had been entirely cut off by the enemy, rendered this retreat necessary, and that it was effected in good order, with the loss of only two privates badly wounded. Previous to the retreat, Maj. Wright had been frequently attacked by the enemy without success. His loss on these occasions was: 25th regiment—2 rank and file killed; 2 ditto wounded. Black rangers—8 rank and file killed; 10 ditto wounded; 2 ditto missing.

*Admiralty Office, April 23.* Extract of a letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the *Savage* sloop, April 21, 1726.

I have received a letter from Capt. Roe, of his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, acquainting me he had taken, on the coast of France, a French lugger privateer, with 13 men, armed with blunderbusses and musquets, which had been out from Dunkirk five days, but had taken nothing.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swiftsure, at the Mole, Feb. 29, 1796.*

The Hon. Capt. Carpenter, of his Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, being stationed to cruize off Old Cape François, for the reinforcements expected from Cork, fell in with a French frigate, which, after ten hours chase (the latter part being very light airs of wind), she first anchored, and afterwards, by their cutting her cables, drove on shore, in a cove a little to the Eastward of Porto Plata, when the crew abandoned her, and she was taken possession of and got off, without damage, by Capt. Carpenter. It appears by the log-book that she is called *La Percante*, commanded by Citoyen Jacques Clement Tourtellet, Lieut. de Vaisseau, mounting twenty nine-pounders and six brass two-pounders, and had on board near two hundred men, dispatched by order of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and sailed from Rochelle the 6th of December last, with orders not to be spoke with, nor to speak with any thing.

*Admiralty Office, April 26.* Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Falmouth, April 20, 1796.

I have the pleasure to inform their Lordships that, on the 13th inst. at four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general chase to,

a French frigate to windward. The *Revolutionnaire*, being far astern, was tacked by signal to cut the chase from the shore; and I had the pleasure to see her, just before dark, in a situation to weather the enemy upon a different board, which obliged her also to tack. The night setting in cloudy, we lost sight of the chase before 9 o'clock, when she bore up, but not unobserved by that zealous and attentive officer, Captain Cole, who pursued and closed with her at half past eleven; and not being able to prevail upon her commander to surrender without resistance, he opened a close and well-directed fire upon her, which was faintly returned; and, after a second broadside, the enemy struck, and proved to be the national frigate *La Unité*, from L'Orient to Rochfort, mounting 38 guns, twelve and six-pounders, and manned with 255 men, eight or nine of whom were slain, and eleven or twelve desperately wounded. *La Revolutionnaire* happily had no men hurt; and it appears that she was manœuvred by Capt. Cole in the most officer-like manner, and the attack made with great gallantry. I have the honour to inclose the report which he has made of the good conduct of his officers and ships company upon this occasion; and, from the high terms in which he speaks of his first lieutenant, Mr. Ellicott, who I know to be a good officer, I have thought proper to give him an order to command the prize to England. *La Unité* was reputed one of the greatest sailers in the French navy, and is a very fine frigate, only seven years old. The wife of the Governor of the port of Rochfort, Madame de Large, and her family, were on board, who, with her son, an ensign of the ship, I suffered to return to France in a neutral vessel, taking the parole of the young man not to serve until exchanged.

*La Revolutionnaire, at Sea, April 13.*

Sir, It being so dark when I came alongside the French frigate *La Unité*, that you could not observe the conduct of the two ships, I beg leave to report to you, that not being able to prevail upon her commander, citizen Durond, to surrender, after some minutes conversation, I opened a close and well-directed fire upon him. After we had sustained the fire of his stern-chases some time, and upon firing the second broadside, he called out that he had struck. I had at the same moment directed the helm to be put to port, in order to board him, as the ships were going under a press of sail, at the rate of ten knots, and drawing near the shore. Allow me, Sir, to express to you how much I feel myself obliged to my first lieutenant, Edward Ellicott, for his very particular attention in keeping sight of the chase, and for his steady and manly courage when close engaged. The cheerfulness



ness with which he put himself at the head of the boarders promised me the happiest success, if that event had been necessary, and which was only stopped by the enemy's calling to surrender. In this short contest, the highest praise is due to my officers and ship's company, and the effect of their steady conduct is striking in the number of killed and wounded, of which a list is annexed. I cannot sufficiently express my own good fortune in not have lost an officer or man, which is to be attributed to the enemy's firing at the masts and rigging. I am, &c. J. COLE.  
*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c.*

*L'Unité, Citizen Durand, commander.*

Killed 9—wounded 11.

*Indefatigable, Falmouth, April 23, 1796.*

Sir, I have a most sensible pleasure in desiring you to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival at this port, accompanied by the French national frigate *La Virginie*, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine-pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, who sailed from Brest singly, four days ago, to cruise off the Lizard in this favourite frigate, which is considered the finest ship and fastest sailer in the French navy, and of the largest dimensions, being 158 feet long, and 43 broad. On Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, after I had sealed my dispatches for their Lordships, laying to under the Lizard, with the squadron, waiting for the French frigate *La Unité*, our prize, to weather that point, I observed a ship coming in from the sea, which, in my mind, looked rather suspicious; and, on her not answering the private signal, when she tacked from us, I immediately gave chase to her, accompanied by the *Amazon* and *La Concorde* (having by signal directed *La Révolutionnaire* to attend her prize into port, and the *Argo* to proceed to Plymouth). The superior sailing of the *Indefatigable* gave me the satisfaction of coming up with her, after a chase of fifteen hours, and running one hundred and sixty-eight miles. Fortunately the wind prevented her from steering for Ushant, or she must have escaped. A little past midnight I commenced action with the enemy, which was closely continued under a crowded sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen-mast and main-top-mast being shot away; the *Indefatigable* was not much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-top-mast, the main-top-sail was rendered useless by an unlucky shot cutting both leech-ropes. In this situation we passed the enemy without the power of avoiding it, having no after-sail to back, and I had long discovered we had not only to combat a ship of

large force, but that her commander was completely master of his profession, in whose presence I could not commit myself with impunity, by throwing my ship in the wind, without submitting to be raked by him. She had not at this time struck, and we kept close a head of her, receiving new braces to enable us to bring the ship to, to renew the attack. At this period *La Concorde* appeared in sight, close under her stern; and, upon the enemy seeing her, she fired a gun to leeward, and struck her light, as a signal of surrender. Although a very few minutes would have placed the *Indefatigable* again alongside of her, I am confident she would not have surrendered without further resistance, had not the *Concorde* so timely come up. I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on so many courses, which nothing but the most delicate observance of my signals would have enabled them to do, their distance astern being so great. Their Lordships are well aware how difficult it is in a night action, with a flying enemy, whose rate of sailing is little inferior to her antagonist, to choose her situation; and, when it is remembered how often this ship changed her's in the action, I need scarcely say what great attention was paid to my orders by every officer under my command. To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thomson, and Norway, my thanks are above expression. Lieut. Williams, of the *matines*, and Mr. Bell, the master, who were immediately about my person, rendered me the utmost essential services. The ship's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and are endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifested on this occasion nothing but ardour and zeal. But above all other pleasures I feel is that of informing their Lordships, that I have lost neither officer nor man in the contest. The enemy suffered considerably, having 14 or 15 killed, 17 badly wounded, and 10 slightly; the ship much shattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold, from shot-holes. I have sent *La Concorde* to Plymouth, with *La Virginie*, and shall proceed with the *Amazon*, who has lost her head, for the same place, to-morrow, in order to repair the damage we have sustained in the action. I am, &c. EDW. PELLEW.

*Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and vessels in North America, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.*

On the 11th instant arrived *L'Aurore* (French corvette), prize to his Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*. She had only fifty men on board when taken.

*Admiralty-Office, April 26.* Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Bortase Warren,



Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship *La Pomone*, at sea, the 8th of April, 1796.

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, on the 17th instant, *Le Bec du Raz* bearing N. E. by E. several sail were seen in the N. E. quarter; and, upon the signal for a general chase being made, it was soon perceived that they were a small convoy standing through the straits between the Saints and the Continent. As the weather appeared settled and fine, I considered that it was a proper opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the passage, and continued working through, with the tide in our favour, after them; but the wind falling when we were in the bay on the other side, I found it was impossible to cut off the brig who escorted them, as she stood close in towards Camaret Point, at the entrance of the Goulet going up to Brest, and among the rocks. The boats of the squadron however captured the vessels in the inclosed list, who are all laden with corn and flour. A sloop belonging to the convoy got off with the corvette, which I understand was *Le Voltigeur*, of 16 guns.

*Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Boats of the Squadron under the*

*Command of Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. within the Saints on the Coast of France, on the 7th of April, 1796.*

A brig, *La Marie*, of St. Maloe's, 150 tons, laden with wheat; a brig, name unknown, 100 tons, laden with flour; a brig, name unknown, 120 tons, laden with wheat; a sloop, name unknown, 70 tons, laden with wheat; sent to England. A brig, name unknown, laden with wood and wine, scuttled and sunk. I have the honour to be, &c. J. B. WARREN.

*Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1796.* Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship *La Pomone*, off the Saints, the 16th of April, 1796.

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, on the 17th instant, at eleven P. M. a sail being discovered in the N. E. quarter, I immediately gave chase, and at three A. M. I came up with her in this ship: she proved to be *La Robuste* ship corvette, mounting 22 guns and 145 men, just come from Brest, bound to L'Orient. The squadron under my command also captured a brig loaded with salt, from Croisie, on the 13th instant.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Extract from the Speech of Peter Paulus to the Batavian National Assembly.*

Citizen Representatives!

The day so long desired appears then at last, in which a National Assembly, convoked by the whole Batavian people, begins its sittings! this grand, this glorious day, in which the general interests, and the dearest interests, of this same people, will be discussed openly, and, as it were, in its very presence; and will no more, as heretofore, be subjected to everlasting deliberations! this day then at last appears, which the greatest of our ancestors desired, but of which they never dared to hope the real existence, because they considered it as the indubitable dawn of true liberty and independence, as well exterior as interior, and consequently of so great happiness and so great national prosperity, that it seemed too grand and too brilliant ever to fall to the lot of this people; and consequently they confined themselves to the desire. We therefore have advanced farther, in the space of a little better than a year, than our forefathers have been able to do in more than two ages. We have seen the executive power of this country instituted in a simple and uniform manner in all its parts: we have seen it freed from the obstacles and delays with which its administration was formerly shackled; its direction of the military establishment, together with all which necessarily depends on it, was so

much divided as to be incapable of unity of government; and the admiralty, with the direction of the important possessions belonging to the state in the two Indies, was separated into as many parts, often incoherent, as there were colleges, chambers, or colonies, in America, to such a degree, that nothing good could be expected from it. We have seen the provincial government of the different countries established upon a simple and indivisible footing; the courts of justice reformed, and the foundations laid upon which the superstructure could afterwards be raised. And, after all this was completed and finished, we have seen, but not without long deliberations, the work crowned by the appointment and establishment of a national assembly.

I can then, citizen representatives, since you have been pleased to name me the first president of this assembly, sincerely congratulate you and the whole nation that you represent, upon so important an event, which our enemies, internal and external, have foreseen with fear and dismay; to such a degree, that they have neglected nothing to turn us from it, and to make use, on the contrary, of the only means of safety that remained to us in the circumstances we found ourselves, to divide us, and thus to kindle in the midst of us a civil war, which would inevitably bring on our total destruction. They have been unable, through the direction of an adorable providence, to succeed in their base designs



designs, since all our provinces and our countries have solemnly consented to the sitting of this assembly, and those amongst them which were at first intimidated by the novelty of the thing, and the grand overthrow it would bring about of the ancient government, have notwithstanding finally acceded to it, either through the conviction of what would necessarily have taken place, or through deference to the opinion of their allies,—a proof that although the confederates, who in general love their country, may sometimes differ as to the means of saving it, yet in the end see the necessity of making their particular views give way to the general interest of the people.

As far as concerns myself, citizen representatives, since you have done me the honour to name me the president of this assembly, I can assure you, I will exert all my efforts to work with you to this effect, to aid, to direct your deliberations and your resolutions, so that they may attain the proposed ends; and that the whole work may be happily finished. I cannot abstain from remarking here, that, although infinitely sensible to the distinguishing mark of confidence with which you have been pleased to honour me, and by which you seem to intend placing the seal of your approbation on the part I have had in the conduct of affairs since the revolution, and although I am entirely ready to answer the confidence you have placed in me, it will often happen that you must take the will for the deed, and support my weaknesses and my defaults; because the year just finished has so much wasted my strength by the weight of the burden, that I am not in a situation to support a similar load. I promise solemnly to aid in protecting and maintaining, by all possible means, the dignity and authority of this assembly, as well within the walls as without, during the time of my presidency. And I trust myself in this respect to your encouragement and powerful protection. And thou, all-good and heavenly God! bountiful father of all creatures, assist us all in the performance of the duties imposed on us! grant us thy powerful protection, that we may lay some stones of the august edifice of liberty, which has been constructed, or is now constructing, in America, in France, here, and elsewhere! May we never want a Washington, a Pichegru, a Jourdan, a Moreau, or other heroes, to protect our liberty and our country without, both by sea and by land! Make every thing concur to the advancement of the national happiness of this people! accept favourably the solemn offering we make thee of their gratitude for the possession of so many blessings! and may the sincere vow we now make between thine hands be agreeable to thee,

“that we will save our country, or die at our posts!”

*Constantinople, March 1.* The measures of the Porte appear to be of a nature calculated to give great uneasiness to those who fear a new war. Thirty or forty thousand infantry have received orders to march immediately to the environs of Adrianople: the one half of these troops have been drawn from Albanie, and the other from Macedonia, and other European provinces. These corps are expected to be at their places of rendezvous by the beginning of April. A body of Asiatic cavalry, together with four companies of artillery, and twenty field-pieces, have this day also passed this city for the same destination. They have, for a long time, been exercised under the direction of Christian officers. The new Begliberg, of Romelia, has departed at the same time, at the head of 3000 Janissaries, instructed in the new tactics, in learning of which they have shewn great docility.

*March 2.* A considerable fleet is preparing to be in a state of readiness to obey the first order. It will be immediately put under the command of the Grand Admiral. It will consist of fourteen ships of the line, and eight frigates, besides other vessels. Some think it will cruize in the Archipelago, while others affirm it will be sent into the Black Sea. This last opinion is the most common.

The Persians, after having invaded Georgia, and torn in pieces four hundred Russians, that the Prince Heraclitus had called to his assistance, seems inclined to march still forward on the territories of the Russian Empire. These movements cannot fail of being agreeable to the Ottoman Ministry, who will no doubt wish to engage the Persians against the common enemy. The Porte has granted to the Venetians permission to pass the Dardanelles, and the sea of Marmora, and to anchor in the canal of Constantinople with ships of war.

The Doctors of the Laws of Mahomet have presented a memorial to the Grand Segnior, in which they represent it as a disgrace to send Ambassadors to Christian Courts. According to the political and religious principles of the Sublime Porte, it may receive from, but it cannot render homage to Christians.

*Genoa, March 10.* The commotions which have prevailed for some time past in Sardinia, have assumed the most serious aspect. The insurrection against the ancient government has become general. The people of Cagliari having massacred the General of the troops, as well as the Intendant General of the Finances, in Sardinia, created a provisional Council of Government. They dismissed all foreigners, and only permitted such of the troops to remain in the island as took an oath to obey the



the chief whom they should elect. Deputies were sent to the King, to claim the rights and privileges of the Sardinians; but, not receiving a satisfactory answer, the people determined on a revolution. The Viceroy was, indeed, received, but without being permitted to exercise his authority. The popular Council continued, and still continued, to regulate every thing; and the inhabitants of the towns in the interior of the island took up arms, and refused to obey the orders of the Viceroy. The town of Oristano adopted the same system; so that Sassari alone preserved its attachment to the ancient government. The governor, the archbishop, and the nobles of Sassari, united to oppose the insurgents; and the duke of Asinara, by dint of money, twice appeased the popular insurrection, which tended to a complete revolution. At length Mondì, the Jurisconsult, repaired to Cagliari, and, after a conference with the insurgents, returned to Sassari, and persuaded the inhabitants of the country to second his projects. They accordingly assembled, to the amount of 10 or 12,000 men, marched to the walls of Sassari, and attempted to force one of the gates of the town; but, having been repulsed, they laid waste all the neighbouring country. The governor, however, fearing that the people, who had hitherto remained tranquil spectators of these commotions, might finally be induced to take part in them, proposed to admit the besiegers into the town, and carried his point, in spite of the archbishop, the clergy, and the nobles. The insurgents were no sooner in the town than they put the governor and the archbishop under arrest, and sent them in irons to Cagliari. Upwards of 40 families left Sassari, and the people adopted the form of government established at Cagliari.

*Vienna.* On the presentation of the Princess Royal of France a particular circle had been formed for the solemnity, and the court was as numerous as it was brilliant. The Empress presented the Princess to the ambassadors and their ladies, and to certain ladies of the first rank. After which, the other ministers and nobility were, in their turn, presented to her Royal Highness, by the Grand Mistress of her Imperial Majesty's Court, by the Grand Treasurer of the Court, Count Dietrichstein, and by Prince Gavres, Governor of the Princess's Court. Every thing betrayed the sentiments of the heart, the sweetest affections of the mind, the purest and most affecting sensibility. The Emperor found himself there as a father, who enjoys the triumph of his children, and who is rendered happy by the happiness which he confers. The satisfaction which at this moment was experienced by the precious orphan, the worthy object of his generosity and tenderness, the marks of affection

which her Royal Highness received from all the nobility, enchanted this benevolent prince. The Empress shared the sentiments and delight of her august consort. The tear of sensibility stole down her cheek. The Archduchess Marianne, the archduchesses Clementina and Amelia, were neither less affected, nor less gratified. The Princess of France exceeded the general expectation on this occasion. Her beauty, her sensibility, her grace, her affability, and easy deportment, excited at once surprize and admiration. Her very confusion, when she first appeared, served to render her more interesting. She said the most flattering things to Field Marshals Lascey, Clerfaye, Colloredo, and Pelergrini, and to Count Trautmanstorff. The French emigrants were presented to her Royal Highness by the Marquis de Gallo, the Neapolitan ambassador. They were six in number; the Duke of Guiche, Captain of the Guards to Louis XVI. who distinguished himself on the 5th of October, 1789; the Marquis de Riviere, the Blondel of his Master; Count de Gourci; Count de Merce; the Marquis de la Vaupaliere, and M. D'Aschepar. Amongst the other French and foreigners, who were acknowledged by the Princess, were the Duke of Richelieu, Count de Fersen, the Chevalier Mayer, so well known for his literary productions; the Bishop of Nanci, alike celebrated for his virtues and his talents; the Duchesse de Guiche, who shed tears; the Countess de Vauban, and the Countess D'Oadenarde. The presence of these faithful and unfortunate nobles contributed not a little to render the scene peculiarly interesting.

#### EAST-INDIA NEWS.

*Garjam, July 1, 1795.* It is nearly reduced to a certainty, that a Mahratta war is not far distant. Tippoo, this time, offers his alliance against them, and his proposals are under consideration. The Dutch and French have not now a single possession on the continent of India.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, March 24.* His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, being this day seated on the throne, the Lord Chancellor desired the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to inform the Commons, that it was his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure that they should attend him forthwith in that House. The Commons, with their Speaker, having attended at the bar of the House, the speaker (on presenting the money bills) delivered the following speech: "I should feel a pride in repeating the sentiments of loyalty which direct the Commons in all their deliberations; but the bills of supply which they now offer, declare it more effectually than it is in the power of any language



language to express. We are a part of the Empire; we will stand or fall with Britain: it is our repeated, determined resolution; and this nation will exert all its powers, and will call forth all its resources, to support with her the common cause, to uphold the safety of the laws, the religion, and the constitution, against the overthrow which the present unprovoked and unexampled war attempts to threaten them with. Peace is an object most devoutly to be wished; but an insecure peace is only a smothered war—for a lasting and honourable one (and none can be lasting that is not honourable), we look to the powerful impressions which the abundant resources of the empire, the vigour of his Majesty's exertions, and the cordial co-operation of all his subjects, must make on the common enemy. We have, accordingly, with an unanimous voice, granted supplies to the utmost desire expressed by his Majesty's ministers; and in doing so we look with great satisfaction on the energy, wisdom, and economy, with which the very liberal supplies of the last session have been administered under your Excellency's government. The defence of the kingdom has had due attention paid to it. The spirit of insurrection has been vigorously suppressed wherever it has appeared, and we have the strongest hope, from the vigilance, the firmness, and conciliating moderation which have marked your Excellency's conduct since your arrival in this kingdom, that, under the additional powers with which the laws of this session will have armed the magistrates, it will be totally and speedily subdued." His Excellency, having given the royal assent to the bills presented, returned with his attendants.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*March 30.* As J. Lamason, a promising youth, between 14 and 15, apprentice at the dye-house of Mr. John Bennett, in Exe-island, and son of Mr. Lamason, confectioner, on the new bridge, *Exeter*, had just turned the water pipe belonging to one of the furnaces, he suddenly fell backwards into a large copper of hot liquor, which boiled over him twice before it was in the power of human assistance to extricate him from the horrid situation into which he had unfortunately plunged. He was, when taken out, literally dead alive; notwithstanding which, he lived perfectly sensible, though amid the most excruciating torments, till about seven in the evening.

*Bath, April 13.* A piece of ground, which was formerly devised to the second poor of Priddy on *Mendip Hills*, is likely to produce such a quantity of rich lead ore as will purchase the fee-simple of the whole parish. It was discovered in digging stones for a well, and is in such abundance, up to the day, that one man cleared out half a

ton, in the course of twelve hours, last week.

A few days ago, as some labourers were digging in a garden at Fox-lane, near *Nottingham*, they discovered six human skeletons intire, deposited in regular order, side by side, and supposed to be part of the fifteen foresters that were killed by that daring outlaw, Robin Hood, who haunted the forest of Sherwood. Near the above place anciently stood a church, built in the early ages of Christianity, dedicated to St. Michael, which was totally demolished at the Reformation; and the parishioners on certain times repair to this place, to offer their religious functions, as being some centuries ago consecrated ground. Great quantities of human bones have been found, most of which were in a mutilated state; also several Saxon and old English coins, viz. angels, marks, nobles, &c. that denote it to have been a place of consequence.—No doubt but the bones in question were properly buried in St. Michael's churchyard, and are conjectured to have been deposited above 400 years. What is remarkable, the teeth appeared perfectly sound. The proprietors of the garden very humanely ordered the pit where the bones were found to be filled up, being commendably unwilling to disturb the relics of humanity, and the ashes of the dead.

*April 16.* Various outrages have been committed in the neighbourhood of *Hinckley* and *Barwell*, for some time past, by a set of miscreants, under the title of the Comet Society; which have created the most indefatigable assertions of the magistrates of the county.

*April 20.* A dreadful fire broke out at Frampton, Dorsetshire, which, in about two hours, nearly consumed the whole of the buildings North of the church. Very little furniture was saved, so that the inhabitants were obliged to seek refuge in the neighbouring parishes. This misfortune is supposed to have been occasioned by some sparks blown from the leads of the church, which was repairing by the plumber.

*St. Neot's.* A lad being on horseback, and the animal taking fright, was dragged in the stirrup and killed.

A post-chaise, with three ladies therein, being overturned, and thrown down a bank twenty-two feet nearly perpendicular, the ladies were terrible cut, and the chaise dashed to pieces. This accident, which happened between *Wisbeach* and *Elvy*, was in consequence of three drivers racing on the road. The post-boy belonging to the chaise in which the ladies were, seeing the carriage must go down, very care-dismounted and saved himself.

At *Peusy*, Bucks, a swan, while sitting on her eggs on the side of the river, observed a fox swimming towards her from



from the opposite shore, and, rightly judging she could encounter the enemy best in her own element, instantly darted into the water, and, having beat off the fox for a considerable time with her wings, actually succeeded in drowning him, to the astonishment of several persons, spectators of this singular phenomenon.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Note transmitted to M. Barthelèmi, by Mr. Wickham, March 8, 1796.*

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is authorized to convey to M. Barthelèmi the desire of his Court to be made acquainted, through him, with the dispositions of France in regard to the object of a general pacification; he therefore requests Monsieur Barthelèmi to transmit to him in writing (and after having made the necessary enquiries) his answer to the following questions.

1. Is there the disposition in France to open a negotiation with his Majesty and his allies for the re-establishment of a general peace upon just and suitable terms, by sending for that purpose ministers to a Congress at such place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be the disposition to communicate to the undersigned the general grounds of a pacification, such as France would be willing to propose; in order that his Majesty and his allies might thereupon examine, in concert, whether they are such as might serve as the foundation of a negotiation for peace?

3. Or would there be a desire to propose any other way whatever for arriving at the same end, that of a general pacification?

The undersigned is authorized to receive from Monsieur Barthelèmi the answer to these questions, and transmit it to his Court: but he is not authorized to enter with him into negotiation or discussion upon these subjects. (Signed)

*Berne, March 8, 1796. W. WICKHAM.*

*Note transmitted to Mr. Wickham by M. Barthelèmi, March 16, 1796.*

The undersigned, ambassador of the French Republic to the Helvetic body, has transmitted to the Executive Directory the note which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, was pleased to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to answer it by an exposition of the sentiments and dispositions of the Executive Directory.

The Directory ardently desires to procure, for the French Republic, a just, honourable, and solid, peace. The step taken

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by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the Directory a real satisfaction, if the declaration itself, which that minister makes, of his not having any order, any power, to negotiate, did not give room to doubt of the sincerity of the pacific intentions of his Court. In fact, if it were true, that England began to know her real interests; that she wished to open again for herself the sources of abundance and prosperity; if she fought for peace with good faith; would she propose a Congress, of which the necessary result must be, to render all negotiation endless? Or would she confine herself to the asking, in a vague manner, that the French government should point out any other way whatever for attaining the same object, that of a general pacification?

Is it that this step has had no other object than to obtain for the British government the favourable impression which always accompanies the first overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the Executive Directory, whose policy has no other guides than openness and good faith, will follow, in its explanations, a conduct which shall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent desire by which it is animated, to procure peace for the French Republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itself openly. Charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or listen to, any proposal that would be contrary to them. The constitutional act does not permit it to consent to any alienation of that, which, according to the existing laws, constitutes the territory of the republic.

With respect to the countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other interests, political and commercial, may become the subject of a negotiation, which will present to the Directory the means of proving how much it desires to attain speedily to a happy pacification.

The Directory is ready to receive, in this respect, any overtures that shall be just, reasonable, and compatible with the dignity of the republic.

*Basse, the 6th of Germinal, and 4th year of the French republic (26th of March, 1796.) (Signed) BARTHELEMI.*

## NOTE.

The Court of London has received, from its minister, in Switzerland, the answer made to the questions which he had been charged to address to Monsieur Barthelèmi, in respect to the opening of a negotiation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

This



This Court has seen, with regret, how far the tone and spirit of that answer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any disposition for peace.

The inadmissible pretension is here avowed, of appropriating to France all that the laws actually existing there may have comprized under the denomination of French territory. To a demand such as this is added an express declaration, that no proposal contrary to it will be made, or even listened to; and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the provisions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While these dispositions shall be persisted in, nothing is left for the King but to prosecute a war equally just and necessary.

Whenever his enemies shall manifest more pacific sentiments, his Majesty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by lending himself, in concert with his allies, to all such measures as shall be best calculated to re-establish general tranquillity, on conditions just, honourable, and permanent, either by the establishment of a Congress, which has been so often, and so happily, the means of restoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary discussion of the principles which may be proposed, on either side, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, lastly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him for arriving at the same salutary end.

*Downing-street, April 10, 1796.*

*Thursday, April 21.*

Advice was received at the Admiralty, brought by Lieut. Chrispe, of the *Telemachus* cutter, of the capture of the enterprising Sir Sidney Smith, commander of his Majesty's ship *Diamond*, on the coast of France. Having, on the 18th instant, boarded and taken a lugger privateer, belonging to the enemy, in Havre-de-Grace harbour, by the boats of his squadron, then on a reconnoitering expedition, and the tide making strong into the harbour, she was driven above the French forts, who, the next morning, the 19th, discovering, at break of day, the lugger in tow by a string of English boats, immediately made the signal of alarm, which collected together several gun-boats and other armed vessels, that attacked the lugger and British boats; when, after an obstinate resistance of two hours, Sir Sidney had the mortification of being obliged to surrender himself prisoner of war, with about sixteen of his people, and three officers with him in the lugger. The *Diamond* frigate is safe, but could afford her commander no assistance, there not being a breath of wind during the whole of this unfortunate transaction; we are happy to add, that only four British

seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded. The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sidney underwent a long examination before the French commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed, under a strong escort, to Paris. The following were amongst the officers captured with Sir Sidney Smith: Messrs. W. Moor, R. Kenyon, and R. Barrow: one of these was wounded. Four of the seamen were killed, and six slightly wounded. When the Officers on-board the *Diamond* heard of the disaster which had befallen their gallant Commander, they sent a flag of truce into Havre, to enquire whether he was wounded, and entreating that he might be treated with kindness. The Governor returned answer, that Sir Sidney was well, and that he should be treated with the utmost humanity and attention. The French, it appears, warped out another lugger of superior force against that captured by Sir Sidney Smith in Havre-de-Grace harbour, with which they engaged him, for a considerable time, with so much heavier metal, that rendered all his resistance ineffectual, and therefore compelled him to strike.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, April 2.*

The intimation of the first performance of a piece ascribed to the pen of Shakspeare produced this night the effect which might naturally have been expected in a metropolis filled with his admirers. At four o'clock the doors of the theatre were besieged; and, a few minutes after they were opened, the pit was crowded solely with gentlemen. Before six not a place was to be found in the boxes, and the passages were filled. The play of *Vortigern* was announced for representation as the production of our immortal bard; but the tale of its long concealment and happy recovery was not heard without suspicion; which his votaries wished to heighten into immediate incredulity. The town, however, retained its candour; and, we believe, the predominant sentiment in the audience, on this evening, was a wish to welcome with rapture the recovered offspring of their beloved Shakspeare. A play was, therefore, performed, founded in some degree on the historical account of the ambition of Vortigern, the usurper of Britain; his murder of Constantius; his alliance with the Saxons; and his passion for Rowena, the daughter of the Saxon chief. The events are warped into a resemblance to those of Macbeth, Richard III. &c. with the inadvertency of a copyist, who was more intent on imitating the language than the genius of Shakspeare. The characters are such as would not have been drawn by that astonishing writer in the exercise



of his usual faculties. He is remarkable in seldom borrowing from himself. The play is destitute of all those gigantic metaphors, and bold allusions, which, approaching the limits of possibility, astonish and alarm our imaginations into a sympathy with his sublime conceptions. The language, though evidently an imitation, is infinitely beneath the original, which possesses an aptitude, a facility, and harmony, which has never been surpassed. The audience betrayed symptoms of impatience early in the representation; but, finding its taste insulted by bloated terms, which heightened the general insipidity, its reason puzzled by discordant images, false ornaments, and abortive efforts to elevate and astonish; pronounced its sentence of condemnation, at the conclusion of the play; and we apprehend, that Vortigern, if it be published, will rank in character, though not in merit, with the perverted and surprizing labours of the unfortunate Chatterton.

Mr. Boyd assembled a number of merchants at the London tavern, to consider of the present state of the specie in England, and of the measure which the Bank had recently taken of limiting discounts. After a short conversation, a committee was appointed, consisting of seven gentlemen, who were appointed to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to have a conference on the subject. The committee are, Mr. Boyd, Sir S. Lushington, Mr. Alderman Lushington, Mr. Alderman Anderson, Mr. Inglis, Mr. G. Ward, and Sir J. Sanderfon.

*Sunday, April 10.*

Early this morning, the wife of Mr. Sawyer, a boat-builder, near the Bishop's walk, Lambeth, was discovered in her bed-room, with her brains dashed out, and stabbed in a most shocking manner. This horrid deed is supposed to have been accomplished by some diabolical villains, who entered the back part of the house leading to the river, and, meeting with resistance to their schemes of plunder, perpetrated the hellish deed. We have not yet heard any further particulars, except that the murderers escaped without creating the least alarm. It is a circumstance particularly remarkable, that, although the husband of the murdered woman was in the house the whole time, he declares he neither heard nor saw any thing of the transaction.

*Monday, April 11.*

This morning a little before 12, three malefactors were executed at Kenington-common; the brush-maker, for the riot in St. George's Fields, a young man for sheep-stealing, and a man for house-breaking.

Mrs. Phipoe, for the assault on Mr. Courton, is sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Newgate.

*Friday, April 21.*

This day the lottery for the present year

was disposed of by the Minister, at a premium of 280,000*l.* It was taken by Mess. Ransom, Moreland, and co. There was a more numerous set of bidders than ever was known before.

*Sunday, April 24.*

This night, at eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at Wyatt's, whip maker, Middle-row, which destroyed the house and two others, and greatly damaged the adjoining house.

*Tuesday, April 26.*

Mr. Alexander Lameth, of revolutionary memory, received this evening an order from the Duke of Portland to quit the kingdom. His remonstrance on the occasion received this brief answer—"You keep too much company, Mr. Lameth."

*Thursday, April 28.*

At a Court of Common Council held this day, on a motion of Mr. Deputy Wetherby, seconded by Mr. Deputy Nichols, the sum of 200*l.* was unanimously voted as a benevolence to that excellent institution the Royal Humane Society.—At this court a debate took place respecting the right of an Alderman to remove his Deputy. It was in general agreed, that the Alderman certainly possessed such right, and that it was essentially necessary that he should. The previous question was carried.—A report of the Militia Bill Committee, respecting the settling with the Artillery Company not to oppose the Bill, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee, to settle with the Company in what manner the ground and armory-house should be used in future by the City Militia and Artillery Company, and report to the next Court.

*Saturday, April 30.*

In an act now before the House of Commons, for the further support and maintenance of curates within the Church of England, the preamble recites the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne, by which every rector or vicar is enjoined to pay to each curate a sum not exceeding 50*l.* and not less than 20*l.* a year. It states, that this allowance is now become insufficient for the maintenance of a curate. The bill therefore enacts, that the bishop or ordinary shall have power to allow the curate a sum not exceeding *seventy-five pounds* a year, with the use of the rectory or vicarage-house, where the rector does not reside four months in the year, or 15*l.* in lieu thereof.

It is computed, that, of 2000 persons who have emigrated to America within the last five years, fifteen hundred have returned, finding it totally impossible to maintain themselves and families from the produce; such is the extreme dearth of every article of domestic consumption.

We are happy to announce a continuance of the fall of price in that most essential of articles, CORN.



P. 170, b. It was Mr. Petvin's father, rector of Danbury, that was the author of the "Letters concerning the Mind."

Ibid. The Rev. William Salisbury was also rector of Little Hallingbury, co. Essex, to which he was presented in 1766; and, as that benefice is in the patronage of the governors of the Charter-house, it may be presumed that Mr. S. was educated in that school. He published, in 1772, a sermon preached at the bishop's visitation.

P. 173. We do not forget our engagement to present our readers with some memorials of our late excellent friend and correspondent Dr. PEGGE, as soon as the materials for that purpose are arranged.

P. 255. Correct the last article thus:—  
 "Feb. 6. Suddenly, at his house in the Minories, aged 67, the Rev. Stephen Addington, D. D. late pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Miles's-lane, Cannon-street; to which, about 14 years ago, he was invited from Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, where he had been the minister of a large and flourishing congregation, and had kept a very reputable boarding-school for near 30 years. He was educated under the Rev. Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and was by him recommended to Market-Harborough, where the Doctor himself was settled some time before he took upon him the care of the academy. He was a very active and industrious man, and author of several useful publications on moral and religious subjects, and some particularly designed for the use of schools, and of young persons. Soon after his removal to London he was chosen tutor of the Evangelical Academy at Mile-end, where he resided till his growing infirmities, occasioned by several paralytic strokes, obliged him to relinquish the charge. He continued, however, in the care of his congregation till within a few months of his decease, when, from the same cause, he was compelled to resign this also. His publications are, 1. "A System of Arithmetick," 8vo; 2. "The Rudiments of the Greek Tongue," 12mo; 3. "Eusebes to Philetus; or, Letters from a Father to his Son, on a devout Temper and Life," 12mo; 4. "Maxims religious and prudential, with a Sermon to young People," 12mo; 5. "The Youth's Geographical Grammar," small 8vo; 6. "An Enquiry into the Reasons for and against inclosing Open Fields," 8vo; 7. "A Dissertation on the Religious Knowledge of the antient Jews and Patriarchs; to which is annexed, a Specimen of a Greek and English Concordance" (from which undertaking the author, partly on account of ill health, and partly for want of time, was obliged to desist), 1757; 8. "Resignation the Duty of Mourners, a Funeral Discourse on Job ix. 12;" 9. "The Christian Minister's Reasons for baptizing In-

fants," 12mo; 10. "A Summary of the Christian Minister's Reasons for baptizing Infants, &c. in Question and Answer," 12mo; 11. "The Importance of early Attendance on Public Worship," price 3d.; 12. "A Collection of Psalm Tunes for Public Worship;" 13. "A Collection of Anthems;" 14. "A practical Treatise on Afflictions," 12mo; 15. "The Life of Paul the Apostle," 8vo; 16. "Peace the End of the perfect and upright Man, a Sermon on the Death of the Rev. William Ford;" 17. "The Dying Believer's Confidence—on the Death of the Rev. John Olding;" 18. "The Divine Architect—on laying the first Stone of a Building for the Use of the Middlesex Society for educating poor Children in the Protestant Religion;" 19. "A Sermon on laying the Foundation of a Meeting house for Protestant Dissenters at Chelmsford;" 20. "A People perishing for lack of Knowledge, a Sermon before the Correspondent Board in London of the Society in Scotland (incorporated by Royal Charter) for propagating Christian Knowledge," &c. [*We thank this very accurate Correspondent; and request his address.*]

P. 259. William-Thomas Raynal was an élève of the Jesuits, and had even entered into their order. He was there captivated with the love of letters, and also with that hatred of despotism which, in such a house, could not fail to oppress the young student. His first works, however, were not worthy of his last, or his fame. In his "History of the Parliament of England," and that of "the Stadtholderate," there is nothing remarkable but the affected brilliancy of his style, and the loftiness of his pretensions. We there see merely the painter—the philosopher had not then an existence! A more estimable work of Raynal, but which does not bear his name, and which he did not avow until long after his success was established, is "The History of the Divorce of Catharine of Arragon and Henry the VII. th." He dwells but little on the anecdote which furnishes the title. It is, in fact, a picture of Europe at that period, and drawn by a masterly hand. For twenty years Raynal apparently ceased to write. But he lived for that interval in habits of intimacy with philosophers, whose enlightened courage was forming the age in which they lived to the love of liberty. He published, soon after, his "Political and Philosophical History of the European Commerce in the Two Indies." His friends were said to have had a considerable share in this work. But the bold transitions, the enlarged views, and the high tone of character, undoubtedly belong to Raynal. He was persecuted for this work, but, at the same time, with a sort of moderation. The Parliament who passed the decree against him caused him to be informed of the proceeding, and he made a timely



timely retreat. It was in this same year that Beccaria was received at Paris; a man who had not more of hardihood nor less of philosophy than Raynal. He retired to the dominions of the King of Prussia, who had been rather ill-treated in his book. He was, however, extremely well received. Frederick conversed with him for more than two hours *tête-à-tête*; and, on his departure, said, "I have been discoursing with Providence." The Empress of Russia also shewed him several marks of regard. "It is observable," said the orator who gave this sketch, "that he who attacked despotism most violently, was never ill-treated by any despot." He was also well received by the Parliament of England. When it was known that Raynal was in the gallery, the deliberations were interrupted, and the Commons ordered him an honourable situation. Good deeds are the completion of good writings. Of the former, Raynal was the author of many. In this respect he was extremely meritorious. He loved glory, and this led him to make several establishments surpassing the means of an individual. He raised on an island in the lake of Benne a monument to the founders of Helvetian liberty. He gave an annuity of 1200 livres to the Academy of Arts and Sciences; 1200 to the French Academy; 1200 to that of Lyons; 1200 to that of Marseilles; and 1200 to the Society of Agriculture, to be given away in prizes. This man, so liberal, saw his fortune deranged by the circumstances of the Revolution. He died in comparative poverty. He was occupied in preparing a new edition of his works, which was to vary in a great degree from that which is now before the publick.

P. 262, b. The death of Col. Minchin was very sudden. He was on the point of sitting down to dinner, apparently in perfect health, and, reaching to hang up his hat, he fell in a fit, and died almost immediately.

#### BIRTHS.

*March* **A**T his house in Portman-square, 27. the Lady of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. a son.

30. At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, the Lady of George Sumner, esq. M. P. a son.

At his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Lady of Capt. Rowley Lascelles, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons, a son.

31. In Dublin, her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, a son.

The Lady of Francis Penyston, esq. of Cornwall, co. Oxford, a daughter.

*Lately*, at Landaff, the Lady of Anthony Bacon, esq. a son.

In Baker-street, the Countess of Belfast, a still-born child.

*April* 4. At his house in Bedford-row, the Lady of John Pardoe, jun. esq. M. P. a son.

At his house in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Lady of Sir John Turner Dryden, bart. a son.

5. The Lady of John Petrie, esq. of Portland-place, a son.

8. At Stainley-hall, co. York, the Lady of Richard Terrick Stainforth, esq. a son.

9. At his house in Duke-street, Westminster, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Forbes, of the Coldstream regiment, a son.

At Teddington, the Lady of Wm. Douglas, esq. a son.

12. At his house in Upper Seymour-str. the Lady of Sir Wm. Smith, bart. a daugh.

19. At his house in Wimpole-str. Cavendish-squa. the Lady of Jas. Morris, esq. a son.

21. At Warbrook-house, Hants, the Lady of Jonathan Micklethwaite, esq. a son.

23. The Lady of John Gribble, esq. of Soho-square, a son.

25. At the house of her father, Mr. Courts, in Piccadilly, the Lady of Francis Burdett, esq. a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGES.

1795. **A**T Fort William, Calcutta, Sept. 29. Lieut. Anthony Green, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Catharine Daniel, niece of James D. esq. of Herbert-lodge, Roehampton, Surrey.

*Oct.* . . . At Arcot, in the East Indies, Cetton Bowerbank Dent, esq. of Madras, senior member of the Board of Trade at that presidency, to Miss Harriet Neale, daughter of the late Rev. William N. rector of Effendon and Bayford, Herts.

At Calcutta, Capt. Kinnard Smith, son of Richard Carpenter S. esq. of Southwark, to Miss Frances Peirce, daughter of the late much-lamented Capt. Richard P. of Kingston, Surrey.

1796. *March* 28. Mr. James Upstone, attorney, of Somerset-str. Portman-squ. to Miss Eliz. Case, of High-str. Mary-la-Bonne.

George Forbes, esq. of America-square, to Miss Penfon, daughter of Henry P. esq. of Teignmouth, co. Devon.

29. At St. Margaret's church, Westminster, Major Francis Slater, of the 60th regiment of foot, to Miss Rebrow, eldest daughter and coheirefs of the late Isaac-Martin R. esq. of the Park, near Colchester, co. Essex, and one of the representatives for that borough in five parliaments.

Lieut. Johnson, of the Nottingham fencibles, to Miss Henrietta Mills, daughter of Alderman M. of Northampton.

At York, Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddeuden, co. Derby, to Miss Grimston, eldest daughter of the late Robert G. esq. of Nefwick, co. York.

30. Wm. Farran, esq. of York-street, Dublin, to Mrs. Eliza Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. S. merchant, of that city.

31. Mr. Jn. Maberly, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Leader, daughter of William L. esq. of Bedford-row.



Rev. John Collins, of Betterton, Berks, vicar of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Smith, daughter of James S. esq. of College-house, Chiswick, co. Middlesex.

Charles Higgs, esq. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, to Mrs. Brown, widow of Mr. B. of Upper Swell, in the same county.

Mr. Farquhar, of Norton-street, to Miss Nancy Dias de Faria, second daughter of M. Dias de F. of Chiswick.

At Cullompton, co. Devon, Rd. Drudge, esq. to Miss Penelope Axford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. of Little Chiverel, Wilts.

Lately, at Chunar-Gur, in the East Indies, William Preston, esq. captain of infantry on the Bengal establishment, and major of brigade at Cawnpore, to Miss Charlotte Harvey, late of Golden-square, London.

At Waterford, in Ireland, the Rev. John Richards, of Grange, co. Wexford, eldest son and heir of the late Goddard R. esq. to Miss Paul, eldest dau. of Sir Joshua P. bart.

At Castlewigg, in Scotland, John Hathan, esq. to Miss M'Dowall, daughter of A. M'D. esq. of Logan, and sister to Col. M'D. M. P. for Wigtonshire.

At Leominster, co. Hereford, Christopher Henry Hebb, surgeon, of Worcester, to Miss Weaver, daughter of Francis W. esq. of the same place.

At Ixworth, Benjamin Cobb, esq. of Lydd, in Kent, to Miss Cartwright, of Ixworth-abbey, Suffolk.

At Fowey, Lieut. Ward, of the Fowey volunteers, to Miss Stephens, of St. Ives.

At Rufford, co. Nottingham, Stanley Marshall, esq. of Frieston, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Fowler, of Rufford.

At Thirsk, co. York, John Leaf, esq. only son of the late Mr. Simon L. woollen-drapeer to his Majesty (whose sudden death, &c. is recorded vol. LXL. p. 185), to Miss Walker, of that place.

At St. Bride's, London, Mr. Elderfield, coach-master, of Reading, Berks, to Mrs. Barnet, of the Angel inn there.

April 2. Robert Ward, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Catharine-Julia Maling, fourth daughter of Christopher-Thompson M. esq. of West Herrington, co. Durham.

4. At St. Magnus church, London-bridge, Thomas Maude, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, to Miss Roxby, daughter of Henry R. esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Andrew Hunter Aiken, merchant, to Miss Freeland, daughter of the late Mr. Peter F.

Rev. Robert Bransby Francis, late of Hingham, co. Norfolk, to Miss L. A. Cragcroft, daughter of Thomas C. esq. of West Keal, co. Lincoln.

5. At Hackney, Mr. Pringle, of Ely-place, attorney, to Miss Tutt, daughter of Robert T. esq. of Newington.

Rev. Charles Pixell, vicar of Edgbaston, to Miss Conquest, daughter of Richard C. esq. of Summer-hill.

William Clarke, esq. of Bungay, to Miss Wake, only daughter of Lady W. of Riddleworth-hall, co. Norfolk.

7. Whaley Armitage, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Haistwell, of Richmond, Surrey, eldest daughter of the late Edward H. esq.

At Thame, co. Oxford, Mr. Jacob Hodgkinson Bobart, of Baliol-college, to Miss Eaton, only daughter of Mr. E. of North Weston.

Rev. Mr. Carver, of Long Stratton, to Miss Barwick, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Horning and Neatishead, co. Norfolk.

8. Richard Moore, esq. of Kentwell-hall, co. Suffolk, to Miss Sidney Arabella Cotton, daughter of the late Vice-admiral C. and niece to Sir Robert Salisbury C. bart.

9. Major Thomas, of the 28th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Bullmer, of Lymington, Hants.

Mr. Jn. White, merchant, of Edinburgh, to Miss Anne Lambe, second daughter of John L. esq. of Fetter-lane, London.

At York, John Moore, esq. captain in the 3d (or Prince of Wales's) regiment of dragoon-guards, to Miss Townend, daughter of George T. esq. of that city.

Mr. S. Austin, of Edgeware-road, to Miss Louisa Green, only daughter of the late Brook Parry G. esq. of Hatfield.

10. At St. Anne's, Soho, the Rev. Rich. Rouse Bloxam, rector of Brinklow, co. Warwick, to Miss A. Lawrence.

12. Thomas Askew, esq. of the New Romney light dragoons, to Miss Lucy-Elizabeth Carey, of Wimpole-street.

Mr. Murgatroyd, bookfeller, of Chiswell-street, to Miss Margaret Douglas Bett, second daughter of the late Captain B. of the royal navy.

At North Aston, co. Oxford, Rev. Ralph-Henry Brandling, second son of Charles B. esq. M. P. for Newcastle, to Miss Emma Bowles, fourth daughter of Oldfield B. esq.

At Wymondham, co. Leicester, Rev. Charles Burdon, rector of Landon, Bucks, to Miss Kirkham, only daughter of Smith K. esq. of Garthorpe, co. Leicester.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, William Barnett, esq. of York, son of the late Hon. Wm. B. of Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth-Catharine Markham, second daughter of the Archbishop of York.

William Aram Bartlett, esq. of Lambrook, co. Somerset, to Mrs. Nation, widow of Mr. Wm. N. of Exeter.

14. George-Nathaniel Bett, esq. barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Elz Wood, 2d daughter of the late Col. W.

Rev. Mr. Ripley, vicar of Kelvedon, to Miss Mary Marter, of Fulham.

Ensign Francis Nodin, of the 9th reg of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd-Littleton.

At Northampton, Mr. Richard Scriven, saddler,



ladler and hatter, to Miss Tompson, daughter of Alderman T. both of that place.

At Bath, Robert Radcliffe, esq. of Fox-denton, co. Lancaster, to Miss Mary Patten.

Mr. Philip Box, jun. to Miss Smith, both of Buckingham.

16. At Westmorland-chapel in Westmorland-street, Cavendish-square, Earl Temple, to Lady Anne Elizabeth Brydges, daughter of the late Duke of Chandos. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Holt, his Lordship's tutor. The ladies who attended the bride were, the Duchess-dowager of Chandos and the Marchioness of Buckingham. Mr. Justice Buller acted as father on the occasion; and the Marquis was also present. The young couple set out immediately for the Marquis's seat at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire.

Rev. Mr. Earl, rector of Swarford, to Miss Marg. Hoskins, of Witney, co. Oxford.

Mr. Clarke, an eminent farmer at Sandford, co. Oxford, to Miss Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. W. of Mackney, Berks.

18. Rev. Charles Holden, of Baker-str. Portman-square, to Miss Rosamond-Amelia Deane, of Lansdowne-place, Bath.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Dr. Darwin, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Wedgwood, eldest daughter of the late Josiah W. esq. of Etruria, co. Stafford.

19. John Coleman, esq. of the Royal Lancashire regiment of militia, to Miss Douglass, of St. Thomas's hill, near Canterb.

Edw. Wilbraham Bootle, esq. of Rhodesthall, in Cheshire, M. P. for Westbury, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward T. of Bifrons, in Kent.

Rev. Jn. Williams, vicar of South Stoke, in the diocese of Oxford, to Miss Evans, eldest daughter of the late Evan E. esq. of Noyadd, in Radnorshire.

20. Frederick Prescott, esq. to Miss Sarah Grote, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

23. Mr. Dalton, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Parkin, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

Major Tufnell, second son of Col. T. of the East Middlesex militia, to Miss Fowell, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. rector of Bishopbourne, Kent.

25. Mr. William Bannister, of Warborough, co. Oxford, to Mrs. Field, widow of Mr. F. late of Dorchester; whose ages put together amount to 136, the bridegroom being 71, and the bride 65.

27. By special licence, at Lady Anne Simpson's, in Harley-street, by the Rev. John Hand, B. D. Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, of Ravensworth castle, co. Durham, bart. to Miss Maria Simpson, daughter of the late John S. jun. esq. of Bradley, in the same county, and Lady Anne S. sister to the late Earl of Strathmore.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **D**ROWNED in the Bengal river, Capt. Haig, of the Woodcock East Indiaman.

1796. Jan. . . . Rev. Samuel Jackson, M. A. of Merton college, rector of Little Gaddesden, Herts.

Feb. . . . At Carmarthen, in South Wales, aged 88, the Rev. John Rogers, M. A. late of Christchurch college, Oxford, and vicar of Carmarthen and Abergwily. He had held the said livings 44 years; and his behaviour during that long period was such as to procure him the friendship and esteem of all his acquaintance. In private life his conduct was truly amiable and exemplary. He was twice married, and both his wives were confined by illness for a considerable time; the unremitting tenderness and attention he shewed towards both in their affliction were greatly to his honour. As a minister, he was ever attentive to the duties of his sacred function; and that religion he recommended to others happily influenced all his actions; he "allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

March. . . Near Sloane-street, Brompton, Thomas Doffo, a native African negro, who possessed as much goodness, sensibility, and gentleness of mind and manners, as can be found in any clime. He was of the Gold Coast, and left Whydah, a fort belonging to the African Company, near 32 years ago, being then about 15 years of age. He was in the suite of the governor of that fortress, who was the late worthy chairman of the East India Company, by whom he has ever since been protected. As soon as he arrived in England, he was taught to read. Differing from his three companions, his fellow-servants, of the same country, and who, in the end, turned out bad, he displayed a serious turn of mind; was fond of reading, and principally the Holy Scriptures, and of being informed. As his understanding began to open, he reflected on and admired the benevolence and wisdom of the Deity, and was delighted with the church-service. In his country, he said, they also assembled together by times, to clasp their hands, and implore the sun, or look up to the sky, for protection. Finding that men here had two names, he prayed his master to grant him this addition also, and, preferring a scriptural name, chose that of Thomas. Accordingly, he and his companions received baptism of the Rev. Dr. Secker, the then archbishop, at Lambeth, about the year 1767. Being of a delicate frame, the variableness of our climate, and the fatigue occasioned by blowing the French horn, in which he excelled, brought on a pulmonary complaint, of which he died. He was married to an English woman, who made him very happy, and has been dead some years, leaving him two children, who survive him.

8. At Parson's-green, the Rev. William Waring.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Turner,



Turner, jun. hofier. He was taken off by a violent fever in the prime of life; and has left a widow and young family to lament the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate parent, whose urbanity of manners and gentleness of disposition endeared him to all his acquaintance.

9. At Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester, John Green, labourer; who entered into a friendly society there on the 11th of March, 1782, and received out of the fund the sum of 64l. 9s. 6d. besides 6l. 10s. for his widow and burial expences; amounting together to 70l. 19s. 6d. He was ill, so as to render him incapable of working, seven years, seven weeks, and three days. This circumstance points out the beneficial effects with which this and similar societies are attended, and holds great encouragement to the labourer when under affliction.

10. At Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Amfinck, respected while living, and now lamented by all who knew her.

11. Rev. Thomas Brereton, rector of St. Michael's, Winchester.

12. James Salusbury Birch, esq. of Birch-hall, near Ellesmere.

In his 83d year, Percival Clenn, esq. barrister at law, of Harbottle-castle, on the Coquet, co. Northumberland. He was formerly of Brankston, near the Tweed, in that county, and is said to have died worth 20,000l. a-year. He had other large estates at Newton, &c. in this county; and his lands being all under-let, at their old rent, he was the idol of his tenantry. He had a portion of the milk of human kindness; but, residing mostly in his native county, and having never been married, his manners were austere, and his discourse was unrefined. Mr. C. was remarkable for the wonderful length of his foot. His fortune descends to a female cousin, who is married to — Wilkinson, esq. of Durham. Another cousin of his was the mother of the learned Percival Stockdale, now rector of the livings of Long-Houghton and Lefbury, near Alnwick, in this county, and author of several admired works. Being also his godfather, and from whom he took his name, we hear he has left him a considerable legacy.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Catharine-Maria Lee Lewes, wife of Mr. Charles Lee L. comedian.

At Kirkcudbright, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, daughter of the late Hon. Col. Alex. M. of Coningsby.

Mr. Thomas Percival, one of the high constables of Leicestershire.

Aged 78, Mrs. Tilbrook, wife of Mr. John T. of Chevely, co. Cambridge.

13. Almost suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, advanced in age, at her apartments in King's-row, Walworth, Mrs. Maria Johnson, relict of the late Mr. Nathaniel J. formerly an attorney, of Fetter-lane. She

was daughter of the late Mr. Woodman, formerly turnkey of one of the city compters; and was niece, by her mother's side, to the late opulent Thomas Hanson, esq. of Crosby-square, Bishopgate-street.

At his father's house in Pall-Mall, Cha. Heberden, esq. youngest son of Dr. H.

In Bloomsbury-square, in his 72d year, Richard Wilbraham Esq. esq.

In New-street, Hanover-square, in his 80th year, Mr. Adam Smith, late of King-street, Golden-square.

After a very lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Finch, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. prebendary of Westminster.

At Stewarston, in Scotland, the Rev. Tho. Maxwell, minister of that parish.

At Pill-house, near Barnstable, after a long illness, Gilbert Nicholls, esq. He has left a numerous family to lament him.

At her house in Great Cumberland-str. Lady Bridget Tollemache, relict of Mr. T. (brother to the Earl of Dysart), and mother of Major Tollemache, who lost his life in the service of his country, at the siege of Valenciennes. Lady Bridget was a daughter of Chancellor Earl Northington, and successively the wife of Mr. George Fox Lane and the Hon. Mr. Tollemache, who was a captain in the navy, and fell in an unfortunate rencontre at New York, with Major-general, then Captain, Pennington, of the guards. By Mr. Tollemache she had an only son, Lionel-Robert, who fell honourably in the trenches before Valenciennes. Lady Bridget struggled under this severe stroke nearly two years, with all the fortitude that a great mind could call forth, and at length expired the victim of her parental affections. The character of this accomplished woman naturally took its various colouring from the strange vicissitudes of her fortune. Her mind, however, was always elevated and commanding; and, though she sacrificed somewhat to fashionable life, she ever kept aloof from those vices which have so long disgraced it. To a strength of intellect, which she derived from her noble fire, she added a delicacy of imagination and a brilliancy of wit peculiar to herself.

14. Mrs. Byron, wife of Thomas B. esq. of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square.

At his house at Vauxhall, Thomas Snaith, esq. banker.

At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Alex. M'Rae, esq. of Jamaica.

In his 18th year, Mr. Montagu Beattie, son of Dr. B. professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal-college, Aberdeen.

15. At his brother's house at Brompton, Robert Maundrell, esq. a captain in the Wilts regiment.

Aged 66, the Rev. Peter Smith, M. A. rector of Aberston with Itchen-Stoke, vicar of Mitcheldever, and senior burgess of the corporation of Winchester.

After



After a short illness, the Countess of Ludlow.

Of the gout in his stomach, in his 33d year, Mr. Stephen Storace, whose abilities as a composer are sufficiently known by those original airs in the dramas of "The Haunted Tower," "No Song No Supper," "My Grandmother," &c. &c. Few men in any province of genius have more rapidly ascended to fame and independence. His style of composition was formed upon the Italian model; and, in his airs for many voices, and in choral energy, he followed the musicians of Italy with great success. He was distinguished in private life for shrewdness, penetration, and knowledge of mankind. His first composition for Drury-lane theatre was "The Doctor and Apothecary," which was performed on the day of his death.

Master William Barrett Neate White, only son of William Henry White, esq. of Brompton, co. Middlesex.

16. At Hunters town, Scotland, in his 86th year, Robert Hunter, of that ilk.

17. At the Hague, Peter Paulus, president of the first National Convention there, and one of the principal authors of the Revolution in Holland. In him his country loses one of its most zealous defenders, the patriotic party their chief support, the convention its head, and the marine its ablest director. He has fallen a sacrifice to his exertions as president. His death has produced the same sensations at the Hague as the death of Mirabeau did at Paris. The greatest honours have been paid to the first president of the Batavian Convention; and a decree of that assembly declares that he never ceased to deserve well of his country; which decree, written on vellum, the convention have resolved to present to his widow; and to give her, at the same time, the national scarf with which he was decorated at the opening of the convention. See his speech on that occasion in our Historical Chronicle, p. 341. Citizen Peter Leonard Van de Kastele is chosen his successor.

Suddenly, in Manchester-square, the Marchioness of Winchester, wife of George Powlett, esq. who, on the death of the late Duke of Bolton, succeeded to the title of Marquis of Winchester.

At Guernsey, after a short illness, in his 70th year, John Small, esq. lieutenant-governor of that island.

18. William Edwards, esq. attorney at law, and one of the members of the common council of Bath.

At Chatham, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Tookie, wife of Mr. T. sen. of that town.

At Inverness, Major George Munro, late of the 68th regiment.

19. At his house in Little St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Henry Vicary, attorney.

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At Melbourne, co. Derby, the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of a large congregation of General Baptists there.

At Swindon, Mrs. Williams, mother of the Lady of Ambrose Goddard, esq. M. P. for the county of Wilts.

At Greenock, Mr. James Frazer, land-waiter in the service of the customs.

Sir Hugh Palliser, bart.; of whom a particular account shall be given hereafter.

20. At Cheshunt, Herts, in his 56th year, the Rev. A. Ayre, rector of Leverington, in the isle of Ely, and Outwell, co. Norfolk; to both which he was presented by the Bishop of Ely, 1774. He was chaplain to Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle; B. A. 1760; M. A. 1772; and married a sister of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, rector of East Barnet.

At her house in Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Home, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Kelfo.

21. In his 77th year, Sir Thomas Rookwood Gage, bart. of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, and of Coldham-hall. He was eldest of the two sons of John second son of Sir William Gage, bart. by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Rookwood, esq. of Coldham-hall. On the death of her father she became sole heiress of all his estates. Sir Thomas married, 1747, Lucy daughter of William Knight, of Kingsby, co. Lincoln, esq.; by whom he has issue a son, Thomas, his successor (who married, in 1779, Miss Charlotte Fitzherbert, of Spetchley, co. Worcester, XLIX. 566), and three daughters, Lucy, Elizabeth married to Henry Darrell, esq. of Cale-hall, Kent, and Mary.

At his lodgings in London-road, John Bessell, esq. late assistant-commissary to the British army on the Continent; whose trial for maladministration in his office made much noise.

At Falmouth, much respected, Mr. Robert Blundstone, master of the hotel there.

At his house in the Close, Salisbury, William Benson Earle, esq. On the 30th his remains were privately interred in the parish-church of Newton-Toney, near those of his ancestors. Possessed of literary endowments of the highest order; well versed in the whole circle of the *belles lettres*, but particularly blessed with a most exquisite taste for musick, his time and talents seemed devoted to these engaging pursuits; yet, amidst them, he forgot not the humble and lowly, but was ever relieving their necessities, and lessening their wants. The following bequests will evince that he remembered them to the last, and will shew the generosity and goodness of his heart. To the matrons of Bishop Seth Ward's college, in the Close, he has bequeathed the sum of 2000 guineas; to St. George's hospital, Hyde-park-corner, to Hetherington's charity for the relief of the



the blind, to the Philanthropic Society, and to the fund for the relief of decayed musicians, a contingent legacy of 1000 guineas each; to the three hospitals established at Winchester, Salisbury, and Bristol, 100 guineas each; to the respective parishes of the Close, St. Edmund, St. Thomas, and St. Martin in Salisbury, 50 guineas each; for different charitable purposes in the parish of Grately, Hants, the sum of 400 guineas; and to the poor cottagers in Grately, his tenants, the fee simple of their cottages; and to the parish of North Stoke, in Somersetshire, 30 guineas. As a man of literature, and a friend to the arts, he has bequeathed to the Royal Society 200 guineas; to the Society of Antiquaries 200 guineas; and to the president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, 200 guineas, for the purchase of books for the public libraries of those three respectable societies; to the Bath Agricultural Society he has given 100 guineas. Wishing to add a beauty to the many which now adorn one of the finest Gothic structures in the world, he has bequeathed the sum of 400 guineas for erecting a window of painted glass in the great West nave of Salisbury cathedral. To encourage the art he loved, and give a grateful testimony of his partiality to the Salisbury concert, he has left an annual subscription of 5 guineas for 10 years, towards its support; and a farther sum of 150 guineas for the three next triennial musical festivals at Salisbury after his decease. Besides the above public legacies, he has amply remembered his friends, and has bequeathed many others, with a view to encourage merit, and to reward industry and goodness.

22. In Dover-street, after a short illness, in her 26th year, Mrs. Pearson, wife of John P. esq. of Rookby.

In Upper Gower-street, after a few days illness, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Geo. W. esq.

At Bunny-park, co. Nottingham, Sarah Lady Parkyns, second wife of Sir Thomas P. bart. and daughter of Daniel Smith, of Bunny, esq. She was married to Sir Thomas in 1765, and had issue, living, 2 sons.

At Yarm, Mrs. Dorothy Stonehouse. Although she had ten children, most of whom lived to be men and women, she attained the age of 89, and enjoyed such a good state of health, that she never had a vein opened, a tooth drawn, or took a dose of physic in her life.

Aged 80, Mr. Robert Radford, of Littleover, near Derby.

At Mayfield-hall, co. Stafford, in his 79th year, Thomas Ley, esq. barrister at law, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Stafford and Derby.

At Belas, co. Salop, Mrs. Hoggins, mother of the Countess of Exeter.

23. At Edinburgh, Alex. M'Connochie,

esq. one of the commissioners of the customs for Scotland.

24. At Sutton, Surrey, Mr. Fuller, master of the Cock inn there, and one of his Majesty's yeomen of the guards.

In her 23d year, Miss Frances Mulcaster, eldest daughter of Col. M. of the royal engineers.

At Fairford, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Jeffop, wife of Mr. J. attorney.

At Sandybrook, near Ashborne, co. Derby, John Bevan, esq.

25. At her house near Ranelagh, the Countess of Crequy Canaples (widow of Hugues Comte de Crequy Canaples, who died at his seat at Orville, in the province of Artois, in 1785). She was the only surviving issue of Edward Comerford, formerly of Athy, co. Kildare, in Ireland, but afterwards of Leeds, co. York, M.D. She died on the anniversary of her birth-day, having been born March 25, 1738.

At Clapton, near Hackney, in her 86th year, Mrs. Galhie.

After a short illness, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Robert F. an eminent blanket-manufacturer at Witney, co. Oxford.

At Worcester, Mr. Wm. Brandish, one of the printers of the Worcester Herald.

Aged about 64, Mr. John Seaton, of Waddingborough, near Lincoln, farmer.

26. At Huntroyd, near Burnley (the seat of his son-in-law, Le Gendree Pierce Starkies, esq.) the Rev. Benjamin Preedy, D.D. rector of Brington, co. Northampton, to which he was presented by Earl Spencer in 1777, having before been rector of St. Alban's abbey-church; and in the commission of the peace for the county of Northampton.

In an advanced age, the Rev. William Barrett, rector of St. Dennis, Walmgate, in York. He likewise held the living of St. George, Naburn, annexed to the same, together with that of Great Askam.

In his 87th year, universally beloved and most deservedly lamented, John Scott, esq. of Norwich, who served the office of sheriff in 1756.

Aged 25, Mrs. Vokes, wife of Mr. V. merchant, of Market Deeping, co. Linc.

Mrs. Billson, relict of Mr. Thomas B. of Chatham dock-yard.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Jane Richardson.

27. At Pottenham, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Thomas Hudson, formerly an eminent builder in London, but had retired from business many years.

At Ingress-park, Kent, in his 63d year, Henry Woodhouse Disney Roebuck, esq. He had been divorced from his lady; was fond of his pleasure-boat, and was deemed one of the first gentlemen-mariners of the age.

At his house in Berkeley-square, Mr. John Linnell, upholster.

Mr. George Williams, coal-merchant, at Rutland-wharf, Thames-street.

Suddenly, in consequence of the bursting of



of a blood-vessel, a female servant of the Rev. Dr. Burton, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Kidlington, co. Oxford, of a gradual decline, aged 73, Mrs. Tyrrell.

28. At his seat at Chipley, co. Somerset, Edw. Clarke, esq. (see p. 291). He was born there in Nov. 1717; and served the office of high sheriff for that county in 1744. He was distinguished for his many amiable qualities; was much attached to rural sports, and kept an excellent pack of merry harriers in good style. The room in which he constantly sat was hung round with capital prints of horses and dogs; even his wine-glasses had the emblems of hunting cut in them. He was an admirer of Somerville's Chace, and books of a similar kind; and has frequently been heard to say, "this life is too short to attain the whole science of Hunting." But it was not to this trivial diversion his mind was confined. He was fellow-commoner of Peter-house, Cambridge, about 1737-8; where he formed an acquaintance with some of the most polite scholars of the age; and was particularly intimate with Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, and several others of distinguished genius. His mind was well furnished with literature; his reading was extensive, and his memory uncommonly retentive. This made him shine with peculiar brilliancy as a companion. His astonishing stock of anecdotes supplied him with topics of conversation applicable to the various classes of persons he associated with. His humour was exquisite, and did not forsake him to the very last. The appellation he distinguished himself by, when in cheerful company, was "Old Ned of the West." He was a firm friend to the King and Constitution as by law established; and was chairman to an Association for their support against Republicans and Levellers, at Milverton, Jan. 1793. He was charitable to the poor beyond the generality of those even of extensive fortunes like his; and, though a landlord, having a numerous tenantry, never raised their rents! The noble mansion, where he resided, has been long famed for hospitality. This house was erected in 1682 by Edward Clarke, esq. grandfather to the deceased, who represented the borough of Taunton in seventeen parliaments, and was a very particular friend of John Locke, author of the Essay on Human Understanding, who dedicated to him his "Treatise on Education," which work was written at his house for the benefit of Jepp Clarke, father to the deceased. The original MS, and a fine painting of Locke, are still preserved there. Dying unmarried, Mr. C. has left considerable legacies to his friends, and bountiful ones to his domesticks. Chipley, and the chief of the estates, are given to Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Thomas-Sedgwick W. during her life; the whole after-

wards devolves to John Norton, of Milverton, esq. his executor. His remains were conveyed with great funeral pomp to Ninehead, and deposited in the family-vault there on Friday the 8th of April. The family-arms, as they stand in the great hall at Chipley, are, Or. two bars Azure, in chief three escallop-shells Gules, Clarke; impaling, Argent, on a fess, Gules, between three crosses, Sable, as many martlets of the first, Jepp. Crest, an arm dexter and arrow.

29. In Bride-street, Dublin, Travers Hartley, esq. an eminent merchant, who formerly represented that city.

At Glasgow, in his 85th year, the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, upwards of 50 years minister of the college-kirk. No man ever led a more unblemished life, nor was more eminently distinguished for piety and true Christian charity. He was father to the Hon. Mrs. Leslie, and uncle to Dr. Gillies, of Portman-street.

At Moultham-hall, in Essex, aged 85, Dame Anne Mildmay, a lady eminent for her knowledge, politeness, and integrity. She was the eldest of the two daughters of Humphry M. esq.; widow and testamentary heir of Sir Wm. M. of Moultham-house, (who was created a baronet 1765, and died 1771); and aunt of the lady of Sir Henry St. John M. to whom she has bequeathed her ample possessions. Humphry M. esq. of Shawford, Hants, was brother of C. H. M. esq. of Hazlegrove, Somersetshire, who died in 1784, aged 93, and father of C. M. esq. who died in 1768, whose daughters are, Lady St. John Mildmay, Mrs. Ricketts, and Mrs. Clarke, of Hampshire. Sir Wm. M. was son of W. M. esq. of Surat, in the East Indies, cousin and heir of Earl Fitzwaltar, who died in 1756, and brother of Mary wife of Col. Cockayne, whose only son, Thomas Mildmay Cockayne, esq. died in 1778. Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield, Hants (who took the name of Mildmay in consequence of his succession to the Hazlegrove estate in Somersetshire), is the son of Sir Henry P. St. John, who was honoured with a baronetage in 1772, and died in 1784.

30. At Newmarket, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Joshua Hallam, many years training-groom to Sir F. Standish, bart.

Aged 21, her Royal Highness the august Princess Wilhelmina, reigning Duchess of Deux Ponts, of the house of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. She was born April 14, 1765; and married Sept. 30, 1785.

Aged 102, Mrs. Susan Mills, who had lived the greater part of her days in one house, called the Shipmeadow Lock-house, on the Bungay navigation. Her husband was manager at the locks for Sir John Dal-ling's grandfather in the year 1713; who was then proprietor of that navigation. This instance of longevity seems to contradict the generally-received opinion of the unwhole-



unwholesomeaefs of low marshy situations; the situation in which she resided being mostly surrounded by floods throughout the Winter.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 72d year, John Hett, esq. late one of the masters in chancery.

Rev. S. Wright, rector of Bradley, co. Derby.

31. After a painful illness of 9 months, aged 69, James Mackintosh, esq. of Kensington-square.

Mrs. Salmon, of Bury-street, Edmonton, relict of Capt. S. who died April 14, 1790.

Thomas Tod, esq. merchant, in Edinburgh, treasurer to the Orphan hospital.

Lately, in the West Indies, Augustus Colman, esq. captain in the 29th or Worcestershire reg. of foot, and eldest son of Francis C. esq. late of Halsdon, near Exeter.

At Martinique, aged 26, Henry Hanford, eldest captain in the 83d regiment.

At Pisa, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Henry Leicester, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship l'Eclair, and son of Ralph L. esq. of Hallgrove.

At Berne, in Switzerland, where he had long been retired from motives of economy, after considerable expenditure on parliamentary elections, and afterwards, by preference of situation, for health, Spencer Compton, eighth Earl of Northampton, in which title he succeeded his brother, 1763. He married, first, Jane daughter of Henry Lawton, esq. of Northamptonshire, who died in 1767, leaving issue a son, Charles, born 1760, and a daughter, Frances, born 1758. His second lady was Miss Anne Hougham (whose sister was married to the late Mr. Udney, of Bournegate, Barnet, merchant of London). His Lordship was appointed one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, Nov. 25, 1760; elected recorder of Northampton, Nov. 1, 1763; and constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton, July 19, 1771; and president of the General Hospital and Preservative Society of the county. He is succeeded by his only son, Charles, ninth earl.

Much lamented, the Rev. Benjamin Sowden, minister of the English Episcopal Church at Amsterdam. He was justly esteemed for his learning, his extensive acquaintance with science, and the amiable qualities of his heart. A discussion of his having written or published Lady W. Mountague's letters, which he only possessed, may be seen in our vol. LXIV. 195, 305. He printed five sermons: 1. on the fast, 1747; 2. on the death of the Prince of Orange, 1750; 3. at the funeral of the Rev. Bartholomew Loftus, 1751; 4. Ordination, 1752; 5. on the death of King George II. 1760.

At his country-house near Dublin, James Potts, esq. an eminent printer.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Mr. E. Bonham, printer.

At Kidwelly, in South Wales, Signior John Baptista Morelli, an eminent composer, and many years leader of the band at the Opera-house.

At St. German's, in Cornwall, Captain George Fox Bruce, of the 86th reg.

At Plymouth, Capt. Pine, of the East Devon regiment of militia.

At Southampton, Mrs. Flynn, wife of Lieut. F. of the royal navy, and daughter of Mr. Couche, comptroller of the customs at Fowey.

At Acomb, near York, in his 90th year, Mr. John Hill.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, aged 114, Mr. John Gill.

Aged 92, Mrs. Lidderdale, relict of the late Dr. Thomas L. formerly an eminent physician at Lynn.

At Falmouth, on her way to Lisbon, the Hon. Mrs. C. Hely Hutchinson, wife of the Hon. Christopher Hely H. and daughter of Sir James Bond, bart. Her remains were conveyed to Ireland, and deposited in the royal vault at Christ Church, by those of the late Secretary of State and Lady Donoughmore, and those of her daughter, whom she survived but a few days.

At Landford-lodge, near Salisbury, Mrs. Greatheed, wife of Samuel G. esq.

After a short illness, aged 66, Mrs. Duvillard, of Ewelme, co. Oxford.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 86, Tho. Marriott, the oldest man in the parish.

Mr. John Rickard, schoolmaster, of Wedmore, co. Somerset. His death was occasioned by one of the church-bells falling on him. He has left a widow and eight children.

At Wisbech, in his 76th year, after a long and painful illness, Sir P. Vavazon, knt.

At Sandal, co. York, Mrs. Zouch, relict of the late Rev. H. Z. rector of Tankersley, near Barnsley.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. John Fleming, rector of Plymtree, Devon; a man universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, sincerely lamented by his parishioners, and particularly the poor, to whom his hand and heart were always ready to administer relief. The living is in the gift of Oriel-college, Oxford, who purchased it of the Mundy family, 1758, with a sum of money left by Dr. Carter, provost of the said college, to purchase one or two advowsons for the benefit of a fellow thereof. Mr. Fleming was presented by the late Dr. Clarke, provost 1778.

Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, master of the free grammar-school at Batley, near Leeds.

In Worcestershire, the Rev. Jn. Davies, M. A. fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford.

Suddenly, at Deptford, in an advanced age, greatly lamented and much respected, Mr. John Rolt, one of the senior clerks of his



his Majesty's dock-yard there; and formerly, for many years, a clerk in the cheque-office in the above yard.

At Enfield, aged fourscore, Mr. Adam Hamilton, many years master of the Rose and Crown inn at Enfield highway, which the extraordinary loss of horses and ill health obliged him to quit many years ago; and he was at last reduced to the benevolence of his friends and an annuity left to the parish for charitable purposes. He was twice married, and had two sons, one of whom kept the White Hart public house at Battle bridge, and died just before him. His sister, Mrs. Jane Moore, relict of Edward M. a well-known and agreeable writer, author of the *Fables for the Female Sex*, is necessary woman to the private apartments at the Queen's house.

At her house in Richmond-buildings, Soho, Mrs. Monoux, relict of the late Humphry M. esq. of Sandy, co. Bedford.

April 1. In his 89th year, John Skipp, esq. of the Upper Hall, co. Hereford.

In Clarges-street, Cavendish square, Mrs. Tomkyns, widow of Packington T. esq. of Oxford-street.

Of a decline, at Bristol Hotwells, in her 23d year, universally lamented, Miss Langton, eldest daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, co. Lincoln, and the Countess of Rothes.

2. Jas. Corneck, esq. of Clapton, many years a hatter and hosier in Cheapside.

In an advanced age, after a long illness, Anne, the Comptesse de Welderen, (sister to Lord Howard and Mrs. Parker, wife of Dr. P. rector of St. James's, Westminster,) wife of Count de W. knight of the Teutonic order, who was many years envoy extraordinary from Holland to this country. She was the second daughter of William Whitwell, of Oundle, esq. born March 27, 1721; was one of the maids of honour to the Princess of Orange; but had no surviving issue.

3. At Rawmarsh, co. York, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, rector of that place.

4. In Eyre-street, Cold Bath fields, Mr. John Lodge, engraver.

Aged 82, Mr. Richard Vicary, sergemaker, of Sandford; a man of untainted integrity, just in his dealings, a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the poor.

At Bath, after a tedious and most painful illness of four months, the Rev. Thomas Tristram, rector of Great Ponton and Barkston, co. Lincoln. He married, in the year 1788, Louisa, the daughter of the late Hon. General John Barrington, and sister to Lord Viscount Barrington.

5. The Rev. John Burnaby Gallaway, curate of Croft, co. Leicester, and eldest son of the Rev. John Cole Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

6. At Aberdeen, in his 77th year, Geo.

Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinb. late principal and professor of divinity in the Marischal-college and University of Aberdeen, and one of the ministers of that city.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Brown, of Leicester-square, widow of the late Dr. Henry B. of the same place.

7. At Clapham, Mrs. Price, relict of the late Jonathan P. esq. of Salters-hall, Lond.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Percival L. esq. and daughter of the late Jeremiah Cray, esq.

At Wintham, the Rev. Mr. Royce, who had been incumbent of that living upwards of 60 years.

8. In his 51st year, the Hon. Thomas-Francis Wenman, LL.D. only brother to the late Lord Viscount Wenman, and fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford; where he proceeded B. C. L. Jan. 24, 1771, and LL.D. July 7, 1780; was elected Regius professor of civil law, 1781, and Custos archivorum, 1788. He went out in the morning, as usual, to add to his valuable collections in natural history; in the eagerness of which pursuit he unfortunately fell into the river Cherwell near Water-Eaton. His body was found, several hours after, not far from the place, where a small net and other articles, which he commonly employed for the purpose of taking insects, were lying close to the edge of the water. The coroner's inquest sat on the body the next day, and brought in their verdict Accidental Death; and his remains were interred, on the 15th, in All-Souls college-chapel.

At Hemmingford, co. Huntingdon, in her 32d year, the Lady of Charles Lucas, esq. daughter of Major Ogilvie, of same place.

9. After a short illness, aged 110, Mrs. Mary Turner, of Church Lench, co. Worc.

At Hemsworth, co. York, the Rev. Mr. Thompson Martin, of the free grammar-school in that place.

10. At his house in the Friars, Exeter, in his 69th year, the Rev. Richard Hole, formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1752, M. A. 1774; rector, in his own right, of the livings of North Tawton and Chulmleigh, and in possession of the five prebends appendant to the latter; also, patron of the vicarage of Okehampton, and the rectory of Doddiscombleigh; together forming the most valuable private patronage in the county of Devon, the Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay's excepted. Through a tenderness of constitution and nervous sensibility, being long rendered incapable of performing the public functions of his profession, he did not, however, fail to give ample testimony of the tenderness of his heart, the suavity of his manners, and the purity of his sentiments, in his domestic and private walk of life.

In Argyle-street, the Lady of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart.



At Southampton, in his 83<sup>th</sup> year, Edward Lilly, esq.

12. At the George inn at Bridgewater, on her way to the Hotwells, aged 19, Lady Anne-Maria Montague, daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Manchester.

13. At his seat at Whitwell, co. York, aged 31, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. He was son of the late Sir Bellingham, and has 2 sister married, abroad, to Col. Grevill, vol. LXI. p. 775. His father, Sir Bellingham, died 1790; and was of a generous and warm turn of mind. He resided at Norton Conyers, in the North Riding of this county; and, by his liberality, is said to have injured his fortune. He was addicted to an habitual, often unmeaning, but odious, custom, of using in his warmth loose and prophane words. This error in conversation is unworthy men of sense; it is justly derided, and every day losing ground in this age of refinement and politeness.

After an illness of only three days, Cha. Gunning, esq. an eminent attorney, and one of the common council of Bath, and brother of the Rev. Dr. G. late fellow of Merton-college, Oxford.

Far advanced in years, at her house at Little Gaddesden, Herts, Mrs. Anne Norton, youngest daughter and coheirs of the late Gervas N, esq. of Kettlethorp, co. York.

Mrs. Knapp, widow of Jerome K, esq. of Haberdashers-hall.

At Calverhill, co. Hereford, in his 73<sup>d</sup> year, James Whitney, esq.

At Berkhamstead, on her way home, Miss Sophia Littlehales, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. of Bicester, co. Oxford.

14. In Pope's Head alley, aged 64, Mr. Richard Evans, stock-broker.

15. Mrs. Hoole, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

Mrs. Catharine James, wife of Mr. James J. attorney, of Aylesbury.

16. Suddenly, James, 10th Lord Somerville, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. He succeeded his father, James, 1766; and is succeeded in title and estates by his nephew, son of his brother Hugh.

At his house near Dorking, aged 92, Jn. Eld, esq. of Seighford, co. Stafford. He belonged to a club, among whom he had obtained the name of *young Eld*.

At Chislehurst, in Kent, Mrs. Stone, wife of Richard S. esq.

At his house at Lambeth, John Hughes, esq. wholesale stationer.

After a short illness, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, head-master of St. Paul's school, in London, where he was on a visit, the Rev. William Sergrave, D.D. master of Pembroke-college, Oxford, and prebendary of Gloucester. He proceeded M. A. 1769; B. D. 1778; D. D. 1789; and succeeded the late Dr. Adams in the master-

ship of the college; and resigned the rectory of St. Aldate, Oxford, 1789; to which he had been presented 1774. He was struck with the palsy at an examination in St. Paul's school, of which he never recovered.

After two days illness, aged 104, Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, farmer, of Great Saxham.

At Wisbech, in his 82<sup>d</sup> year, William Coleback, gent.

17. Suddenly, Mrs. Symonds, of Fleet-street, near the Temple.

19. In Doctors Commons, George Harris, D. C. L. son of Dr. John H. bishop of Landaff, chancellor of the dioceses of Durham, Hereford, and Landaff, and commissary of Essex, Herts, and Surrey. He has left a large fortune, which he has chiefly bequeathed to public charities, 10,000l. to the Westminster Lying-in hospital, donations equally liberal to several others, and the residue (supposed to be 40,000l.) to St. George's hospital.

Suddenly, of a rheumatic spasm, aged 26, the Lady of John Pardoe, esq. of Bedford-row.

20. At Welling, in Kent, Mr. Benjamin Winckworth, flour-factor.

23. In an advanced age, at Clapham, Robert Lovelace, esq. formerly a partner in the house of Child and Co. bankers.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTION.

1795. **R**ICHARD GLODE, esq. Sheriff of London, knighted.

Dec. 2. Isaac Pennington, M. D. Regius professor of physick at Cambridge, knighted.

1796. Jan. 16. Major-general his Royal Highness Prince Edward, K. G. appointed lieutenant-general in the army.

21. Right Rev. William Foster, D. D. bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, translated to the bishoprick of Clogher, *viz* Hotham, dec.; Right Rev. and Hon. Charles Brodrick, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, to the bishoprick of Kilmore; and Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. dean of Armagh, promoted to the bishoprick of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

Feb. 26. John Williams Hughes, of Tre-gy, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Caermarthen, *viz* John Martin, esq.

27. John Earl of Bute, his Majesty's ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Catholic King, created a Viscount, Earl, and Marquis of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the titles of Viscount Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight, Earl of Windsor, and Marquis of the county of Bute.

David Smyth, of Methven, esq. one of the ordinary lords of session, appointed one of his Majesty's commissioners of justiciary in Scotland.

Allen Macdonochie, esq. appointed one of the ordinary lords of session in Scotland.

March 11. Robert Liston, esq. appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and



and Edward Thornton, esq. appointed secretary of legation to the said States.

12. Richard Earl Howe, admiral of the White, appointed admiral of the fleet, and general of his Majesty's marine forces, both *vice* Forbes, dec.

15. Alexander Lord Bridport of the kingdom of Ireland, K. B. appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also, lieutenant of the navies and seas of the kingdom of Great Britain, *vice* Earl Howe.

Hon. William Cornwallis, appointed rear-admiral of Great Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and also, rear-admiral of the navies and seas of the kingdom of Great Britain, *vice* Lord Bridport.

Sir Edward Pellew, of Trevery, co. Cornwall, knt. captain in the royal navy, created a baronet.

19. William Lloyd, of Cumbushon, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Merioneth, *vice* Sir Edward Price Lloyd, bart.

21. William Bellingham, esq. created a baronet, with remainder, in default of issue-male, to the heirs male of his father, Alan Bellingham, esq. of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, Ireland, dec. [This grant is a revival of an old English baronetage; and granted by his Majesty to him as being a direct lineal descendant of Sir James Bellingham, of Levens, in Westmorland; whose eldest son, Henry, was (in the lifetime of his father) created a baronet by patent, in 1620.]

23. Wm. Watton, esq. F.A.S. knighted.

24. Samuel Lord Hood of the kingdom of Ireland, appointed master of his Majesty's hospital at Greenwich, co. Kent, and one of the commissioners or governors thereof, *vice* Palliser, dec.

26. Major-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, and commandant of the forces in the said island during the absence of the governor; *vice* Small, dec.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

*April.* NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. A Trip to Scarborough—The Doctor and Apothecary.
2. *Vortigern*—My Grandmother.
4. School for Scandal—Harlequin Captive.
5. First Love—The Doctor and Apothecary.
6. The Plain Dealer—The Prize.
7. Love for Love—My Grandmother.
8. The Wheel of Fortune—No Song No
9. Isabella—The Spoil'd Child. [Supper.
11. Macbeth—Harlequin Captive.
12. Alexander the Great—The Spoil'd Child
13. *The Smugglers*—The Critick—The Wedding Day.
14. Jane Shore—The Prize.
15. The Country Girl—The Smugglers.
16. Isabella—Ditto.
18. Coriolanus—The Citizen.
19. The Smugglers—The Pannel—My Grandmother. [glers.
20. *Almeyda, Queen of Granada*—The Smug-
- 21, 22, 23. Ditto—Ditto.
25. Romeo and Juliet—The Sultan.
26. The Heiress—The Wedding-Day.
27. The Gamester—The Smugglers.
28. Romeo and Juliet—The Prize.
29. Hamlet—The Wedding Day.
30. *Mahmoud*—All the World's a Stage.

*April.* COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The First Part of King Henry the Fourth—St. Patrick's Day.
2. The Lie of the Day—Lock and Key—Harlequin's Treasure.
4. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
5. Fontainebleau—British Fortitude and Hi-

bernian Friendship—The Irishman in London. [Treasure.

6. The Way to Get Married—Harlequin's
7. The Lie of the Day—Lock and Key—Ditto. [tisement.
8. The Mysteries of the Castle—A Diver-
9. *The Lad of the Hills; or, The Wicklow Gold Mine*—Crotchet Lodge.
11. Ditto—Harlequin's Treasure.
12. The Travellers in Switzerland—Arrived at Portsmouth—Follies of a Day.
13. The Lad of the Hills—Modern Antiques.
14. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
15. Inkle and Yarico—*The Point at Herqui; or, British Bravery Triumphant*—Three Weeks after Marriage.
16. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Oscar and Malvina.
18. The First Part of King Henry the Fourth—Harlequin's Treasure.
19. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—The Follies of a Day.
20. Every One has his Fault—Arrived at Portsmouth—The Maid of the Oaks.
21. The Way to Get Married—Oscar and Malvina.
22. Comedy of Errors—The Irish Mimick—Lovers' Quarrels—Point at Herqui
23. The Lad of the Hills—*The Doldrum*;
25. King Lear—Ditto. [or, 1803.
26. Zorinski—Lock and Key. [Doldrum.
27. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The
28. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
29. The Woodman—The Prisoner at Large.
30. Artaxerxes—The Doldrum.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 26, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	260	50 and 60	121
Males	995	Males	985		5 and 10	91	60 and 70	104
Females	884	Females	909		10 and 20	55	70 and 80	109
Whereof have died under two years old 660					20 and 30	105	80 and 90	43
					30 and 40	174	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	149	100	
Peck Loaf 3s. 3d.								

Peck Leaf 35. 3d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1796.

No.	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	3perCt. Scrip.	4perCt. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn. 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Port. Tickets.
27	Sunday																			
28	Sunday																			
29	176 1754 1754		69 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 69 a <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 69 a <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 100 100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			217 216 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 216 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 dif. 3 3				5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> dif. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 dif. 22 21				10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr. 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> pr.		
30	176 1754 1754				100 100 100			216 215 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 215 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20				10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		
31	1754				100			215 215 215	5			69	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6						
1	Sunday				100			216 215 215	4				5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
2	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12				6		
3	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
4	175 1744 1744				100 100 100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
5	175 1744 1744				100 100 100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
6	1744 1744 1744				100 100 100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
7	1744				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
8	1744				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
9	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
10	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
11	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
12	1674				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
13	1674				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
14	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
15	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
16	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
17	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
18	169				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
19	169				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
20	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
21	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
22	1684				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
23	1674				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
24	Sunday				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
25	1644				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						
26	1644				100			216 215 215					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10						

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
M. P. A.—Telegr.  
Morning Advert.  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath's, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CA. BRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry



MAY, 1796.

## CONTAINING

Cambridg  
Doncaster 2  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
LEICESTER  
Lewes Leeds 2  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD 2  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury 2  
Stafford  
Stratford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
YORK 3

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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1796.
Apr	0	0	0			May	0	0	0		
27	46	56	44	30,25	fair	12	49	60	46	29,70	show er
28	51	66	52	,00	fair	13	51	56	47	,50	show. & thun.
29	53	64	49	29,65	fair	14	47	55	47	,85	fair
30	52	63	48	,18	showery	15	47	60	44	,96	showery
M. 1	51	60	47	,25	showery	16	45	52	44	30,12	showery
2	48	58	45	,36	fair	17	46	52	46	,22	fair
3	45	49	44	,65	rain	18	51	65	51	,18	fair
4	40	51	41	,00	cloudy	19	54	67	53	,04	fair
5	40	47	42	,87	fair	20	56	67	54	29,99	fair
6	42	53	47	,88	rain	21	54	55	46	,82	showery
7	45	61	45	,92	fair	22	47	59	47	,95	showery
8	46	59	46	,56	rain	23	48	60	47	30,10	fair
9	47	62	45	,66	showery	24	50	57	47	,18	fair
10	46	64	52	,77	showery	25	49	63	54	29,92	fair
11	53	65	50	,74	showery	26	53	69	53	,97	cloudy

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	SSE moderate	29,60	54	50	49	51	50	14 1.3	showers
2	SSE moderate	80	56	54	53	56	53	.5	clear and pleasant
3	N calm	30, 3	58	52	4	58	57	.7	showers, clear and sun
4	SE calm	8	58	52	5	53	53	.7	clear and sun, white clouds, sun
5	SE calm	10	60	44	57	70	61	.9	sun A.M. overcast P.M.
6	SE calm	13	55	42	44	55	62	2.6	black clouds
7	SE calm	14	54	42	42	65	56	.8	black clouds
8	S calm	22	52	42	42	70	61	.7	black clouds
9	N calm	8	50	43	42	46	43	.7	
10	E calm	29,97	50	43	43	48	45	.6	
11	W calm	99	50	45	43	45	43	.6	
12	NE calm	90	50	45	45	46	44	.6	overcast
13	SE calm	30, 8	52	46	45	68	59	.7	sun, white clouds
14	W gentle	8	54	46	46	65	52	.6	sun and white clouds, mizzly A. M.
15	W gentle	10	54	48	48	48	48	.1	[sun P. M.]
16	NW moderate	8	55	50	5	60	54	.0	fair day, rain at night
17	W calm	4	56	50	50	52	50	1.8	but little sun
18	SW calm	4	57	54	54	62	56	.8	sun, a heavy fog in the evening
19	SW calm	6	54	46	47	46	44	.9	after the fog dispersed, clear sky and
20	S brisk	29,98	58	52	50	70	61	2.5	cloudless sky, sun [sun
21	SE brisk	85	59	53	50	74	63	3.1	cloudy P.M.
22	NNE calm	30, 3	62	56	54	77	68	.0	white clouds
23	SSW calm	0	60	56	5	60	58	2.7	shower at night
24	NW brisk	29,94	57	49	49	63	53	.9	clouds A.M. clear P.M.
25	NW calm	30,18	56	46	46	69	52	.9	clear sky
26	SE calm	28	54	45	45	70	53	.9	clear sky
27	SE calm	17	56	49	47	74	58	3.0	clouds
28	S calm	29,82	58	54	53	55	54	2.8	mizzly rain
29	NW gentle	50	57	4	47	47	46	.5	mizzly P.M.
30	E gentle	43	56	49	50	5	48	.6	showers

1. The damson, four vine, and Orleans plum, bloom.—2. Thunder and lightning with a heavy shower.—3. Hop-buds appear. Liquorice breaks ground.—4. May duke-cherry blooms.—5. Great Mogul plum blooms.—11. Elm foliates. Humble-bee foraging among the shrubs.—12. Vegetation has made no great progress for this last week, the air of the day being chill, and in the nights frost.—14. The beech has dropped its leaves, and the buds appear turgid.—16. The wild rose blooms.—17. Cut the first asparagus.—19. Green China pear blooms. Pansy flowers. The fog of last night and this morning so dense, although its continuance but about 12 hours, it added .004 to the rain-gauge. Spiders



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1796.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, April 30.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 A FTER so ample a detection having been made by Mr. Malone of the Shakspearian forgery, any additional observations may be deemed superfluous; yet, though the fraud has been discovered, the enquiries of curiosity remain unflinched.

Mr. Malone, p. 33 of his "Enquiry," says,

"From the time of Henry the Fourth I have perused, I will not say some hundred, but some thousand, deeds and other MSS, and I never once found the copulative *and* spelt as it is here [in Queen Elizabeth's letter to our Poet] with a final *e*."

The only instance where *ande* has occurred in my Manuscript researches was in a thin folio of Churchwardens Accounts belonging to the parish of St. Martin Outwich; where it occurs several times in a bill of dues, "fully concludedid, affyrmyde, ande decreid, by the consent of the moſte parte of the parishes of this parishe, at a vestere holden the xxjth daye of Februarie, in yere of our Lorde gode M<sup>l</sup> vc. xlv. in the presens of Mr. Doctor Willſone, parſone," &c. &c.

In Harl. MSS. 2447, is an antient collection (on paper) of postils, or homilies, written t. Edw. V. and Hen. VII. These have the Saxon contraction for *th*; and the *d* in *and* being written with a curl, Mr. Wanley, in the account of its contents, reads it *ande*; from which the Shakspearian fabricator may probably have derived

the terminating letter which accompanies this word nearly throughout the Miscellaneous Papers (and is alike written by Queen Elizabeth, our Poet, and his noble patron), without having previously searched the MS. in question.

To the small-hand writers mentioned by Mr. M. at p. 125, n. 67, why not add Stow and Norden; to the Black-letter labours of the first of whom few of the investigators of the Antiquities of our metropolis stand unindebted?

Richard Cowley, a low actor, who played the part of Verges in *Much ado about Nothing*, if we may give credit to these new-discovered documents, was Shakspeare's bosom-friend; accordingly, we have a curious letter from him, dated "Marche nynthe" in an unknown year, and addressed

"To Maſterre Richard Cowleye, dwellinge atte oune Maſterre Holliss, a drapperre, in the Watlynge-streete, Londonne."

In 1597 this Richard Cowlye appears to have lived at "Allins," a large house on the South side of Holliwell-street, Shoreditch, inhabited by a person of the same name, by whom it was divided into several tenements; whence, on May 8th that year, Cuthbert, the son of our Richard Cowlye, was baptized. In 1599 he had another son, Richard, baptized from Halliwell on April 29th; and, on September 28th, 1616 Elizabeth, his wife, was buried (probably) "*from*" (the same house in) "*Halliwell-street*."

Hence I think it not improbable that he might have resided in the parish

ders busied in hanging their webs on the bushes. The fog begins to dissipate about nine A.M. and which the power of the sun soon dispersed.—22. Cuckoo sings. Sowed barley. Lime-tree foliates.—24. Swallow appears; seen at Warrington the 18th. Siberian crab in full bloom.—26. Wasp appears.—27. Began to set winter potatoes.—28. Lylac blooms.

The rains at the conclusion of the month have come very seasonably; not that vegetation was stopped. The meadows and pastures appear uncommonly verdant, the wheats luxuriant, and bloom upon the fruit-trees abundant. Whatever may be the prospects for peace, there appear great signs of approaching plenty.

Fall of rain by Carey's rain-gauge, 1 inch .049. Evaporation, 3 inches 7-10ths.  
 Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.



rish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, together with his contemporaries Tarleton and the Burbages, from the time of his commencing player.

Mr. Malone, at p. 145, saith, "to talk of ANNA Hatherewaye in 1582, is truly ridiculous." I have, however, since the writing of the above, met with one solitary instance of *Anna*, in the Parish Register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, *anno* 1613.

"Aged 30, *Anna* . . . . . one of the nunnes maides of St. Mary Spittle, buried y<sup>e</sup> 20 of October."

It is far from improbable, however, that this might be the mistake of an ignorant parish-clerk for *Hannab*; but, how to account for "*one of the nunnes maides of ST. MARY SPITTLE*," I am entirely at a loss. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

IN Mr. Ireland's Picturesque "Views on the Upper, or Warwickshire, Avon," dated May 7, 1795, is the following *Avant-Courier* to the writings of late attributed to Shakspeare:

"He has the means, and it is his intention, to lay before the publick, a variety of authentic and important documents respecting the private and public life of this wonderful man: one of his most affecting and admired tragedies, written with his own hand, and differing in various particulars of much curiosity and interest from any edition of that work now extant; and, at a future day, to present a picture of that mind, which no one has yet ever presumed to copy, an entire drama! yet unknown to the world, in his own hand-writing."

I send you the above quotation, Mr. Urban, without any comment.

Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

BY an error of the press, one of the corrections of the "Vindication of Shakspeare," which I sent you last month, could not be understood. The reference was to p. 229, where Henry, Prince of Wales, is said to have had but one Christian name; whereas, in truth, as appears from a passage in Camden's Remains, 4to, 1605, which had escaped me, he was baptized by the names of Henry-Frederick.

As I have thus once more had occasion to say a word on this subject, and I am desirous of giving *as little trouble as may be* to whoever may answer the "Vindication" (if at the end of eight weeks an Answer shall come

into the field), I beg leave to add a few more corrections.

P. 96, l. 2, *Corippeaus*, r. *Coryphaeus*; p. 138, l. 5, from the bottom, for *Chinse* r. *Chinese*; p. 189, l. 2, for *have* r. *haue*; and, in p. 190, l. 10, the same correction should be made. In p. 193, l. 8 and 10, the word *and* is twice printed by the mistake of the compositor, instead of the abbreviation &. P. 338, n. for *Anderfoen* *alls* (the letters having been misplaced at the press) r. *Anderson calls*.

In p. 79 I have expressed a doubt concerning the antiquity of the word *excellence*, as applied to written compositions, but lately have found reason to believe that this word was thus used in Shakspeare's time. E. M.

Mr. URBAN, May 17.

THE account of the origin and progress of Annual Registers, extracted from the Analytical Review, is, as far as it goes, highly entertaining and interesting; but, it certainly would have been more so, had your materials enabled you to supply your readers with a few more particulars as well as dates. "The present State of Europe," in 4to, I think, commenced in July, 1690. Some of your readers, perhaps, would be good enough to tell you how long that work was continued. I have 21 volumes, which conclude 1710; but, I conceive that my set is by no means complete.

At what time "The present State of Great Britain" commenced, and at what time it ended, I do not know. These particulars will, I make no doubt, be supplied by some of your numerous readers.

The work published in volumes by Salmon I conceive to have for its title, "A complete History of Europe." As an annual publication, it began with the year 1701. To what length it lasted I cannot say; I have by me the volume for 1712; but farther I cannot inform you.

Although it assumed the shape, in 1701, of an annual publication, it was by no means a new work, but a continuation of the History of the former century, which was published in a very irregular manner; for, in 1698 appeared a volume of "A complete History of Europe, from the Beginning of the Treaty of Nimeguen, 1676, to the Conclusion of the Peace at Reswick, 1697;" in 1705 appeared two volumes,



volumes, beginning with the year 1600, and ending 1642; and, in 1706, two more volumes, which brought the work up to the year 1676.

The introduction to the "Complete History" for 1701, begins thus:

"Having already written the History of Europe, from the Beginning of the Treaty of Nimeguen to the Conclusion of the Peace at Reswick, *continued the same, by three several editions, to the end of the last century,*" &c.

I should be glad to be informed whether, or no any such publication is extant. If it be, whether by *three several editions* is to be understood three separate volumes, one for each year; as, from the annual publication which was then going on, it seems likely that we are so to understand it.

You will pardon me also for requesting the favour of some of your correspondents to inform us respecting the "History of the Works of the Learned"—how many volumes it was comprized in; and in what year it ended. I have it from the beginning, but only 12 volumes. It began with January, 1699; and the 12th volume closed the year 1710. Any particulars respecting so extensive a Review, as also its character, could not but be very acceptable to your readers.

It is much to be lamented that we have no where preserved a regular, and, I might also call it, a chronological account of political periodical publications; such as, in later times, "The Craftsman," &c. A work of this sort, specifying the object for which the several works were undertaken, the progress they made, the supposed authors as far as they were found out, &c. would by no means be an invaluable acquisition to the Historian if well executed. From the better description of these much entertaining and useful information may be collected; and, after the heat of the moment has subsided, I see no harm that could arise from such an enumeration. Some little has been done of late years by your friend Mr. Nichols on this head; but, the nature of the works which he has edited would not permit of so ample an account as we might wish to see even of the works which he has noticed: many there are which could not come within the limits of his publications. The publick are highly indebted to him for what he has done. The present age have abundant reason

to feel their obligations to him for the endeavour he has made to explain much of the history of the periodical writers of the first part of the present century. From his labours much may be still expected; and one cannot altogether give up the idea of assistance which he may receive from his intelligent correspondents.

Permit me, before I finish this hasty letter, to regret that we have no where preserved an account of the indefatigable Salmon, who is alluded to in the letter which has occasioned the present trouble I am giving you. The authors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" have passed him over without notice. And, indeed, I do not find any particulars of him except in a note to Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 638: he is mentioned accidentally there in noticing his elder brother. By that account it should seem that he was born somewhere about 1674, as we might suppose his elder brother to enter at college about 17. If so, his labours commenced at a very early age.

I make no apology to you for sending you these observations and suggestions. It is possible that I may here mistake the work alluded to (under the name of "The History of Europe") in the Analytical Review; but, as the writer there seems to speak only from recollection, and a work so correspondent in date and description, with a title so little differing, was before me, I strongly inclined to think that it was only an inaccuracy very natural to any person who wrote from recollection. The Salmon alluded to is, I conclude, the Thomas Salmon above referred to.

A COUNTRY QUIDNUNC.

MR. URBAN, May 20.

BY inserting in your Magazine the following extract of a letter from a friend, on reading Bishop Hurd's Life of Bishop Warburton, and the Rev. Mr. Jones's Life of Bishop Horne, you will, I am persuaded, entertain many of your readers; and you will oblige yours, &c. I E.

"— On reading the separate Lives, what must obviously occur to every one, that two men, both of celebrity of talent, both labouring for the bread that perisheth not, should, in the distribution of their heavenly food, have so differed in the quality of the ingredients. In the one, however, not to abandon the metaphor, may there not be concerned an attempt to mix



the bread upon earth? In the other, an anxiety of expectation to catch it as it descended from heaven? The one, armed *cap-à-pie*, sallied forth a theological knight-errant to defend the pilgrim on his road; the other, waiting in the most perilous paths, was ever ready with affectionate remonstrance to warn him of the dangers of the way. If you submitted not to the protecting shield of the one, he would sometimes even turn his spear against you: if you listened not to the kind advice of the other, he would seize some more favourable moment to steal into a heart that he was desirous of winning to his cause. Like a flitting meteor, the Bishop of Gloucester is darting here and there, and misleading by his dazzling brilliancy: like a mild and benignant star always illuminating the horizon, the Bishop of Norwich uniformly guides us through the gloom and darkness that will hang over the scenes of our earthly journey. Both were men of great literary attainments, and both employed them in defending the general cause of Christianity. But one says, you *shall* believe it, because, as *rational* beings, it is your duty; the other says, you *ought* to believe it, because, as frail and helpless ones, it is your *dearest interest*. Both also embraced some particular opinions, which, at different times, and on various occasions, they were called upon to support; so that *here* they stand upon the same ground of comparison. But, in the writings of the one, you find a vigour of intellect pressing his argument on every side, and *proposing* and *deciding* at the same instant: in those of the other, you discover a comprehensive mind fully embracing its object, yet hiding, as it were, its own powers, and fairly stating the question between God and man to leave the judgement free; and, whilst Warburton, like a literary Goliath, is defying to combat a whole host of enemies, Horne goes from rank to rank to stop animosity, and bear God's commission to the heart. Warburton sustains his opinion as one who was qualified to teach others. Horne delivers his sentiments with the humility of one who seems desirous of being taught himself. The one viewed the Old Testament through the medium of critical sagacity; the other examined it with the faithful eye of Christian penetration. Thus, whilst one amused himself on the surface, the other was exploring the depths; and, whilst one was busy in describing the outside of the casket, the other was anxious to unlock it, and bring forth to view the pearl of great price. In short, when you take up the works of the one, you admire and wonder; when you peruse the writings of the other, you adore and believe; the one surprises, the other comforts, you; and, on laying down the separate Lives of these two Bishops, as given to us with all the

zeal and all the predilection of the warmest friendship, we cannot want a more decisive testimony of their respective merits and utility than is given us by the learned advocate of one of them. And, whilst the Divine Legation of Moses is held forth to the world as a work of which the most learned men of their age (Lowth and Secker) were incompetent to judge, we will appeal to the Comment on the Psalms, beaming with the light of truth, which every one can see, and the vital influence of which every one can feel, for the decision of posterity."

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

I AM willing to attempt the rescue of a character, of which it seems at least doubtful whether, having been originally consigned to contempt through the prejudice and envy of contemporaries, it may not have been handed down with obloquy through a lazy and unexamined admission of their assertions. The person I allude to is Sylvanus Morgan, at least the *nominal* author of "the Sphere of Gentry." The real writer has been supposed to have been Edward Waterhouse: and that Waterhouse gave his assistance, and perhaps furnished some entire parts, is probable. Still, I believe that the principal, and certainly the most useful, parts were Morgan's, and that he had the whole conduct of the work. The book is by no means so contemptible as it has been represented; and many portions of it, particularly the list of Queen Elizabeth's knights, and (as Mr. Dallaway acknowledges) Camden's grants of arms, and several genealogical sketches, are extremely curious. It cannot be denied that they are mixed with a large alloy of pedantic jargon and fanciful allusion. But how few heraldical treatises of this and preceding periods are free from it! Are any but Wytley, Spelman, and Byshe?

It seems that the Heralds, who from apparent motives of interest have never quietly endured the publication of the *Arcana* of their science, determined, if possible, to discredit him; and, therefore, the opinions of Walker and Dugdale, and of A. Wood, who copied from them, are very suspicious authorities. Against these I shall now bring the judgement of one of their own fraternity, John Gibbon, Bluemantle (author of the book on *Blazonry*) whose copy of the "Sphere of Gentry" being now in my possession,



from the MS additions of his own hand-writing I transcribe the following curious notices:

"I, Johan Gybbon, was very well acquainted with Sylvanus Morgan. Hee was a witty man, full of fancy, very agreeable company, and lived very credibly. Hee lies buried in Saint Barthlemew's, behind the Exchange; and, though hee received some affronts from the Herald's Office, Sir George Mackenzie, in his excellent Booke of Heraldry, quotes him with applause." Joh. Gybbon.

In another place he says,

"I acknowledge Morgan to have had a rich genius, and a great inclination to armoriall matters."

Opposite to Morgan's portrait, æt. 41, by R. Gaywood, which forms a part of the frontispiece, is the following:

"This counterstanding cutt of Morgan, extremely like him as hee was anno 1664. Hee dyed 27 of March, about noone, 1693, aged 73 and about a weeke over. Hee was the prince of armes-painters. And, 2d of April following, dyed Paine Fisher\*, the prince of English-Latin poets, between 3 and 4 in the afternoone. They were both my great acquaintance. Johan, Gybbon, Servant at Armes, B. M."

Now follow some verses from a MS leaf of the book, which

"Have relation to Sylvanus Morgan's Armilogia, to which Garter and Norroy gave licences (drollish, jocular, and abusive), and he was so crafty as to print them at the latter end of his booke, where nobody would look for them. But, to say the truth, the booke is full of many remarkable fancies and allusions.

Quis dicere contra  
Ingenium quicquid? Quicquid et invidia?  
Johan Gybbon, B. M."

"The vindicative mood,  
shewing a reason,  
true or false,  
why the author  
printed  
the licence.

True, thou art mad.—False.—'Twas for want of wit [it.—

To write a book.—'I was they that licenc'd  
They did it right.—'Tis false; they did it wrong.—

The right to *Heraulds* always did belong.—  
Boswell† did write of Heraldry; and then  
The King‡ of Armes was King of English men;

\* Who was he?

† Office offended at Boswell's Heraldry, Anno 1597.

‡ Sir G. Dethick, vide p. 41.

And pleasant vanities on all he writ, [wit  
Yet wrong'd the *authour*, 'cause he wanted  
To print a book with licence from above,  
What was his calling, yet had leave from  
Jove. [why?

Brookes could not brook *Britannia*; ask you  
Camden, a painter's son, writ *Herauldry*;  
Though, I have heard it said, it may appear  
*Britannia* ha'nt the faults of *Warwickshire*\*.  
Vincent doth *Rouge-rose* prick; *Rougecroix*

cross him; [fin,  
Both print their books†; but both are full of  
As painters be; but, if the king exalt us,  
We're then call'd *Heraulds*, *quasi*, HERUS

ALTUS, [thee;  
That is, High Masters, that must license  
Without two kings thy book could ne'er be  
free. [low

If the old Greeks, like them, would not al-  
Ought that was new, what shall be antient  
now?

Upon whose works might we safely look  
To read, and con it as a *classick* book?  
Painters, to be reveng'd, have found a way,  
To right the *Heraulds* wronging *the Display*;  
Joyning with Printers‡ ere their act of doom  
Could nip the *Heraulds* buds so in the bloom.  
Thou art not wise, but just, by this I know,  
To print their sence, since they would have  
it so:

'Twas wisely done, thou hadst a just intent,  
Lest thou shoulds wrong an act of parlia-  
ment. [plain

But there's no treason in thy book; 'tis  
Thou needs no licence; give them theirs againe  
I hate such kindness as offends, and his  
§ That draws my picture uglier than it is,  
Though gayly drest; I value not a ruff  
The gaudy praises that must make me blush;  
And dread to have my name bedawb'd on  
paper,

Fit but to light tobacco-pipes and taper,  
Or else to wrap up wares of little price  
In chandlers shops; at best but plumbs and  
Adieu all *writing books*, if so be that [spice;  
I pine when hiss'd, or, when I'm *bumm'd*,  
grow fat"

The monumental plate of Thomas  
Waterhouse, enquired for by Anti-  
quariolus, p. 301, is in Morgan's  
"Sphere of Gentry," p. 70. The  
other, of Gilbert Waterhouse, is in  
the same work, lib. iii. p. 82. F \* S.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

THE two elegant compositions by  
the late Mr. Bishop, mentioned

\* This, I presume, alludes to Dugdale's  
History of that county. EDIT.

† "Brookes writ against Camden, and  
Vincent against Brookes"

‡ "Gwillim's Display spoiled between a  
Printer and a Painter."

§ "English Horace, published by Mr.  
A. B" [rome].



in p. 994, col. 2, of your last volume, are inserted in your "entertaining Miscellany" for 1780: the Knife in p. 291; the Ring in p. 337: but they are both incorrectly copied.

It may not be amiss to refer your biblical readers to pp. 215, 216, of your volume for 1777, for a full and able defence of the common reading of 1 Tim. iii. 16: on which the observation of Macknight is brought forward in p. 194 of your current volume.

P. 203, col. 2, l. 56, read "459, 460."

P. 222, col. 2. As to Mr. Byres, your volume for 1792, p. 201, col. 2. and p. 317, col. 2, may be consulted for farther information.

P. 235. An ample account of the first article in your "Index Indicativus" is given in pp. 456—460 of your volume for 1791.

P. 259, col. 1, l. 7, read "Alban." Other anonymous publications, as well as the "Heroic Epistle" alluded to in col. 2, l. 63, 64, are also ascribed, with equal probability, in pp. 885, 886, of your volume for 1792, to "one of our best modern poets." Has he ever disclaimed them?

P. 290, col. 1, l. *ante*p. The custom here mentioned is not peculiar to Queen's college.

P. 349, col. 1, l. 61, read "Cornwell."

P. 357, col. 2, l. 18, erase "late."  
Yours &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

**C**AN give no farther information either to Anacharsis or to E. I. about Bishop Taylor, but would recommend to them to write to the representatives of R. N. at Liverpool.

You may assure your respectable correspondent E. E. A. p. 284, that he has not given the least, or the most distant, offence to A. U. by anything that he has written upon the subject of Mr. Hutchinson. A. U. may still retain his opinion relative to Natural Religion; but, lest any thing he says should be misunderstood, or misinterpreted by unbelievers or Deists, or afford them any handle to confirm them in their false doctrines and sentiments, I have recommended to A. U. not to pursue this subject farther in your Monthly Repository, being well assured of the orthodoxy and the great regard which both these gentlemen bear

to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and how zealous they both are to teach and to preach the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. C.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

**I**N a poem just published, intituled, "The Influence of Domestic Attachment with Respect to Home," the Wykehamist boy, who is said to have composed the *Dulce Domum*, is thus pleasingly described:

And see in durance the fast-fading boy  
'Midst Wykeham's walls his dulcet for-  
rows heave;

Fled are his fairy dreams of homely joy.

Ah! frowns too chilling, that his soul  
bereave.

Of all that frolic fancy long'd to weave  
In his paternal woods! His hands he wrings  
In anguish! Yet some balm his sorrows  
leave

To soothe his fainting spirit, as he sings,  
And suits to every sigh the sweetly-warb-  
ling strings.

O! he had notch'd, unweeting of distress,  
The hours of schoolboy toil! Nor irk-  
some flew [was less!

The moments—for, each morn, his score  
Visions of vacant home yet brighter grew;  
When, lo! stern fate obscur'd the blissful  
view: [fields (he cries),

Droops his sick heart. And "ah! dear  
Ye bloom no more! Dear native fields  
adieu!" [Echo sighs;

"Home, charming home," full plaintive  
And to his parting breath the dulcet mur-  
mur dies.

Prefixed to this poem (which is most elegantly printed), is the following Son-  
net by Miss Seward:

To the Author, on his Poem on Local At-  
tachment.

O! thou, whose genius, in the colours clear  
Of Lyric grace and Philosophic art,  
Traces the sweeten feelings of the heart,  
Scorn for thy Muse the envy-sharpen'd spear  
In darkness thrown, when, shielded by  
desert,

She seeks the immortal fane. To Virtue dear,  
Thy verse esteeming, feeling minds impart  
Their vital smile, their consecrating tear.

Fancy and Judgement view with gracious  
eyes

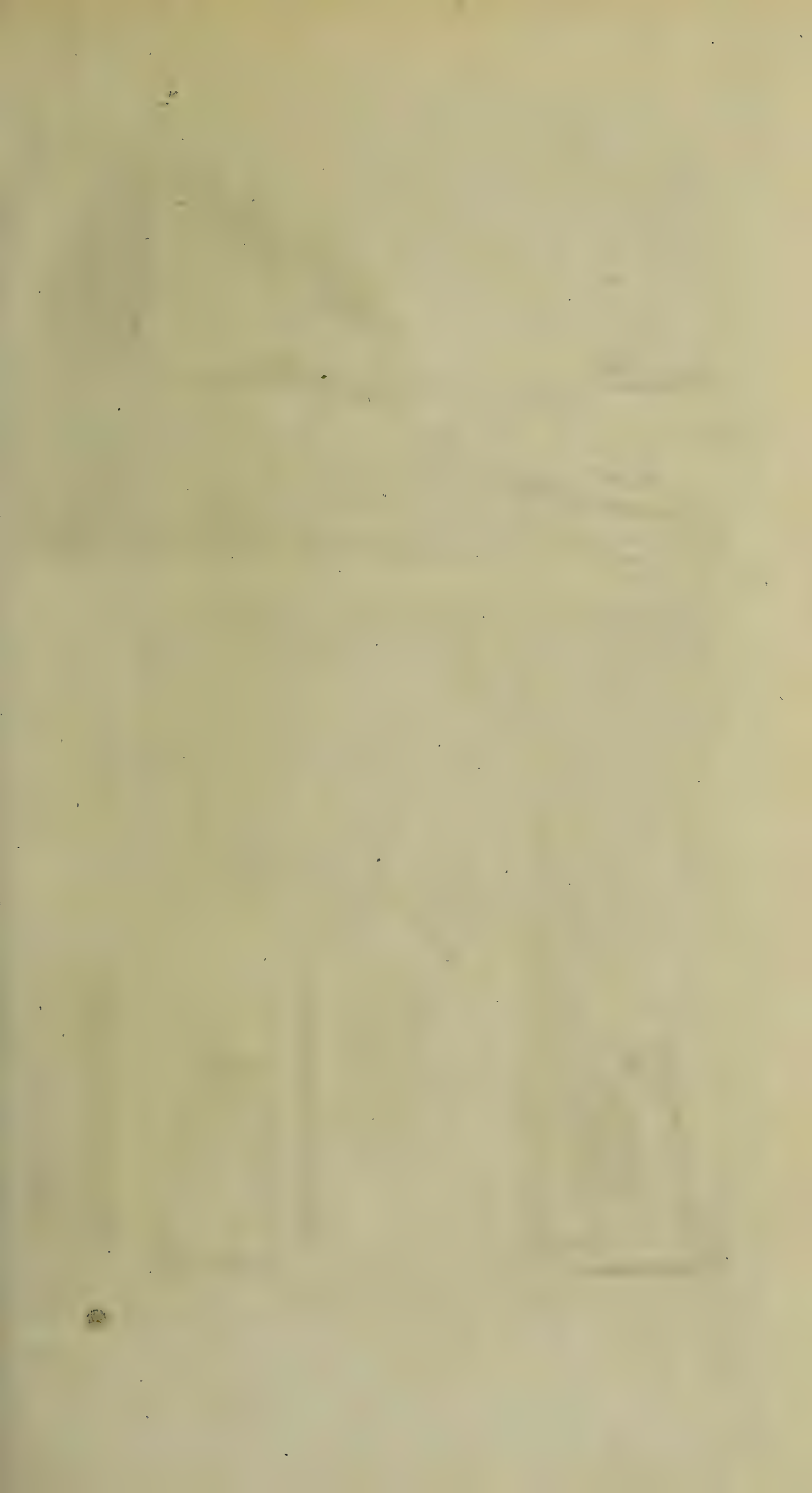
Its kindred tints, that paint the silent power  
Of local objects, deed of high emprise  
To prompt; while their delightful spells re-  
store

The precious vanish'd days of former joys,  
By Love or Glory wreath'd with many a  
flower.

Yours, &c.

L. O.  
Mr.









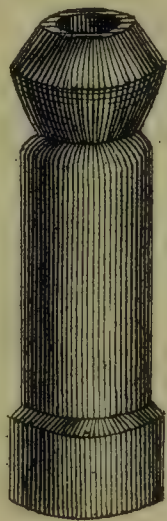
J. Del. Sept. 10 1795.



J.P. Del. 1794.

East End of St. Alkmund's Church Salop.

Font at  
Middleton





Mr. URBAN, *March 4.*

MIDDLETON lies in the rape of Arundel, and hundred of Avisa-ford; is bounded on the South by the sea; the situation is flat, but dry and pleasant. The parish contains only a few scattered farm-houses and cottages; the soil a rich strong loam, bearing great crops of wheat. When the tide is out they dig chalk on the sea-beach. The chalk appears to lie in a narrow vein, from two to ten feet under the surface of the earth. The living is a rectory in the deanry of Arundel, valued in the King's Books at *gl. ros. rod.*: the present incumbent, the Rev. — Durnford. The church stands on a low earthy cliff against the sea, and appears to have contained a nave, chancel, and South aisle, divided from the nave by four pointed arches. The font is of an uncommon form. Monuments there are none. Great part of the chancel, and all the South aisle, is demolished. What was the occasion of the demolition of the South aisle I could not learn. From a Gothic door-way, built in one of the arches, it should seem to have been destroyed a great number of years, apparently long before the sea made its encroachments so near; which on this coast gains on the land in a rapid manner: it has devoured the church-yard, with great part of the chancel, and threatens the whole fabrick, which, from the ruinous and desolate situation it is in, appears to be irreparably hastening to its total dissolution. Tradition reports the parish to have extended near two miles to the South. Certain it is, a large tract of land has been swallowed up. On the South side of the church is a remarkably large ivy stem, whose spreading foliage nearly covers the South and West sides of the roof.

The sketch that accompanies this (*pl. I. fig. 1*) was taken from the S.E. In the first distance is seen the signal-house, with Bogner, and the peninsula of Selsea beyond, with the Isle of White hills in the back-ground. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Mar. 19.*  
THE inclosed drawing represents the East end of the old church of St. Alkmond, Shrewsbury, taken down in 1794; which I shall be glad to see engraved (*fig. 2*) to accompany the following monumental inscriptions, co-  
GENT. MAG. *May, 1796.*

pied from brass plates, &c. in the above church, in 1790, long before the ravages complained of\* by your correspondent \*\*, LXI. p. 1086. The plates belonging to the Pontesbury family, and those of Higgins, Barker, &c. were loose, and thrown behind a chest in the sextry. I am happy it is in my power to send the following in addition to those you have published. Monumental inscriptions are evidence; and those of a date prior to Parish-Registers are most essentially so, and ought to be carefully preserved: that they have on many occasions been instrumental in deciding the fate of property is well known.

Upon slips of brass that had gone round the verge of a stone; (the blanks are to shew the pieces lost):

Georgius Pontesburi, et Jana ux'  
----- filiarum Richardi Datley,  
de Pitchforde, armigeri, quæ fuit  
----- enter' ante' secundum  
voluntatem patris fieri fecit filius  
ejus Pontesbury, natus maximus a°  
MCCCCXXXIII.

On another:

Thomas Pontesbu', obiit a° d'ni  
MCCCCXXIII.

On the back of Higgins's plate was this, in Roman capitals:

"Heare lyeth the body of THOMAS BENYON, draper, deceased the xxth of July, 1587.

"Heare lyeth ANNE BENYON, the wyfe of Thomas Benyon, deceased the xvth of June, 1638."

On a blue stone, near the chancel-steps, were the figures of a woman and her two husbands; at their feet the following inscription. The figures and inscription brass.

Hic jacent Joh'es Hervey et Joh'es Humfreston, burgenses ville Salopie, et Margeria uxor eor', et v'dict Joh'es Hervey obiit a° d'ni mill'o CCCCXX, et p'dict Joh'es Humfreston obiit ultimo die me's Marcii a° d'ni millo CCCC nonagesimo uno, ac eciam Margeria, uxor p'dictor', obiit . . . . . die mensis . . . . . a° d'ni mill'o quingentesimo. quor' animabus p'piciet' de' ame'.

\* Your correspondent says, "the plates were sold to a brazier by the churchwardens" I do not mean here, Mr. Urban, to justify their conduct; on the contrary, I think they acted very wrong: but, I dare say, had they known their intrinsic value, they would have carefully preserved them.

On



On a large stone on the North side the church, the letters arranged as under. The letters of this inscription are sunk in the stone; but the whole appears to have been covered with slips of brass, which undoubtedly contained one of later date.—At the head:

MARY, DOUGHTER TO THOMAS OTTELEY,

On the side:

GENT. AND WIFE TO RICHARD OWEN,  
MERCER, GENT. DECEASED A'NO D'NI  
1568.

On a blue stone near the font was a brass plate with the following, in Roman capitals:

"Here, in assurance of a joyful resurrection, lyeth the body of ANDREW STUDLEY, master of arte, and eldest sonne of Peter Studley, gent. who married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Humphre Owen, gent. and had issue by her 2 daughters, Elener and Mary, who departed this life ye 17<sup>th</sup> day of July, an'o D'ni 1628, the one and fortieth year of his age, in the feare of God and peace of conscience, ending a holy life w<sup>th</sup> a happy death."

On a brass plate, in Roman capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of RICHARD PROWDE, draper, husband of Alice Prowde, deceased the 25<sup>th</sup> day of Avgvst, 1608, and had issue 2 son'es, Richard and James; and 6 daughters, Ann, Mary, deceased, Elienor, Mary, Sara, Margaret."

As my intention was only to mention the inscriptions that are destroyed, I shall beg leave to observe, that the other monuments, tombstones, &c. (most of which are of more modern date), are placed in the new church and church-yard. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, B. M. Feb. 14.

AS in the monthly treat you provide for your readers you take care to suit every appetite, so the following may prove an agreeable dish for those who relish the extraordinary.

Yours, &c. S. A.

"The propositions of Captaine John Bulmer, in the Office of Assurance, London, for the blowing up of a boat and a man over London bridge.—In the name of God, Amen. John Bulmer, of London, esquire, master and surveieur generall of the king's majestie's mines royall and engines for waterworkes, propoundeth (by God's assistance), that he, the said John Bulmer, shall and will, at and in a flowing water, set out a boat or vessell with an engine floating, with a man or boy in and a-board the said boat, in the river of Thames, over against the Tower-wharf, or lower; which said boat, with the said man or boy in or a-board her, shall the

same tyde, before low-water againe, by art of the said John Bulmer, and helpe of the said engine, be advanced and elevated so high, as that the same shall passe and be delivered over London bridge, together with the said man or boy in and a-board her, and floate againe in the said river of Thames on the other side of the said bridge in safety. And the said John Bulmer, for him, his heires, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant and promise, that he, the said John Bulmer, shall and will performe and accomplish the premises within the space of one month next after he shall cause intimation to be given in to the Office of Assurance, London, that he is about, or intends, to put the same in practice; which intimation shall so by him be given at such time and so soone as the undertakers against him, wagering six for one, shall have deposited and left in the said office such a considerable summe of money as the said John Bulmer may compute will counter-vaille the charges of contriving the said boat and engine, and such other disbursements as shall arise and grow in prosecution of the said businesse. And he, the said John Bulmer, shall and will deposite his proportion of monies in the said office accordingly. And the said monies, so deposited by the said undertakers and the said Bulmer, shall remaine in the said office untill the said Bulmer shall either have accomplished the same, or the time expired for accomplishment thereof. And the said undertakers, and every of them, shall subscribe and underwrite such summe of money as they, or any of them, shall deposite, adventure, and wager, against the said Bulmer; which said monies, so deposited by the said undertakers and the said John Bulmer, shall be delivered to the said Bulmer (in case of performance of the premises), otherwise to the said undertakers. Dated the 6th of November, 1643.

"And all those that will bring in their monies into the office shall be there assured of their losse or gaine according to the conditions abovementioned."

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, May 9.

THERE are many of your readers to whom the following information will be very desirable; and, for this reason, I request the insertion of it the first opportunity. There is not through the whole vegetable kingdom a more beautiful, and in many species a rarer, tribe of plants than the ORCHIDIAE; and, amongst these, the *Ophrys Aranifera*, I believe, is generally allowed to be one of the scarcest and most uncommon. Mr. Relhan, in his *Flora Cantab.* mentions its growing



ing at Chelford, Abingdon, Hildersham, and Bartlow, in this county; but is never found in any of the foregoing places except *Hildersham*, and that in a chalk-pit about 9 miles from Cambridge. There are not above a dozen that will be seen at a time; and, on account of the scarcity of the plant, Botanists are particularly requested not to take above one, or, at *most*, two specimens. For the benefit of those who may not know this plant when they see it, I have annexed a classical description of it:

OPHRYS—*Nectario subtus subcarinato.*

*Aranifere*—*Caule pedali, quadrunciali, foliis alternis lanceolatis; corollæ petalo exteriori magno, patente, purpureamente, et hirsuto; filamentis brevissimis, antheris minimis et obscuris—nectarii labio humeris hirsutis.*

There are a few specimens of this species in our botanic garden, which Mr. Donne has taken great pains in procuring and preserving.

I am happy in having this opportunity of contradicting the assertion of *Botanicus*, p. 287, that Dr. Coyte was the first person who discovered the *Athamanta Libanosis* at the Chalk-pit Close, Cambridgeshire, since that celebrated Naturalist, Ray. The gentleman to whom this happy discovery is to be attributed is the Rev. James Plumtree, fellow of Clare-hall, in this university; a very learned and celebrated Botanist, who, in the year 1780, made a tour into Wales, and, during his botanical investigations, in the short period of a month, contributed more to the knowledge and advancement of this science than many others of known and distinguished abilities.

BOTANICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.

I BEG to address Mr. Hayley on his Life of Milton through your Publication. I have just closed a perusal of that Gentleman's Life of the exalted Poet, wherein I have found much to praise, and much to blame; particularly the latter, as it regards an undeserved attack on the literary character of Dr. Johnson. He is represented in this Life as a man whose mind was clouded with barbarous and unchristian prejudices towards the great Poet; as a man devoid of exquisite feeling and sentiment; in a word, he is made to appear as one of the most unfaith-

ful Biographers that ever wrote. I have again and again re-perused the great Moralists' Life of Milton, but I cannot see any just cause for Mr. Hayley's writing so detractingly of Dr. Johnson as a Critick. Dr. Johnson has done greater and more appropriate honour to the memory and genius of Milton than all the poets, admirers, and biographers, together. It was Dr. Johnson alone whose sublime genius and comprehensive mind could immortalize the Poet and himself by the most exquisitely moral and philosophical discrimination. He truly "reared a diadem of praise." The critique of Johnson, as a piece of most exalted and just composition, is entitled to equal fame and admiration as the *Paradise Lost*. Johnson too is as much the glory of England as Milton; and, great as the Poet is, he has not surpassed Johnson in the powers of genius and of mind.

Mr. Hayley appears to have written in the ardour of enthusiastic friendship, which occasionally hurries him to give ample scope to express the feelings of a mind incapable of holding friendship with Dr. Johnson. As a writer of morality and criticism Dr. Johnson has no competitor. Milton and Johnson (as is the case with thousands) differed widely on subjects of religion, education, and forms of government. Be it so. There follows no room for censure on either side by an indifferent person.

AN ADMIRER OF DR. JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, March 10.

THE portrait in your Magazine for January last, supposed to be that of Benvenuto Cellini, bears not the least resemblance to the print affixed to the first volume of his life, translated by Nugent; which is engraved by Collyer from a painting of Vasari, a contemporary of Cellini's. It may be said, as yours is a portrait of him when he was young; and Vasari's when he was old, that sometimes, in such cases, very little similarity can be seen; but shape is a characteristick wanting in yours, which it is not likely any difference of age should supply, viz. two large warts or moles on the nose. In Vasari's portrait the enterprising spirit of this wonderful genius is strongly marked in his features.

I bought Cellini's Life about five years ago out of the library of the late

Mr.



Mr. Clutterbuck, of Claverton-house, near this city; and, in one of the volumes, I found the following letter from the late Mr. Thomas Davies, author of the *Life of Garrick &c. &c.* The high terms in which he recommends it will probably induce some of your readers to procure the book; and those who are fond of the arts, and have not before seen it, will, I have no doubt, esteem themselves obliged to you for the recommendation. J. C.

"SIR, London, 29th May, 1771.

"I beg leave to send you one of the most extraordinary books published in any language; the *Life of Benvenuto Cellini*.

"Variety of adventures, anecdotes, singularity of character, and remarks upon several distinguished persons, make this book one of the most entertaining I ever read. If Mr. Clutterbuck should differ in opinion from me, I will take it back at any time; and am always his most obliged and obedient humble servant, THOMAS DAVIES.

"To Mr. CLUTTERBUCK."

Mr. URBAN, March 29.

I HAVE long expected to find in your Magazine some plan for the relief of the inferior Clergy. I am, though a pluralist, of that description. Having augmented by Queen Anne's bounty a small curacy of 15*l. per annum*, my diocesan insists upon my taking out a licence; which he also assures me will vacate a small vicarage, being upwards of 8*l. per annum* in the king's books. According to this decision, I must either resign the cure, or vacate the living, both of which I have possessed many years, and were held together till augmented. As I know many Gentlemen of the Law read your Magazine, I dare say, if you publish this, some of them will inform me, whether the statutes upon augmentation ought to be thus interpreted, as they neither require institution or induction, and the common law requires both, to a second benefice, to vacate a former one, observing institution alone not sufficient. If then a curacy is augmented, and only a licence taken out, how does that taking a licence vacate a living? Does a nomination vacate, or does taking a licence vacate? If taking a licence vacates; then taking a licence to any cure (if taken by a beneficed clerk) vacates his benefice. If a nomination vacates in one instance, why does it not vacate in another?

If it does not vacate in an appointment to a cure by a rector or vicar, why should it in appointment by a lay impropriator? My own idea is, that if, under the statute of George I. augmented cures are benefices, the incumbent should be inducted; but, as they have neither the privileges of rector or vicar, neither tithes, fees, or oblations, not even the bite of the church-yard, nor can they recover fees for setting up gravestones, what are the privileges that distinguish them from ordinary cures, and make them benefices? Though styled perpetual cures, an incumbent is removable, though not *ad libitum*, according to Burn.—Any gentleman, who will take the trouble of answering this, will much oblige

MANY OF THE CLERGY.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

IT is, I know, an old sarcastic remark, that commentators often see more in Homer than Homer ever dreamed of; yet, I cannot but think that several beautiful and refined allusions, in both the ancient and modern poets, would have escaped common observation if they had not been pointed out by the penetration of a Bentley and a Warburton. When the latter informs us that, in Pope's Epitaph on Gay, the spectators, when they repeat "Striking their pensive bosoms, here lies Gay," are to suppose the poet entombed in their own breasts, it must be acknowledged that by this *conceit* (if it must be called so) the passage gains infinite spirit, and a meaning quite remote from *vulgar apprehension*.

I have been led into this train of thought by the Latin motto to Mr. Malone's late admirable "*Vindication of Shakspeare*;" which, as well as the English mottoes prefixed to that work, is uncommonly happy. But I fancy I perceive a refined allusion in his Virgilian motto, which, perhaps, may not strike every reader, and which will be best explained by a translation. The lines are,  
Demens! quinimbo set non imitabile fulmen  
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularit equorum.

which may be thus imitated:  
Egregious fool, and knave no less,  
To palm such stuff on good Queen Bess!  
Such drunken scrawls inscribed on brass  
For Shakspeare's matchless strains to pass!

Yours, &c. ÆNOBARBUS.

Mr

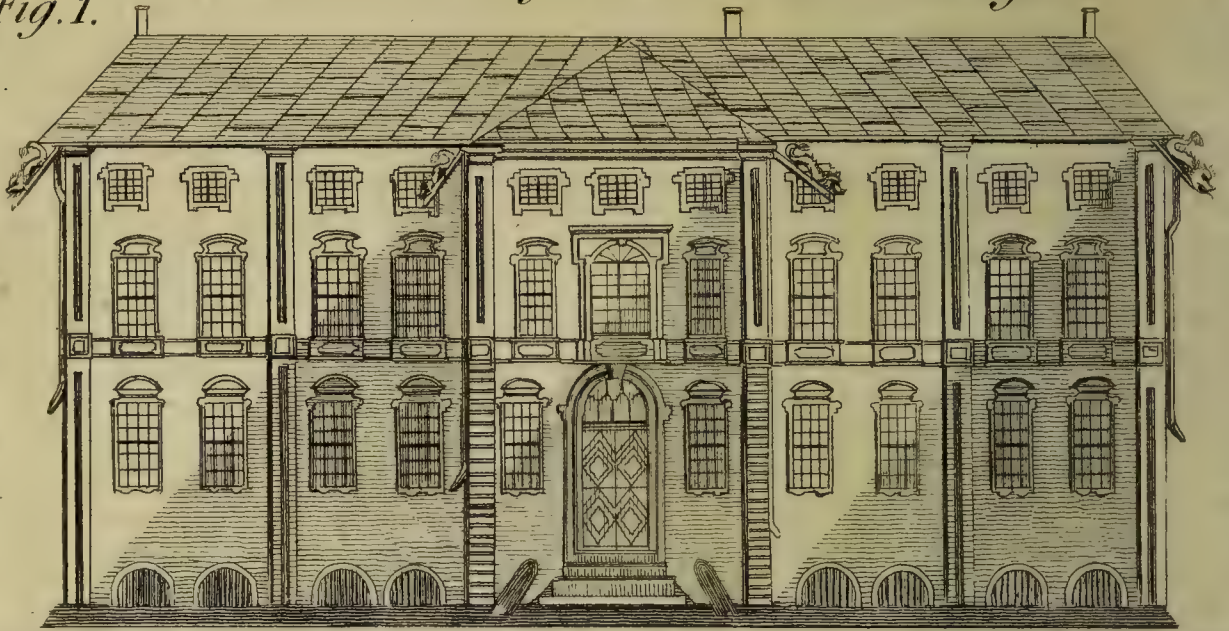






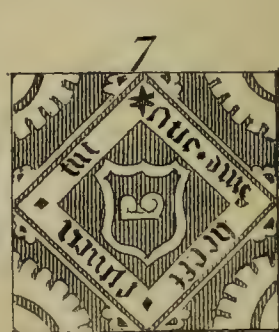
*The British Factory House at S<sup>t</sup> Petersburg.*

Fig. 1.



*Druids Altar at Guernsey.*

Fig. 2.





Mr. URBAN, May 9.  
**T**HE British factory's house at St. Petersburg (*plate II. fig. 1*), of which a drawing is inclosed, is a regular structure of Italian architecture. It was built by a Count Sheremetof, in the reign of Peter the Great, as his town-residence. After the death of his daughter it remained for several years uninhabited, and at last was in a very ruinous state; when, about 35 years ago, it was bought of the count's heirs by the factory, and, under the direction of Baron Wolfe, the then British consul, it was repaired and fitted up in the manner now to be seen. It contains the chapel, apartments for the chaplain, &c.

Yours, &c. MEPHISTOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, Jan. 15.  
**I** SEND you the drawing of one of the Druid's altars at Guernsey (*fig. 2*). There are two more in that part of the island which is called Le Clos du Val; but the one I send you is the principal.

Surface of altar at the Clos du Val, called *La Pierre de Deus*, perhaps from *Deus*. It points East and West. There are three stones all inclining to the North. The stones that support the two greatest form an exact square.

*Dimensions of the great stone.*

Length, 15 feet 6 inches; breadth, 7 feet 4½ inches; thickness, 4 feet 5½ inches, South side; Ditto, 2 feet 5 inches, North side.

Mr. URBAN, Kettering, Feb. 19.  
**I** SEND you (*fig. 3, 4, 5*.) the impression of three antient seals, which I have at this time in my possession. They were all found in the county of Northampton; and, if you think them worthy of public notice, you may have them engraved.

The first seal is cut on the reverse of a brass coin of Antoninus Pius, and was dug up by some labourers raising a stone to repair the turnpike road leading from Kettering to Thrapston, and was found in the parish of Woodford.

The second is a brass seal of some abbey, and was ploughed up in the field of Kettering.

The third is a seal of the same kind as the second, and was ploughed up in the field of Twywell, a small village about two miles distant from Thrapston.

If any of your learned correspond-

ents, Mr. Urban, will give me their opinion of these seals, I shall think myself much obliged.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW PAULL.

Mr. URBAN, April 4.  
**I** NCLOSED is a drawing of a brass coin of the same size (*fig. 6*). It is in my possession, and was, some years since, dug up among the ruins of Reading abbey, in Berkshire. Being at a loss to discover its meaning, I shall esteem it as a favour if you will engrave it; and shall be much obliged by an explanation. L. KNAPP.

\* \* *Fig. 7.* is a drawing from a paving tile at Faversham, and *fig. 8.* from another at Harbledown.

Letter from the Rev. H. STURGES, D.D. Chancellor of Winchester, to JOHN WILMOT, Esq. Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the suffering Clergy of France, Refugees in these Dominions.

SIR,

**I** MEDIATELY on my return home, I set about the enquiries I promised you to make respecting the French priests in this place and neighbourhood; and the result of them is such as I think will give you pleasure.

The unfavourable reports, both in conversation and in print, concerning the conduct of these unfortunate men, related chiefly to the following particulars:—ordinations at the King's House—young students, not ecclesiasticks, making a great part of the number there, or at least young ecclesiasticks of the lower orders—their activity in making converts in this place and neighbourhood—their dispersing small English tracts for the purpose, and having a press at their command.

I will lay before you the information I have received with respect to all these particulars. The day after my return, I had a long conference with Mr. Martin on the two first ordinations, and the qualities of the persons in the King's House. He told me there had been (as we all knew) three ordinations, but the last was two years ago. One was by the bishop of St. Pol de Leon, the only one he has holden in England. In all these three, the number of persons ordained was thirty-three from seven French dioceses; thirty-two of these were before irrevocably fixed in the ecclesiastical profession,



profession, and the remaining one was appointed to a low order, which did not fix him, but left him at liberty to betake himself to any other way of life. This account of the ordinations seems to me to do away the offensive part of them; which was, "that without necessity, there being no functions for such persons, when ordained to perform, *fresh men* should be engaged in the ecclesiastical profession, and be made to subsist as such on the charity of this country, being precluded thereby from gaining their subsistence by any other means." As to the students not ecclesiasticks, Mr. Martin assured me, there was only one person of that description in the King's House, and who was to leave it in the course of this week. This person has not lived on the charity, but his board is paid by the grand Vicaire of Baieux, who lives in London, and is brought to account. All besides are ecclesiasticks; and as to their age and ranks as such, I have before me a note from Mr. Martin himself, in which he says, there are only *twenty-nine* who are not priests; so far is it from being true, "that at least two thirds of the whole number are improper objects of the Charity."

I cannot hesitate a moment in giving Mr. Martin full credit for the truth of this account. Not only his character and situation, but his whole manner and expression while we were talking over these things, could not fail to give any one a strong impression of his sincerity and openness.

I have enquired personally of all the parochial ministers of this place; and they all agree in assuring me, that to their knowledge no cause of complaint has arisen since Couvet's case, about a quarter of a year ago; and it should be remembered, that, in the course of a year preceding, this was the single case discovered which admitted of proof, in a place where there are between 800 and 1000 French clergy. Couvet was treated as he deserved, by being sent out of the kingdom; and as every person should be treated who could so far abuse the benevolence of the country.

It has been said that the neighbouring villages are full of French priests. I have made it my business within these two or three days to visit most of them, and have made personal enquiry of almost every parochial minister. The villa-

ges which encompass this place are Weeke Sparsholt, Hedborne Worthy, King's Worthy, Martyr Worthy, Itchin Abbas, Easton, Chitcombe, Marested, St. Cross and Littleton, Twyford, Compton, and Horsley; none of them, except the three last, have ever known or seen any of the French priests, unless in their occasional walks, nor have they been admitted (as far as is known) into any house; indeed a general dislike to them prevails in most of these places. At Twyford there is a Mr. Margin, a most respectable inoffensive man, well known to Mr. Williams, prebendary of Canterbury and rector of Compton; he is esteemed by him, and teaches his daughter French. In the same house with him lodge two ecclesiasticks of an inferior class, equally inoffensive. At Compton there is a poor man, who received a blow on his head from some villain while he was reading in a field, and was forced to retire from the noise and crowd of the King's House to this place, where he is not yet recovered from the effects of the blow; and at Horsley there is one who lives with a school-master, and assists him, a worthy man, well respected by the better part of the neighbourhood, and in high estimation, as I am informed, with Dr. Gauntlett, warden of *New college, Oxford*, and vicar of the parish.

Otterborne, about four miles off, I have not enquired at. I have heard it said there are French priests *there*; but they are not likely to frequent this spot, because just by is the seat of an old Catholic family (Mr. Smith's) which has always had a resident priest of its own, and now has Mr. Walmesley, who is (I believe) a titular Roman Catholic bishop and an Apostolic vicar. With respect to their getting and dispersing *English* controversial tracts, Mr. Burdon, the principal bookseller of the place, tells me that he had frequently applications for such tracts; but that, considering them as likely to be employed improperly, he had declined procuring or selling any for a considerable time, and knows nothing now of any thing suspicious or offensive of this sort. Mr. Robbins, a Bookseller and Printer, says the same as Mr. Burdon about tracts. He had formerly applications to procure them, but on its being represented that an improper use might be made of them, he



he has also declined having any in his hands, and has actually not had any for a twelvemonth.

This circumstance of *English* tracts carries with it more presumptive evidence of a desire to make converts than any other. His press is (I believe) that supposed to be at their command. He has only printed for them three or four works, and those in French [see the end of this letter]; which, he apprehended, could only be for their own use, and therefore unexceptionable, and which (taking them to be such) he printed in the common course of trade, declaring he would not print any thing that had a suspicious tendency.

I have now gone through the particulars I mentioned. The truth of what I have told you must rest with the persons who have given me this information; but, on their evidence, I am perfectly satisfied *that what I have told you is true*. In a place where so many priests are assembled, of a communion so different from our own, and in some respects so hostile to it, it is natural and commendable for us to be vigilantly on our guard against any aggressions by which the religious profession of our own people may be shaken. But, while we are thus on our guard, it is surely but justice to these unfortunate men, sufferers for that religion which they professed and administered under the antient laws of their country, not to give a ready admission to all complaints against them without proper information or proof; or, if there were any real ground for complaint, not to exaggerate it beyond its just dimensions, and thereby to increase the popular dislike towards them. The general prejudice of Englishmen against their church and nation—their long stay—their maintenance by this country—and the excessive price of the necessities of life concurring with it,—have already raised this dislike to an alarming degree; a degree by which they are continually exposed to insults, and their personal security often endangered.

It surely becomes the wiser and more temperate part of the community, at the same time that we take all proper precautions not to suffer by our kindness to them, rather to soften the public disposition; not to turn suspicions into proofs, and apprehensions into actual injuries; even to consider the in-

firmities of our common nature, and to reflect how unreasonable it is (supposing causes of complaint to exist) to expect that a thousand men will, for a considerable length of time, *all* act properly, and *all* do what their superiors, from motives of interest, if not of virtue, would wish them. I confess I have considered their general conduct (apart from the particular subjects of this letter) as exemplary in the highest degree. I have upon all occasions, and to all persons, borne this testimony of them, and bear it still with pleasure, that, during their continuance here, which is now, I think, above three years, I have never known any of them accused of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and have heard all those with whom I am well acquainted express, in the strongest terms, their gratitude for the protection, the relief, and the humanity, they have experienced from us.

To be unjust to them at this period of our kindness would be casting a shade on the brightest instance of national benevolence by which, in my opinion, any Christian country ever was distinguished. H. STURGES.

The titles of the two last books printed by Mr. Robbins are:

“*Réflexions Chrétiennes pour tous les Jours de l'Année, puisées dans les Peres, dans l'Histoire de l'Eglise, et dans les Auteurs des Livres de Piété, par un Prêtre François du Diocèse de Rennes—Exilé pour la Foi—1796.*” [555 pages].

“*Institution Catholique, par Demands et par Réponses, sur les Droits de l'Autel et du Trône, ou l'on prouve la Vérité des Principes combattus par les Auteurs de la Révolution Française—1795.*” [112 pages].

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, May 5.*

PERMIT me to make the following enquiries: first, for the state of facts relating to that singular and curious *lusus naturæ* in the human body, said to have been discovered at the theatre of an Anatomy-lecturer in London about the year 1789, where the body of the subject appeared as any other, but, on opening, it was found the seat of the heart lay on the right side.

Whence sprang the inhuman and barbarous custom of cock-fighting?

Was it ever ascertained (and where to be found) whence Shakspeare derived his ideas of that genuine son of humour, Falstaff? Was it from Sir John Fastolfe, who so gallantly run away at the battle of the village of Patay,



Patay, for which instance of cowardice the order of the Garter was taken from him; or from Sir John Oldcastle; or Sir Thomas Overbury?

If any of your correspondents are in possession of a recipe for extracting grease from paper, and will oblige me with the same, I shall be much obliged to him; and, I make no doubt numberless of your correspondents also, who might have met with the same accident as myself of spoiling a very valuable book by spilling oil on it. I am well aware that common stains, and writing-ink, are easily taken out without the print being injured; but that circumstance is much against me; as printing-ink is an unctuous substance, its resisting spirit of vitrol, and even *aquafortis*, gives but little hopes in respect to these acids extracting grease or tallow when once it has been imbibed by the paper. J. LASKEY.

\*\*\* The medal Mr. L. mentions is not at all curious. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Wells, May 12.

I HAVE long expected some one or other of your medical correspondents (more immediately attached to the study of chemistry) would reply to Dr. Harrington's strictures on the application of the new ærial philosophy to the practice of physick. I mentioned this expectation lately at a provincial medical society, when one of the company observed, that he believed the reason why the Doctor remained unanswered was, that "nobody thought it worth while." As I profess to know no more of chemistry (*seorsim*) than it is indispensably necessary every physician should, to avoid transgressing its laws in extemporaneous prescription, I am not competent to decide on the subjects in which Dr. H. is so much at variance with Dr. Priestley, and with many late writers, and therefore decline entering into a discussion of them; a task I wish to see undertaken by more experienced chemists. I think, however, that Dr. Harrington ought not to be spoken of as one that "nobody thought it worth while to reply to."

I believe some things with Dr. H. which contradict the tenets of Dr. P.; and there are some things maintained by the latter which I am as little disposed to subscribe to as his antagonist can be.

I believe that one of the principal

uses of the lungs is, that the blood, in its passage through them, may receive the latent heat of the atmospheric air, carried hence through the system, and eventually communicated freely to every part of it; and this I look upon as the true origin and cause of animal heat, assisted by the motion of the blood and its consequent attrition; for, if we suppose the *calor animalium* to be produced merely by the progressive motion of the blood through the vascular system, and its pressure and friction against the sides of the vessels, we ought to find water running through pipes producing (from the same cause) the same effects, which we know from experience never happens, however rapid the motion, or however violent the attrition may be.

I do not believe that the most important office of the lungs is to discharge phlogiston (taken in with the aliment, and rendered effete) from the blood by means of inspired air, the *menstruum* supposed to serve solely for that end, there being very many *phenomena* which militate in the very teeth of that opinion.

Medical men may surely differ in sentiments without being out of humour with each other; candour should suppose them all equally sincere in their search after truth; why then should they quarrel about the best road to it?

Brandusium Minuci, melius via ducat, an Appi? HOR.

I hope, Mr. Urban, as the gauntlet has been thrown down in the Gentleman's Magazine, it will be taken up in it; wishing, however, that the combatants will engage with honourable weapons, and handle them like gentlemen; and, above all, that each disputant will keep his temper, lest he give his adversary an opportunity of correcting him, as a late eminent pleader did an opponent, who raised his voice when he should have enforced his argument. "Brother," said the wit, "you shew anger, when you should shew cause." Who can forbear smiling when a man falls into this error who signs himself LL.D. F.R.S. Acad. Imperial. Petrop. R. Paris. Holm. Taurin. Aurel. Med. Paris. Harlem. Cantab. Americ. et Philadelph. Socius (et cætera, &c. &c. quæ nunc præscribere longum est)?

Yours, &c.

J. CRANE.

Letter



*Letter from King Charles II. to the Duke of Ormond, upon his taking the Seals from Chancellor Clarendon. Copied from the Original in the King's own Hand; and indorsed, in the Duke of Ormond's,*

"The King's

15 } Sept.  
Rec. 24 }

at Kilkenny.

Answered, 2 Oct. 67."

"Whitehall, 15 Sept.

"I SHOULD have thanked you sooner for your melancholly letter of the 26th August, and the good counsell you gave me in it, as my purpose was also to say something to you concerning my taking the seals from the chancellor, of which you must needs have heard all the passages, as he would not suffer it to be done so privately as I intended it. The truth is, his behaviour and humour was grown so insupportable to myself, and to all the world else, that I could not longer endure it; and it was impossible for me to live with it, and doe those things with the parliament which must be done, or the government will be lost. When I have a better opportunity for it, you shall know many particulars that have inclined me to this resolution, which already seems to be well liked in the world, and to have given a real and visible amendment to my affairs. This is an argument too big for a letter; so I add but this word to it, to assure you, that your former friendship to the chancellor shall not doe you any prejudice with me, and that I have not in the least degree diminished that value and kindness I ever had for you; which I thought fit to say to you upon this occasion, because it is very possible malicious people may suggest the contrary to you."

Mr. URBAN, May 2.

THE introduction of the Bread-fruit into the West-India islands is an object of such great public utility, that I am sure you will readily give one or two of your useful pages to record the following genuine extracts from the Votes of the Assembly of Jamaica.

HORTENSIVS.

"Dec. 21. 1792. Ordered, That Mr. Shirley, Mr. Waller, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McLean, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Z. B. Edwards, and Mr. Redwood, be a Committee, to act, during the recess of the Assembly, in the reception of the bread-fruit, and other valuable trees and plants, which, by Sir Joseph Banks's letter of the 9th August, 1792, to the Island Botanist, it appears, may be expected to arrive in the harbour of Kingston in the course of the ensuing year; and that the said Committee

GENT. MAG. May, 1796.

be empowered to give such encouragement to the gardeners, who are employed to take charge of the said plants, as may induce them to stay in the island until such time as the same are properly planted out and secured, or such other encouragement as the said Committee shall think proper. And farther, in consequence of the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, bart. communicated by the Agent in his letter of the 8th day of November, 1788, that the said Committee be empowered to give such reward to Dr. Marter, in the said letter mentioned, as the Committee may think reasonable, in consequence of the introducing a species of the nutmeg-tree, and also the clove and pepper trees, or any other valuable trees and plants.

"Ordered, That the Committee, appointed to take care of the bread-fruit and other trees and plants, expected from the East-Indies and South Seas, and for giving encouragement to Dr. Marter to bring the nutmegs, clove, and pepper trees, be authorized and empowered to draw on the Receiver-general for a sum not exceeding 1000*l.* to answer any expences that may attend the same; and that this or any future Assembly will make good the same.

"Resolved, That the Committee appointed to act, during the recess of the Assembly, in the reception of the bread-fruit and other valuable trees and plants, expected to arrive from the East-Indies and South Seas, be empowered to collect and send home the several plants and trees that are wanted for his Majesty's garden at Kew; and that they be authorized and empowered to draw on the Receiver-general for a sum not exceeding 250*l.* to answer any expences that may attend the same; and that this or any future Assembly will make good the same.

"Nov. 22, 1793. That it be recommended to the House to direct a clause to be inserted in one of the money-bills, authorizing and empowering the Receiver-general to remit to the Agent the sum of five hundred guineas, to be paid by him to the order of Lieutenant Nathaniel Portlock, or his representative, for his important services in guiding the ship Providence through a very difficult and intricate navigation, whereby that ship was enabled to fulfil the end of her voyage, in introducing the bread-fruit to this island.

"Dec. 6, 1793. Resolved, *nem. con.* That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Joseph Banks, bart. for the great attention he has manifested for the welfare of this island and the West-Indies, in promoting the introduction of the bread-fruit and other valuable plants, now so happily accomplished; and that the same be transmitted, by Mr. Speaker, in the most acceptable manner.

A mo-



A motion being made, that the House do come to the following resolution,

That the Receiver-general be directed to pay to the order of Arth. Broughton, M. D. the sum of two hundred guineas, to be laid out by him in the purchase of a piece of plate, as a testimony of the approbation of this House for his zeal and assiduity in collecting the plants to be sent to his Majesty's garden at Kew, agreeably to the wishes of the House;

"Dec. 10, 1793. The resolution moved in the House on Friday last, that the Receiver-general be directed to pay, to the order of Arthur Broughton, M. D. the sum of two hundred guineas, to be laid out by him in purchase of a piece of plate, as a testimony of the approbation of the House for his zeal and assiduity in collecting the plants to be sent to his Majesty's garden at Kew, having lain three days on the table, and, being read, was agreed unto by the House.

"Dec. 13, 1793. Ordered. That Dr. Broughton be requested to revise the catalogue, intituled, "*Hortus Eastensis*," adding thereto the bread fruit and other plants lately introduced from the South Seas; and, that the printer of the House do publish the same for the use of the members; the expence of which this House will make good.

"Resolved, That the Agent be directed to make application to the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to bestow some preferment on Lieutenant Nathaniel Portlock, commanding his Majesty's armed brig *Assistant*, for the services performed by him on the voyage to Otaheite and the West-Indies, for the purpose of introducing the bread-fruit.

"May, . . , 1794. Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, bart. in answer to a letter written to him, by order of the House; which being read, was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House, and is as follows:

"*Soho-square, London, March 20. 1794.*

"Sir, Allow me to request the favour of you to communicate to the House of Assembly of Jamaica my abundant gratitude for the honour conferred on me by their vote of thanks of the 6th of December. I consider that distinction as a complete recompence for all the pains it has cost me to carry into effect a plan, which I have ever believed to be a favourite measure with the inhabitants of the West-indian islands, and an ample incitement to perseverance in my endeavours to transport to the island of Jamaica all such useful plants, natives of the intertropical climates, as may hereafter fall into my hands.

"I beg, sir, that you will also accept my thanks for the very agreeable manner in which you have been pleased to transmit to me the pleasing intelligence. I have the

honour to be, Sir, with the highest deference and respect, your obedient and obliged humble servant, JOSEPH BANKS.

"*The honourable the Speaker of the Assembly, Jamaica.*"

"Dec. 19, 1794. Resolved, *nem. con.* That this House, by their resolution of the 22d November, 1793, directing a clause to be inserted in one of the money-bills, for paying to Lieutenant Nathaniel Portlock, or his representative, five hundred guineas, for his important services in guiding the ship *Providence* through a very difficult and intricate navigation, meant to convey no other sense of his conduct than that he had acquitted himself of his duty in a manner much to his credit, while under the immediate directions and orders of his commanding-officer Captain Bligh, from whose merit they did not intend to detract.

"Ordered, That the Committee of correspondence do transmit a copy of the above resolution to the agent, to be by him transmitted to Captain Bligh."

Mr URBAN, May, 7.

IN an age like this, when a generous I wish pervades the land to bestow honours on those who have meritoriously exerted themselves either in arms, in arts, or in literature, surely the memory of Sir William Jones is at least deserving of a STONE in St. Paul's; and, if the East India Company, who ought to take the lead on this occasion, neglect to pay the proper tribute to departed genius and superior merit, it is to be hoped a subscription will be set on foot for the purpose. You, Mr. Urban, have more than once exerted yourself on similar occasions; and a hint on the present one will probably not be thought unreasonable. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, July 10, 1795.

WHOEVER can command the experience of half a century may investigate many singular occurrences, that his sagacity never suggested, or his philosophy dreamt of. I feel the force of this remark as it respects myself. When I read the early volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I had not the smallest conception that, fifty odd years after, I should find it outstrip its numerous competitors in the monthly race, and witness its increasing celebrity; much less, that the feeble efforts of 75 should, at the distance of 3000 miles, sometimes fill a column, when better materials were probably postponed. Notwithstanding



the sarcastic sneers sometimes absurdly as indiscriminately levelled against writers in Magazines; I am persuaded that your own, and some other similar publications, furnish strokes of genius, and merits of composition, which many of such Worthies would think it an honour to possess.

I have no intention to cavil; but, in the strictures on the Burial-service (LXV. p. 7), though the meaning is explained, is "sure and certain hope" rigidly defensible? or, "not being slack in throwing imputation in the teeth of the Church," expressed in terms of classical scholarship? Meeting Dr. Johnson one evening, several years after I had subscribed to his Shakspeare, I requested to know when the publick would be gratified with the pleasure of that performance. To this, with his habitual vibration, he seriously replied, "Sir, I am afraid you will be much disappointed; for, I profess to you, Sir, I do not understand Shakspeare;" hinting, however, it would soon be published.

How truly pitiable is the state of the inferior Clergy, as depicted so pathetically in several of your late Magazines! I wish our tinkering reformers would piously point out some adequate mode of relief. A time of what Government, in this æconomical period, is monthly cheated of, would probably complete the business.

In the *Biographia Britannica*, a performance I peruse with pleasure, though I have no hope of marking its completion, I was surprized at the important article (*Fairfax*, lord) ending so abruptly, when to continue the pedigree the means were so easily attainable. I knew an Irish Lord Fairfax, of Gilling, near York, a Catholick, of amiable character; and am informed the Scotch Lord Fairfax *existed* many years beyond the Blue Mountains in Virginia; and that, since the death of his brother Robert, of Leeds castle, one of the name in Virginia inherits the title.

I observe, in a late Dissertation on the Book of Job, by a German Professor, he roundly asserts (as many others have done lately), that the famous text, chapter xxix, so often quoted to prove, hath no respect to, a future state of resurrection. If it were possible to injure Revelation, there seems no way more effectual than by adducing texts of dubious meaning,

when proofs of Holy Writ are so numerous, clear, and cogent, which personify Christianity, and justly declare,

"She needs not the aid of foreign ornament;  
But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most."

Permit me here to pay a tributary truth to the memory of Bp. Hildesley. It was his custom at Hitchin to receive, once or twice a week, in an evening, as many boys from the different schools there as were willing to attend him; where I was a frequent attendant. If any others remain, I trust they will acknowledge with me, that he took affectionate and zealous pains to make us profit by his good admonition, of which I hope ever to retain a grateful remembrance.

If the editors of *Burn's* or any other Justice would publish a cheap edition for the Colonies, omitting all that doth not apply there, it might answer a useful purpose.

A few poor mortals, willing to know how the world wags, and cooped upon a speck in the Ocean, will be obliged to any of your correspondents, furnished with proper materials, to give them an alphabetical list of all the famous and infamous characters, with a short sketch of their merits, which have suffered in the pious revolution at France, though the righteous Paine may be glorified by it.

What consolation must the mind of a good man experience, who, on contemplating the many myriads which have been inhumanly butchered from the earliest period of time to the present, together with the brutality now exercised in our own civilized state, towards the noblest part of the brute creation, to reflect that, when he hath "shuffled off this mortal coil," and his faculties are adequately extended, every doubt will be done away, the wisdom and goodness of the Deity will shine most redundantly conspicuous; and, under the fullest conviction, he will join in that triumphant truth, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God!"

INSULARIS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

YOU will oblige me by a very early insertion of the following enquiry in your valuable Publication, with a view to obtain from some of your numerous correspondents an answer that may resolve my difficulty. I am, Sir, an inhabitant of a West-

ern



ern and inland county, in which slate is very dear, and in which, therefore, tiles are principally used for the covering of houses. The raw and offensive appearance of red tiles to every eye, at all accustomed to soft colours, need not be insisted upon; but, how to alter, and *effectually* change, the colour of red tiles by any *cheap and durable wash*, is a difficulty which I have never known surmounted. Tiles I have, indeed, often seen coloured both by paint and by wash of different sorts; but to the first my objection is, its extreme dearth; to the latter, its short duration. Rain, and frost, or either of them, have, so far as I have observed, soon destroyed every colouring of tiles that has not oil for its basis. Yet oil is too expensive for general use; and frequent application of any other colouring, that requires often to be renewed, becomes expensive in the end, however cheap in its original composition.

I shall, therefore, be much obliged, to any correspondent of yours, who can, *from experience* (for I do not desire a mere guess upon the subject), inform me of a cheap, durable, and well-coloured, composition, as nearly resembling slate as may be in its appearance, by which the offensive colour of red tiles may be completely subdued, and changed into one more agreeable to the eye.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, April 25.

**D**O's request, in April 1795, of "a biographical account of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, knt. a celebrated projector in the reign of Charles the First," escaped my observation till lately; but, if he will send me his address to the Printer, to lead to an interview and explanation, I have in possession materials to afford him ample information.

R. P.

Mr. URBAN, April 26.

**A**S the adoption of the plan recommended by Mr. Caley, vol. LXIV. p. 984, would be, in my idea, highly commendable, and calculated for the service of the Provincial Historian; I inclose a little memoir for insertion in your Miscellany.

Yours, &c. H. E.

The parish of NETTESWELL, in the county of Essex, is situated at the

S. E. extremity of the half-hundred of Harlow, whence it is distant 1 mile 2 furlongs 16 perches, measuring from the George inn at Harlow to Netteswell-cross, bounded by the parishes of Latton on the East, Parndon Parva on the West, Sawbridgeworth and Geddeston (co. Herts) on the North, and Epping on the South, and is assessed to the land-tax at 230l. 2s. 11d.

This parish, together with its appurtenances (computed to be about 15 miles in circumference), was one of the 17 lordships given by earl, afterwards King, Harold, to his great abbey of Waltham at the foundation thereof, though it does not occur in the Domesday Survey amongst the possessions of that monastery.

The church is a rectory, formerly belonging to the aforementioned abbey; and, at the Dissolution, was granted (together with the manor) to Richard Higham, esq. situated in the diocese of London and deanery of Harlow, and is generally valued by computation at 200l. per. ann.

Here is a glebe of 4 acres 4 furlongs 1 rood, and an additional one of 3 acres during the life of the present incumbent, Anth. Natt, M. A.

In the steeple of the church (containing one aisle, running through the nave), the spire of which is shingled, are 3 bells, on which are antient inscriptions, but they are in so confined a situation, as only to let the spectator see the word **MUNDI**.

In the window over the altar is the portraiture of the Virgin Mary in stained glass; and in the side-windows have been the pictures of 2 or 3 of our kings, but now very much defaced. In a pane somewhat below these is the word **INCLINAT** and, amongst a quantity of shattered fragments, in the window opposite, are the hieroglyphicks of the four Evangelists. The font is an octagonal, and very antient; and was, together with an antient carving on the West side of the church porch (for an explanation of which I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents) engraved in your Magazine for August, 1793.

The communion-plate is modern. On the plate are the armorial bearings of the Pigot family. The cup, of an ugly shape, was given by Mrs. Martin in 1700. On it is "This communion-cup, with the cover, belongeth unto



unto the church of NEATSWELL, in Essex;" and on the case is,

" NETTESWELL  
Essex.  
1700."

#### RECTORS.

1716. Abr. Kent, M. A. 11 Dec. *per mort.* Henry Saunders.—Richard Sayer, patron.

1734. Wm. Noble, M. A. 11 Jan. *per mort.* Abr. Kent.—William Bedford, gentleman, patron.

1766. Ant. Natt, M. A. and vicar of Standon, in Herts.—Matt. Black, arm. patron.

#### MONUMENTS.

In the chancel, on the right-hand of the communion-table, is a flat stone, in memory of the Rev. Abraham Kent, M. A. late rector of this parish, who died in 1734. Nigh to which is an elegant marble monument erected in memory of Thomas and Robert Crosse, esqrs. On the top of this monument is an oval, in which is contained the portraiture of Robert Crosse, and on either side of it R. C. Below is the statue of a lady (Mrs. Martin) weeping, resting one elbow on a pedestal, on which is the bust of Tho. Crosse, and on the pedestal T. C. Beneath, is,

" This monument was erected,  
at the expence of Mary Martin,  
the eldest daughter of Thomas Crosse,  
of Westminster, esq. and widow  
and relict of William Martin, heretofore  
of Netteswell Bury, esquire,  
to the memory of

THOMAS CROSSE, her nephew (the son of Robert Crosse, of Westminster, esq.), who died the 14th of August, 1732, aged 38 years; and of the said ROBERT CROSSE, her brother, who died the 1st of September, 1741, aged 70 years.

The said Mary Martin died the 8th of October, 1764, aged 97 years. All three lie interred in the vault belonging to the family of Crosse, in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster."

On a plain marble monument, opposite to this, affixed to the North wall of the chancel, erected to the memory of William Martin, esq. aforementioned, is the following inscription:

" In spe resurgendi,  
juxta hunc parietem,  
avi, patris, matrisque, suorum cineribus  
vicinæ,  
conduntur reliquæ  
GULIELMVS MARTIN, de Netteswell Bury,  
armigeri,  
nepotis Gulielmi, de dicto loco, equitis  
aurati,

unice filii Cuthberti Martin, de eodem loco,  
armigeri,  
et Annæ uxoris ejus, filix natu maximæ  
Gulielmi Nutt, de Chigwell, militis.  
Disce, lector, ab hoc  
et ex

humilis, modestus, pacificus, pius,  
inter læta innocens,  
inter acerba patiens,  
inter mediocra miseracors,  
inter uberiora munificus.

Mille libras in ædificanda et dotanda schola,  
pauperes

libero viginti erudiendo destinata,  
morsiens legavit erogandas post obitum cha-  
ritissimæ uxoris,

Mariæ filix natu maximæ Thomæ Crosse,  
de civitate Westmonasteriensis, armigeri;

Quæ, post duodecim annos, vidua,  
mœrens et grata, poni curavit  
marmor hoc,

dilectissimi mariti memoriæ sacrum.

Natus fuit 23<sup>to</sup> Junii, 1664; 7<sup>an</sup>o ætatis  
Denatus 28<sup>vo</sup> Nov. 1717, 51."

On the chancel floor is a flat tomb, on which are depicted, on plates of brass, the effigies of a man clothed in a long gown with hanging sleeves; opposite to him his wife; and under them, on another plate,

" Here lyeth buried the body of JOHN BANNISTER, gentleman, who had to wife Elizabeth North, the daughter of Edward North, and had issue by her 3 sonnes and one daughter. He deceased the 22d daye of January, anno D'ni 1607, being of the age of 80ti yeres. In whose remembrance his loveinge wife erected this stone."

Beneath the man appear the effigies of three sons; and beneath the woman, that of an infant wrapped in swaddling cloaths.

On the church floor, about the middle of the aisle, is a defaced monument, on which the figure of a woman was formerly depicted in brass; and near it is another flat tomb, having on it the effigies of a man and woman in brass, the man clothed in armour, with the following inscription:

" Here lyeth THOMAS LAWRENCE, and ALYS, his wife; which Thomas died in April, 1522. On whose souls Jesu have mercy."

Nigh to this last is a flat stone, which covers the steps leading to Mr. Martin's vault.

*Aged persons buried in the Church-yard.*

	Died	Aged
Emanuel Collett,	Mar. 7, 1777,	84
Elizabeth Gentry,	Sep. 23, 1772,	72
Thomas Rickett,	Dec. 13, 1765,	72
Mary Rickett,	Mar. 12, 1763,	70

BENE-



## BENEFACTIONS.

1522. Thomas Lawrence gave 4s. yearly out of his lands to the poor. (Rec. in Augm. Office).

1717. William Martin, esq. by a codicil to his will, dated June, 1711, appointed his executors to raise 500l. out of his estate, and to lay it out on an estate, rent-charge, or fee-farm rent, for a free-school in this parish; but, by another codicil, instead of that 500l. he gave 1000l. for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, and supporting it. On the front of the house is,

"This free-school was founded and endowed by William Martin, esq.

for the education of 20 poor children of this and three neighbouring parishes, and was erected,

by the trustees appointed by his will, in the year of our Lord

1777."

Latton parish formerly, by the will of a gentleman, lent 10l. to a poor tradesman of Nettlewell (as it did to the parishes of Latton and Harlow); but, of late years, the clergyman, &c. in whose power it was vested, have given 10s. annually to the poor of each of these parishes; the occasion of which was the failure of several persons to whom it had been lent. Of this I was informed by an inhabitant.

Mrs. Martin founded two almshouses, but left them unendowed at her death, for two poor widow women. They are now (1794) inhabited by two poor families, who are taken care of by the parish, the late lord of the manor, Thomas Blackmore, esq. having refused to keep them up.

## BUILDINGS.

The Bury, or manor-house, is a neat building. It was re-built by William Martin, esq. 1711; but the late lord of the manor, abovementioned, pulled a part of it down, intending it to have been a mansion for his younger son; but, dying before it was finished, the whole fell to his eldest son and heir, who let the house; and it is now tenanted by Mr. Eve, farmer. Nigh to this house stands an antient oak, reputed to be upwards of 500 years of age, but now well-nigh withered.

## LORDS OF THE MANOR.

1543, Richard Heigham, esq. who held this manor by payment to the king of the same tenths as those which were paid at the time of the dissolution of Waltham abbey, viz. lixs. xd. and was succeeded by his son,

1546, William Heigham, whose son,

1558, John Heigham, together with his wife Martha, obtained licence, Oct. 3, 1560, to alienate it to

1560, Sir Richard Weston; who, dying July 6, 1572, was succeeded by his son,

1572, Sir Jerom Weston; who was succeeded by his son,

1603, Sir Richard Weston, knt. of the Garter, earl of Portland, and lord high treasurer; after whom we find

1631, Sir William Martin in possession of this estate; who, on Sept. 17, 1634, presented Thomas Denne, M.A. to this rectory. He died in 1635; when

1635, Sir Henry Martin, LL. D. became lord of this manor; after whom,

1641, Sir William Martin possessed it, one of the parliament committee for the preservation of peace in this county in 1642. He was buried here on Dec. 14, 1679; and his son,

1679, Cuthbert Martin, esq. succeeded him; who was likewise buried here on March 9, 1697-8, and was succeeded by his son,

1698, William Martin, esq. whose eulogium is fully displayed upon his monument. He, dying on Nov. 28, 1717, left this estate to his wife,

1717, Mary Martin, who died Oct. 8, 1764, aged 97; and, at her decease, to the husband of his niece's daughter,

1764, Matthew Bluck, esq. of Hunsdon, co. Herts; whose son,

1711, Matthew Martin Bluck, esq. in 1711, sold this estate to

1711, Tho. Blackmore, esq.; who, dying in 1792, left it to his son and heir,

1792, Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins, in the county of Hertford, who became of age at Christmas, 1793.

The parsonage also is an elegant brick building, erected wholly at the expence of the present incumbent (A. Natt), and cost him no less than 1200l.

## FOSSILS.

Here are found in the gravel-pits, nigh the Cross, Belemnites of a chocolate colour, radiated from a close centre. Also, in the gravel-pits nigh the church, the *Echinites Galeata* of Birkenhour; and, in the ploughed land, are found the cordiformed *Echini*, called by Brookes *Brontia*.

The *Oculatus Lapis*, or pudding-stone, is likewise not uncommon here, and is called by the inhabitants the *breeding-stone*. There is one of an immense



menſe ſize near the Bury, the lower part of which is not ſo compactly conglutinated as the upper. The cement is of a white colour, and the pebbles of which it is compoſed are chiefly ſmall flints. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

ENCLOSED are a few remarks upon certain paſſages in Mr. Tyndal's *History of the Abbey of Evesham*; which may not only be a ſmall improvement to that work, but convey ſome entertainment to your readers.

P. 27. "Iſte etiam ſacriſta primus obtinuit bovem ſecundo meliorem demortuorum cum corporibus, &c. note †. The former part of this ſentence (*viz.* the above) I do not underſtand."—Thus Mr. Tyndal. Mr. Warton (*Hiſt. Eng. Poetr.* vol. II. p. 328), in a note upon the *kirk cow*, proteſſes a ſimilar ignorance of the nature of ancient *mortuaries*. In Mr. Foſbrooke's *Economy of Monastic Life*, as it exiſts in England, p. 82, is the following quotation from Selden: "Monasteries were in chiefeſt reputation for burial; and, if the dead choſe, had a preference to any parochial church\*. The abbot's *mortuary* was the apparel of the dead, his horſe and his cow. "A mortuary," ſays Fuller, "was the ſecond beſt quick cattle whereof the party died poſſeſſed," &c. *Church Hiſt.* cent. 12, p. 81, § 29.

P. 61. "Theſe five hides Walter, abbot Evesham, *dereined* at Ildeberg, &c. note †.—*Dirationavit*, a word difficult to underſtand, and of which, as here applied, (ſays Mr. T.) I do not know the exact meaning."—*Dirationare* is to aſſert a contrary thing by reaſoning, or to deſtroy by the ſame means what has been aſſerted. "*Dirationare* igitur eſt contrarium ratiocinando aſſerere, vel quod aſſentum eſt ratiocinando deſtruere." *Spelm. Gloſſ. ſub verbo*.

P. 73. "By *gorſ* and *gorith*," ſays Mr. T. "I underſtand *grafs*." Why not *gorſe* (heath-furze)? the ſenſe of the paſſage will bear it; and the *obvious* is, perhaps, nine times out of ten, the *real* meaning of a writer.

P. 178. "When it be neceſſary, a chaplain ſhall carry a lighted lantern before him (the abbot) in all places

except the dormitory."—Fuller, in his *History of Abbeys*, b. VI. p. 286, § 20, ſays, "it was a grand penance impoſed upon delinquents to carry *about the lantern*," &c.

P. 179. "Pædagogicum grammaticæ ſuper quatuor partes grammaticæ."—Grammar among the ſchoolmen was divided into the *letter*, the *ſyllable*, the *ſentence*, and the *pronunciation*. Linwood's *Provincial*, Tit. de Magiſtris et Potestate docendi, in *Notis ad Verb. primitivæ ſententiæ*: "Quæ addiſci non poſſunt ſine notitia literarum," &c. It is well known that Donatus, who flouriſhed in the reign of Conſtantine (M. Scotus, ſub ann. 337), compiled the grammar uſed in the middle ages. Bale tells us of Richard Kendale attempting an improvement in this art in the reign of Henry VI. "ad faciliorem teneræ pubis educationem," cent. 7, § 78.

P. 186. "*Dunidium ferculum*." Perhaps half a *fork*-full. The word is not in *Spelman*; and I am not able to refer to Du Cange. It occurs in the ſtatutes made by the kings of France and England for the *Cruiſade*, as given by William of Newborough, b. III. c. 22: "Statutum eſt etiam ut nullus enormiter juret, et quod nullus ad aleas vel ad deſtos ludat, et quod nullus vario, vel griſo, vel ſabellinis, vel eſcarletis utatur, et quod omnes tam clerici, vel laici, *duobus ferculis* ſint contenti," &c.

P. 193, note \*. "Poſt capitulum conventûs. But one cannot ſuppoſe a chapter was held every day."—But it certainly was. In p. 12 of Mr. Foſbrooke's *Economy of Monastic Life* is the following paſſage from Ingulphus's *History of Croyland*: "Prior Croylandiæ in futurum licentiam habeat, et poteſtatem *quotidiani capituli* monachorum pœnitentias injungere." It is needleſs to adduce more proofs of a thing ſo well known to Antiquaries. Mr. T. has, in another place, committed a ſimilar error in ſubſtituting the *library* for the *cloiſter*, in contradiction to the letter †.

I ſhall conclude with pointing out to

† Mr. Tyndal has frequent doubts reſpecting the word *ſummagium*. It means a horſe-load. "De quolibet *ſummagio* equorum cum ſargtis," &c. Pat. 34 E. I. m. 25. In a like ſenſe *ſummarii*, ſumpter-horſes: "de quatuor *ſummis* (loads) aveneto," Pat. *ut ſup.* What Mr. Tyndal calls *careſtate* are cart-loads, from *carecta*.

Mr.

\* Mr. Foſbrooke here points out an exception in *Lel. Itin.* vol. II. p. 83, ed. Hearne, 1759.



Mr. Tyndal a charter of the abbey of Evesham, in the Black Book of the Exchequer, in Wirecestrescire.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Horsley, May 12.*

IN No. VII. of Mr. Strutt's "Complete View of the Dresses of the Inhabitants of Great Britain," part II. p. 48, occurs the following passage: "The *sotulares*, or *subtalaris*, appear evidently to have been a thick kind of shoes calculated chiefly for warmth, and were used by the Clergy when they officiated in the churches in cold weather, or at night," &c. Permit me to send you some collections by me respecting this article of antient dress.

Du Cange represents the *sotularia* as a species of shoe which the monks wore at night in *summer*, also bishops when they officiated. "Sotularia, ut Subtalaris; ord. ibi Subtalaris calcei, nostri *souliers* (pedulium genus), quibus maxime monachi per noctem utebantur in æstate. Ita etiam passim nuncupantur calceamenta episcoporum sacra peragentium," &c. Gloss. in verbo. Mr. Strutt, in the note \* to p. 49, supposes these *sotularia* "to resemble women's clogs, easily slipped on, and shorter than the shoe, by not rising above the heel. I can produce authorities for supposing them to have been a kind of half-boots, perhaps similar to those of red leather sometimes worn on the stage. In the 24th Const. p. 12. Nigr. Monach. (Wilkins's Councils, vol. II. p. 607) are the following words; "altitudo sotularium ipsorum tanta ad minus esse debeat, ut quatuor digitorum transversalium de tibia supra cavillam spatium comprehendat. The height of the *sotularia* ought at least to be so great as to include the space of four fingers cross-ways from the leg above the calf." Mr. Warton (Hist. Eng. Poetr. emend. to vol. I. p. 418) says, that "the members of a chapel at Winchester, founded by Roger Inkenne, were ordered to go in *meris caligis et sotularibus non rostratis*." Compare a note in White's Selborne, p. 370. They are mentioned as the dress of the secular canons and clergy (in contradiction evidently to the boots of the monks) by Lyndwood, Provinc. Angliæ, p. 213, note o. voc. Observ. ed Oxf. In Dugdale's Monast. Anglic. there appear to be riding *sotularia* hung up in the dormitory for priors and cellarers when travel-

ling on the convent business; and diurnal and nocturnal *sotularia*†, vol. II. p. p. 718, 720. In a superb great cross, given by Richard III. to York cathedral, an angel on the base held the *relics* of blessed St. Peter's *sotularia*, id. vol. III. Ecc. Cath. p. 172. Mr. Strutt, p. 46, says "The *pedules* and the *sockings* are clearly mentioned as two distinct parts of the dress in the antient Carthusian Statutes. We met with *sotularia* in these Statutes, see Dugd. Monast. vol. I. p. 953. In the list of King John's jewels is *unum par sotularium et frectas de orfrasio*. Litt. Pat. 9. Joh. n. 24. P. But instances might be produced without number. Not conceiving Mr. Strutt's definition to apply to every kind of *sotularia*, I have produced these instances to stimulate an enquiry into what they really were.

Your remarker on the Reliques of Ancient Poetry, vol. LXV. p. 735, has some observations on the words *brooches*, *rings*, and *owches*. In the "Computus magnæ Garderobæ Regis Edw. I." ann. 28, are two instances of the word *noucha*: "una *noucha* ad modum aquilæ aurea cum rubeis et amerandis pretii D. non. nigror, Una *noucha* auri cum imaginibus regis et regine cum petraia diversa precii cxxx. non." Burton uses *broche* and *owche* as synonymous: "'Tis true, Vulcan made a most admirable *bruch*, or necklace—But why did Vulcan make this excellent *ouche*?" Anat. Melanch. p. 3. f. 2, m. 3, p. 543.

T. DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

I WISH to procure some information of the following old poets; and should be much obliged to you to insert the notice in your extensive Miscellany.

*Charles Aleyn*, who published a poem on the battles of Crescy and Poitiers, 1733, 12mo; and another on the History of Henry VII. in 12mo, 1638.

*Robert Heath*, author of a little volume of miscellaneous poetry, intituled, "Clarastella, 1650," 12mo.

*Robert Herrick*. A volume of poems, intituled, "Hesperides, 1648," 8vo.

*Nicholas Hooke*, a miscellany, 12mo, 1653, intituled, "Amanda."

*Edward Sberburne*, author of "Po-

† Sotulares diurnos et nocturnales, &c. P. in Hearne's Lib. Nig. Spaccarii, vol. I. Appendix.



ems amorous, lufury, moral, and divine, 1651," 12mo; and of "Salma-cis, Lyrian, and Sylvia, forsaken Lydia, and the Rape of Helen, translated from the Italian, &c. with other Poems, 1651," 12mo.

*Martin Leusslyn*, author of "Men Miracles," and other poems, 1656, 12mo. W. F. I.

Mr. URBAN, May 9.

YOUR correspondent Rich. Geo. Robinson, p. 299, may pocket his belief that Viator and W. W. are the same. Duplicity is not the character of Viator; who is happy to find his observations on Lichfield cathedral, and the Staffordshire navigation, confirmed by better judges. And here, in pity to a peevish antagonist, who confounds liberty of private judgement with malice, envy, and all the diabolical passions, he will rest the controversy. V.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

SHOULD we not write it Cheping. s. q. d. Market Ongar, pp. 112, 277?

P. 274. Qu. of Sir Thomas Rowe's tomb being composed of variegated red and white marble, as I always looked upon it; at least *the figures*, as of the same composition with the monument of old John Stow; this the workmen called stone-ware, much in use in the days of Henry VIII. and to King James I. The gauntlets of Sir Thomas lie within the chapel, and his helmet flung upon a press in the vestry.

P. 292, note, l. 1, read *not* instead of *bot*.

P. 293, running-title, for paschal eggs read *candle*.

Of Miles Davies, p. 301, see Mr. Pennant's History of Whiteford, just published, p. 115. P. Q

Mr. URBAN, Bath, May 10.

YOUR Magazine for last April contains an article highly honourable to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Choyce Sowden, minister of the English Episcopal church at Amsterdam, who died there the 28th of January last. Whoever transmitted it to you, though they have justly estimated the moral and scientific merit of the deceased, have, for want of better information, been guilty of a chronological error, which I shall intreat you to rectify through the same channel. It is very possible for a man to continue to instruct after he is gone, and,

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being dead, yet to speak; but it will not be readily understood, that any one can preach and publish, either before, or just after, he is born. In a word, the several publications, which that article referred to attributes to the son, were the production of the father, who was minister of the English *Established* Church at Rotterdam. Few have been the writings of the gentleman lately deceased that have borne his name. A sermon on Toleration, preached at Hackney after the riots of the year 1780, and another before the members of the Humane Society, are all that fall under our cognizance in the English tongue. But, as he was versed in several living as well as dead languages, he has published some philosophical tracts in the Dutch, having been for some years a member of the Philosophical Society of *Felix Meritis* at Amsterdam, where he is as universally regretted as he was known and esteemed, and by no one more than by the writer of this; who hopes that the author of the foregoing article will excuse the liberty now taken to correct his mistake. His eulogium is as applicable to the father as to the son; but the writings of each should remain distinct. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Tralee, April 15.

IN this retired part of the world, which by-the-bye is cheaper than any of those places in America to which so many deluded natives of this as well as your country are induced to emigrate, I find more entertainment from the perusal of your instructive pages than from any other modern publication. Of late I have been much amused by the various essays, with which you have recently favoured your readers, on the question touching the emigration of the Swallow-tribe; about whose disappearance there are as many hypotheses as on the cause of Fairy-rings, that some time ago employed the pens, and exercised the ingenuity, of a number of your correspondents. Of all the conjectures respecting the Swallow, that which supposes its immersion in ruins, &c. appears to me the least probable. This kingdom, you know, is remarkable for its lakes; but I never saw, nor ever heard from any person in this country, any thing to warrant the belief of the watery retreat of Swallows. In the first place, it appears very unlikely



likely that birds, which are affected and annoyed by a cold atmosphere, should choose to take their abode in an element that is colder. In the next place, I should be glad to know how a Swallow can sink itself to the depth of several feet in water, and by what force it is retained at the bottom, in a torpid state, for a certain number of months, without rising to the surface, where, I suppose, it will not be disputed but that, if it were dead, it would float.

Having mentioned Fairy-rings, I remember to have heard, in the North of England, that the birds called Ruffs and Reeves, at certain seasons, dance or hop about on the grass, in regular circles, in the night-time; and, in that situation, are generally caught with nets. May not this cause the appearances called Fairy-rings? These, indeed, are found, I believe, in places not frequented by those birds, which seems to negative this conjecture of mine; but, may not some other birds have the like habit, or rather instinct?

Yours &c. SCEPTICUS.


Mr. URBAN, May 23.

I HOPE your correspondent, p. 197, will give me leave to differ from him, "that it is common to see two cuckoos together." In the first place, it may be doubted whether it is very common to *see one*, although you often *bear* that bird in the Spring. But, if you do see two birds together that bear a resemblance to each other in that kind, I apprehend one to be the cuckoo, the other the *cuckoo's man*; described, I think, some years ago, in your useful Repository, by the Rev. Mr. White, of Oriel college, Oxford.

P. 188. May not the two remarkable sisters, buried in Aiston churchyard, in Rutlandshire, prove to be no more than the defaced effigies of an ancient knight and his lady?

Let me refer you to the St. James's Chronicle, May 17 to May 19, for a most admirable and affecting charge, which was not, but might have been very properly, delivered at the Old Bailey in this present month. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Cornwall, May 23.

I AM very earnest to see in your Magazine the reasons of  for supposing the Egyptian pyramids the works of Moses and Aaron.

P. Q's proposal, for a cheap-printing

of Bishop Watson's work against the infamous Paine, may be objected to, on the ground, that it will make the pernicious writings of the latter more universally known. But, does not the objection go to all answers to, or confutations of, such damnable doctrines? For my part, I have not words strong enough to express my detestation of them, and my wishes for their utter extinction. They have done mischief.

One of the Reviewers of "Llangollen Vale" says, "wires are not used for harps." Surely they are used in those large ones called treble harps;

On the finest shortest strings,  
Where the warbling treble sings;  
Where the softest flying touch  
Fears to raise the sound too much;  
Where the gentle dying fall  
Scarce alarms the melting soul.

Your humble servant of fifty years  
standing, CORNUB.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

THE following is all the assistance in my power to give your correspondents, pp. 60, 117. No traces of any of Mr. Archdeacon Henshaw's family appear in the Register of Cuckfield; and I do not recollect that any of the name are now to be found in Sussex: it is not, however, uncommon in other parts of the kingdom.

Cuckfield, Sussex.—On a marble slab, within the communion rails:

"Here lieth the body of the Rev.  
Mr. TOBIAS HENSHAW, late arch-  
deacon of Lewes, treasurer of the  
church of Chichester, and vicar  
of this place; born of the same  
mother with the Rt. Rev. Father  
in God Peter Gunning, late of  
Chichester, and now Lord Bishop  
of Ely, by whom, in memorie of  
his deceased brother, this  
stone was laid.

Obiit . . . . die mensis X'bris, aº D'ni,  
MDCLXXX.  
æt. LX."

Abbey-church, Bath.—On a mural tablet:

"Mr. JONATHAN HENSHAW,  
one of the aldermen of this city,  
died Dec. 3, 1764, aged 59.

Mrs. MARY HENSHAW, wife of the  
above Mr. Jonathan Henshaw, died Au-  
gust 3, 1778, aged 68. Mr. J. HENSHAW,  
their son, died Oct. 20, 1768, aged 18."

A female figure reclines on an urn,  
which supports the arms of Henshaw,  
*viz.* Arg. a chevron G. between three  
cranes



cranes of the second, impaling the arms of *Chapman* as they appear on a neighbouring monument. N. O.

Mr. URBAN, May, 26.

IT has been the felicity of some dioceses, beyond others, to have had very many parsonages erected in them within a few years; and it is no adulatory remark to attribute this to the gradual influence of the sentiments on residence diffused by their exemplary and judicious prelates. But it is matter of regret that, of the old buildings, few have been repaired and enlarged, and many, really habitable for clergymen, have been cottaged off, or tenanted by farmers; being thus rendered of entire disuse to the curates in the first instance, and the way paved, in the second, for their utter demolition whenever the joint convenience of the parties shall be thought to require it. Bishops may for ever *beg leave to recommend* the patron's or the incumbent's consideration of the future welfare of the church, when private interest militates against their recommendation, and when a more authoritative injunction—*ne quid detrimenti capiat ecclesia*—would ill accord with the refinement of the times. "A mere cottage, my Lord!" is the reply often given to queries about the goodness of parsonages, without considering how widely people's ideas differ about hospitable dwellings, and how many curates, who are obliged to be furnished with a steed, and quarter it and themselves upon their relations, might be made comfortable with a vicarial cottage, and a country church-yard for pasture.

The act recently passed must have convinced their illiberal and monkish aspersers, that the bishops do not throw off from their minds all regard for their inferiors in proportion to their elevation; and that the approach to courtly regions does not hurry away their senses and their judgement. The execution of the act rests, I suppose, with the bishops, and with great propriety; for, the indulgence of the parsonage rent-free to the curate cannot be generalized without grievance. Admit the case of an incumbent who has expended much of his income on a small preferment, and whose infirmities should afterwards render a town necessary to preclude the expence of medical journeys; his diocesan grants

him permission to depart from residence, and the exigences of his family require the rental of his parsonage. Here, surely, a curate should be chosen of ability to pay, while the less indigent and double incumbent should be compelled to impart freely of what they had freely received. In large dioceses it might facilitate and simplify the proceedings, were (every archdeaconry mapped, and) each archdeacon provided with a Register Book (a book of Jasher) to transmit occasionally to the diocesan, and ultimately to bequeath to his successor, with his observations and accounts. Not a gentleman among them would deny this boon, who reflects what a treasure such a record would be to posterity! What a glorious safeguard to the injured revenues of the Church, and what honour to their own names! The *registrarius*, or attorney of the court, would indisputably represent such a record as a supererogation, and all its purposes answered by a triennial Terrier. Let not him be regarded. It will add a very few minutes to the business of an archidiaconal visitation, if to the calling over the names of the Clergy their residence also be called over, and a memorandum made opposite to each preferment, whether or not it had a parsonage; if inhabited by the curate, on what terms; if by a farmer, for what cause; and the quantity of glebe.

FLOSCULUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 25.

WE hope, in your useful Repository of next month, to have a circumstantial account of the Curates Bill, as we wish every advantage to those who are laboriously employed in the most important of all professions; but we wish that the Bench of Bishops would have conducted the measure in a more *confidential* manner with respect to the incumbents, who, after all, will be able in general to afford but little assistance to their curates, unless the bishops themselves will, by another bill, tax *their own* annual incomes with a liberal and stated salary to the curates of their respective dioceses till they provide for them according to their worth, without partial favour or affection, out of their own patronage, which may fairly be supposed to have been given them for such laudable purposes.

Dr. Sturges's letter to Mr. Wilmot,  
published



published May 1, is very candid, if true, with respect to the French priests at Winchester\*, who, it is to be hoped, will be thoroughly grateful for the benefits they are continually reaping in this kingdom, and will not, in future, give the most distant cause of offence, either by pursuing measures diametrically opposite to the Established Church of this kingdom, which nourishes and protects them, or by any other part of their conduct, inconsistent with the character which they ought to support every where, but which they are more particularly obliged to maintain whilst the unhappy situation of their own country makes it absolutely necessary, for their own safety, that they should reside in another. J.

Mr. URBAN, May 2.

**I**N a letter from Granville, Lord Lansdowne, published in the second volume of Seward's "Anecdotes of distinguished Persons," is the following striking passage, descriptive of Dr. Denis Granville, dean of Durham; which every one who had the happiness of knowing Dr. Thomas Townson, archdeacon of Richmond, will instantly allow to be applicable also to him; and those who did not know him may be convinced of the propriety of the application, if they will have recourse to the "Account" and notices of him referred to in p. 203 of your March Magazine:

"Sanctity sat so easy, so unaffected,

and so graceful, upon him, that in him we beheld the very 'beauty of holiness:' he was as cheerful, familiar, and condescending, in his conversation, as he was strict, regular, and exemplary, in his piety; as well bred and accomplished as a courtier, as reverend and venerable as an Apostle."

This opportunity of rectifying a misnomer in your title-page for the month of March must not be omitted; where, in the second column, "Archdeacon Blackburne" is strangely substituted instead of Archdeacon Townson." In the truly interesting "Account" of the latter, referred to in p. 203, col. 2, his masterly controversy with the former is pointed out in pp. xxviii, xxix, xxx; consisting of "three short pamphlets, but without his name." One of them was attributed to a wrong author in your volume for 1771, p. 405, col. 1; as you were afterwards informed in pp. 499, 500. It was published in *November*, 1767; so that the date, as well as the author, was misrepresented by your correspondent in the beforementioned p. 405; in which the "Defence of the Doubts," &c. in August, 1768, was by the same author; as was also the "Dialogue," noticed in the second column of the following page, and published in *June* 1768. To your list of writers on the *Confessional*, in your volume for 1780, p. 226, col. 1, may therefore now be added the respectable name of Townson.

ACADEMICUS.

\* We have thought it right to copy this curious letter. See p. 373.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.

*November 30.*

**C**OUNSEL appeared at the bar in the cause of Gordon *versus* Hume; but it was put off for three weeks, to give the parties time to accommodate the matter by accord.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the bill "for the better security of his Majesty's person and government," &c.

Mr. *Erskine* rose to oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair. It might appear rather remarkable, he said, that, as he was usually silent, he should be the first man to stand up to oppose this stage of the bill, *viz.* of the Speaker

leaving the chair. He thought the safety of his Majesty's person such, that no law ought to be neglected that tended to protect the person of the chief magistrate, as it was more exposed than that of any other, of more importance, and therefore requiring the greater security. He had stated on a former night, and he would repeat it on this, that the bill added no farther security to his Majesty's person, while, at the same time, it deeply affected the security of the subject, and brought both the safety of the king's person and his authority into greater peril. He always had laid it down as a maxim, that the fewer restrictions that were laid on the liberty of the subject the better; and by that maxim he would always abide. State-laws never ought,



ought, he said, to be altered; unless they were found inadequate by experience. Unless, therefore, some additional security was obtained by this law, we ought never to pass that great object of our ancestors, *viz.* that the principles of jurisprudence ought to be made with all possible provision, and particularly to provide for the safety of the subject; and this was, never to make the laws too severe. This caution appeared from the statute of treasons of the 25th of Edward III. which would be found to be sufficient. This statute had in view two objects: one was the safety of his Majesty's person, and the other for the security of his government. At this time our ancestors had these two objects only in view; and yet, at the time this statute was passed, the country was in as strange a situation as it is at present. If any man did conspire to compass or imagine the death of the king, no law could protect him better, or punish the guilt more severely, than the treason-laws of Edward III. According to Judge Foster, to compass and imagine the king's death was high treason in the first instance; and, in the second, adhering to the king's enemies, or levying war against him, with intent to depose him from his royal authority. If, therefore, our ancestors thought it high treason to compass and imagine the death of the king, why not also to attack his person? Because they knew that there could be no wide-extended conspiracy to attack the king's natural person; but, if any attack was made upon it, they supposed it could only come from some contemptible wretch; therefore, all conspiracies to levy war were only high misdemeanours. First, then, by the statute of Edward III. the crime was in the mind until it made its appearance by an overt act. To confirm this, we wanted no statute; for, after the overt act was committed, and laid before the jury, it was sufficient without the statute. This charge must be, on the face of the record, not for the determination of the judges, but for the jury to consider whether, after the overt act be committed, it amounts to the crime of high treason. This overt act he maintained not to be high treason unless the malignant intention of cutting off the king was also manifested. He recurred to the trial of Sir John Freind, who was charged with high treason, as having an inten-

tion to assassinate King William, and with aiding, assisting, and abetting, the Pretender. To this Sir John took an objection in point of law; which was, that, as he had not actually levied war, though he had raised troops, it could not amount to the crime of high treason; and that therefore still, according to the statute of 25 Edward III. a conspiracy to levy war was not high treason. The words of Chief Justice Holt on the trial of Sir John Freind were, that "a conspiracy to levy war was not actually high treason unless also it avowed the death of the king." Mr. Erskine maintained, that any conspiracy, of any kind whatever, or even letters written in a man's closet, might, by the letter of this statute, be made out to be high treason. He took a view of the king's natural and political person, and drew a comparison in favour of his political, *viz.* that, though his natural person, as the chief magistrate, had a right to every security, still his political person was that particularly kept in view by this statute of Edward III.; and it was hard, he said, that a whole nation should have their liberties cut away for the act of one individual, a wretch, a miscreant, who had committed a crime more worthy of an Italian than of a free-born Briton. The learned gentleman concluded a speech of upwards of two hours, principally on the laws of treason, by giving his vote against the Speaker's leaving the chair.

The *Attorney-general* answered all the arguments of his learned and honourable friend. It became, he said, the duty of every man in that House to deliver his sentiments on this occasion, particularly as the nation was in such a state of public agitation. The bill, he contended, was only an explanatory act of 25 Edward III.; and at this time it was the more necessary, as libellous publications had increased to such a degree, that, if any one walked down the Strand, he could see nothing else than seditious publications; and, for these three years past, there had been more than in twenty years preceding; so that it would be impossible to say how long it would occupy the Court of King's Bench in prosecuting these libels. Another object, which particularly ought to attract the attention of the House, was, that publications of a pernicious tendency had, by means of cheap printing, been circulated



lated over all the country. The tendency of these was, to excite a hatred and contempt of his Majesty's person and government, and of all persons high in office. The Learned Gentleman maintained, that paintings or devices of any kind, provided they excited hatred or contempt of his Majesty's person or government, were in fact libels, and of a treasonable tendency. He concluded a speech of considerable length by voting for the House to go into a Committee.

A division took place on the Speaker's leaving the chair; for the motion 203, against it 40.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the bill.

The only alterations that took place worthy of notice were in the clause for limiting the operation of the bill, and in that for limiting the duration of a person's transportation to three years.

On the former clause a division took place; when there appeared, for limiting the operation of the act to the demise of the Crown, Ayes 129, Noes 6.

The other clauses being gone through, the House was resumed, and the report received, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*December 1.*

The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the bill to prohibit the making of starch from wheat, &c.; also to lower the duties on the importation of starch. Likewise to the bill to prohibit the exportation of tallow, for a time to be limited.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the distillery bill; when a motion was made to annex a clause in favour of the distillers of Scotland, who had purchased a considerable quantity of molasses, until they might work off the stock in hand. This was objected to; but referred to the Select Committee above stairs, and the report to be brought up on the morrow.

All the persons concerned in the printing of the pamphlet attributed to Mr. Reeves were ordered to attend the Committee; from whose evidence it appeared, that the pamphlet was first given to Mr. Wright, a printer, of Peterborough-court, who afterwards gave the job to Owen, of Piccadilly. The result of the whole investigation was,

“that John Reeves, of Cecil-street, in the Strand, either was the author, or acted as the author, of this pamphlet.”

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that the report be taken into farther consideration on Friday. Ordered.

Mr. *Pitt* moved the other order of the day, for the House to receive the report of the Committee on the sedition bill; which being agreed to, they proceeded to examine the report clause by clause; when a conversation took place between Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *M. Robinson*, and Mr. *Pitt*; after which the report was received, with the amendments of the Committee, and the bill ordered to be read the third time on Thursday.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*December 2.*

The order of the day being read, Lord *Albemarle* said, the point to which he wished to direct their Lordships attention was to a book lately published, and, as was generally suspected, from the pen of a gentleman who had been understood to be connected with, and supported by, Government. This book contained doctrines directly hostile to the spirit of our Constitution, and tending to alienate the minds of the people from their affection to it. Much as he was averse to prosecutions in general for the publication of political opinions, yet he must press for the condemnation of this book, inasmuch as, from the peculiar circumstances attending upon it, it formed an exception to the general rule. If the selection of a few passages only were brought forward, and those were not supported by the general context of the work, then he should say it was harsh to judge of it in that mode; but, if those passages were strengthened, and received additional force from the general and universal tendency of the whole work; if the doctrines inculcated were uniformly sustained by the whole chain of reasoning which the author used; and if, throughout, the intent of the author appeared evident and uniform; then they might be fairly quoted. If also they were merely the speculative opinions of an insulated political writer, and were left to the common modes of circulation, much excuse might be admitted. But let their Lordships recollect, that the work came (as was generally believed) from one who had lately



lately taken an active part in the support of Administration; one, whom the world generally understood to disseminate the principles, and deliver the sentiments, which were those of his Majesty's Ministers. Under such circumstances as these, it became their Lordships to use their power, and determine upon the libel. He should be well content to have the pamphlet read to their Lordships, without offering a single comment; he was sure it would condemn itself; for, the passages it contained were so strong as were impossible to be mistaken, and their tendency so direct, that they would immediately fix the attention of the mind, and carry a conviction of their meaning. To save their Lordships this labour, he would endeavour to recapitulate the positions it maintained, and then read a few of the passages by which they were endeavoured to be supported. 1st, That the King alone makes laws. 2d, That the other branches of the Legislature are derived from the King. 3d, That our liberties were grants from the King. 4th, That the Revolution only was to secure us a Protestant King; and, 5th, That the verdict of juries went for nothing. His Lordship here read extracts from the pamphlet, intitled, "Thoughts on the English Government." The one which he thought to be the strongest was that in which the author compared the English Government to a tree, of which the Monarchy was a trunk, and the leaves and branches the Lords and Commons. The leaves and branches of the tree might be cut down, and yet the vitality of the trunk remain, though shorn of its honours: so the kingly government would remain entire, though the Lords and Commons should be lopped away! This, his Lordship said, was so directly the reverse of all the principles of the Constitution, that it required no argument to prove it. In another passage, the author treated the Dissenters as a set of men who ought to be extirpated from the earth; and, speaking of the late trials, said, "though they were acquitted by the jury, yet they were condemned by the country." If this did not amount to make the verdict of a jury pass for nothing, he did not know what did. He could not conclude without a short notice of the work of a fellow-labourer in the same cause (Mr. Arthur

Young): he treated the whole scheme of our liberty as resulting from the corruptions of our Government; and there was prefixed to this (Mr. R's) work, a dedication, stating the good effect which must arise from the circulation of Mr. Y's book. In going through this work, his Lordship again declared he had not perverted any one passage. His Lordship then moved, "that the work contained a scandalous and seditious libel, &c. and a breach of the privilege of that House."

Lord Grenville said, that he had never heard of the book in question until it became a subject of discussion in the other House of Parliament; and when, on a former day, a Noble Earl (*Lauderdale*) had quoted it, he was totally ignorant from what work the quotation came. To this moment he had not read it, except half a page in the hands of another person, and those passages which he had heard the Noble Lord himself read. Those passages, he felt no hesitation to declare, were, to his judgement, libellous; and he need not declare his abhorrence of all doctrines which attacked the government of this country as consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. But, in the adjusting of this business, he wished their Lordships to follow a policy which should be wise and prudent. The House of Commons had already come to a determination upon this question, and were employed in tracing the author. The reasonable presumption was, that they meant to proceed criminally against him, when found; and this, perhaps, might be by impeachment, as was done in the case of Sacheverell, especially as they had adopted the very words of the resolution in that case. If such should be the consequence, their Lordships must perceive the dilemma to which they would be reduced, should they now come to a determination upon the subject. They would be the judges of a man whom they had already legislatively condemned, and the case would come before them already prejudged by their former resolution. This they must do, or they would act contradictory and inconsistent with themselves. Upon these grounds, and upon these grounds only, he should move, "that the House do now adjourn."

The Earl of *Lauderdale* opposed the adjournment; which was supported by Lord



Lord *Hawkesbury*, Earl *Spencer*, and Lord *Mulgrave*; when a division took place; Contents for the adjournment 31, Non-contents 2.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* moved, that an account of the ordinary estimates and repairs of the navy be laid before the House. Ordered.

General *Smith* rose, agreeably to the notice he had given on a former day, relative to the army estimates. There had been saved, according to the accounts of the Secretary at War, a sum of 750,000*l.* which had not been applied; if, therefore, so great a sum as this was unappropriated, was it possible that the House would not be inclined to take it into their consideration? It was the duty of the House to see how money, which they voted away, was applied. He took a general view of the numerous army establishments, and particularly of the Emigrant corps, Irish brigade, and fencible cavalry, and maintained that the yeomanry cavalry was adequate to every purpose, and that there was no just reason for keeping in pay 10,000 fencible cavalry; young boys were appointed to command, and old experienced officers, who deserved well of their country, laid aside, and to this disorganization of the army, might be attributed most of our disasters. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, "that the report be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House."

The Secretary at War rose to answer the Hon. General, who had just sat down. The Hon. General had stated the accounts confusedly, and together, though they ought to be spoken of separately; he had objected to a sum of money being unapplied; that sum had been over and above the sums necessary for expenditure; and it was better, if there was an error in a rough calculation, that the sum voted should be too great, rather than too little; the error consequently was on the right side. He concluded by voting against the re-commitment.

General *McCleod* could, he said, make it appear, that the Secretary at War was not correct, and that the raising of these fencible corps was unconstitutional. He had heard it stated, that there had been no bounty given, yet he knew it to be a fact,

that five guineas *per* man had been given, and that most of the general officers were members of parliament. The British army consisted of 220,000 men, and that, on the average, every man which had been raised for the land service had cost 66*l.* sterling. The war had, he said, been begun in ambition, conducted with weakness, and would end in disgrace. The Ministry, he said, were driving the country on rapidly to a civil war; and these 220,000 men were to be applied to no other object than that which they dreaded, a civil war.

General *Tarleton* was sorry to see so small a House on so important a subject. There were, he said, on foot now more cavalry than had been thought necessary when the country was in actual rebellion in 1715 and 1745. The Right Hon. Gentleman might think little of all this military massacre, but

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound."

He took a general view of the expences of the army in this war and the American war, of the expences of the staff, &c.; and affirmed, that it was more than double in this present year. He charged the Ministry with flagrant neglect on the West-India expedition; and concluded by voting for the amendment.

Mr. *Dundas*, in exculpation of the Ministry, said, that they had done their duty; and, if the winds were unpropitious, that was no fault of theirs.

Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Pitt*, &c. spoke on different sides.

A division then took place; when there appeared, for the motion, on the report, 80, against it 16.

The Report was then brought up, read the first and second time, and agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. *URBAN*, May 18.  
YOUR correspondent, Mr. T. Stone, p. 13, who appears to anticipate with inquietude the defacement of Faringdon hill, would have done well to have informed himself of what was to happen, or to have suspended his officious inclination at the seeming expence of the owner of it; for, the fact is, that that part only of the hill is intended to be ploughed up which has been so greatly despoiled by rabbits as to be of little or no value; but the beautiful plantation



plantation on the summit *will not be defaced*, but preserved, it is hoped, for future ages, without the assistance of Mr. Stone's drawing. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, May 7.

**Y**OUR last volume, p. 995, hints at a few particulars respecting the parish-church of St. Martin Outwich, now pulled down. It also mentions several donations towards re-building it. At present they stand thus: the city of London 200l.; the South-sea Company 200l. and not 300l. as before stated; and the Merchant-tailors Company 500l.

The foundation-stone has been laid agreeable to the following inscription on a copper-plate placed under it; at which ceremony several respectable inhabitants attended, whose good intentions towards the work cannot be doubted, and with whose assistance there is a probability that as neat a structure will be raised as a parish-church ought to be; a drawing of which I shall take the liberty of sending you when completed.

"The first stone for re-building the parish-church of St. Martin Outwich was laid this fourth day of May, 1796, by the worshipful Company of

Merchant-tailors,

patrons of the rectory of the said parish-church.

Mr. John Rogers,	Master,
Geo. Vander Nuenberg,	} Wardens."
Thomas Walters,	
Thomas Bell,	
William Cooper,	

The day was spent agreeably to the hospitality of the company, having for their visitors the rector and officers of the church, with the architect and solicitor, &c. Your Miscellany may record the circumstance to ages, and perhaps, at a distance of time equal to the lapse since the former building was begun, ascertain with greater precision the event than the pen of History could do in the troublesome times of Henry IV. CURATOR.

#### A RAMBLE ON DARTMOOR.

(Continued from p. 276)

*Brief Remarks made in the Course of the Ramble on Dartmoor, and particularly of the Map made use of.*

**A** MAP (or guide) must be a very convenient, useful, and agreeable, companion to strangers in all moor-ex-

GENT. MAG. May, 1796.

cursions; and the sketch we had of Donn's map of the county of Devon was certainly of very great use to us; yet we did not find it so complete and sure a guide as we had been led to imagine; nor was it easy to find objects thereby, supposing them to have been laid down with perspicuity and accuracy; neither is it always practicable to travel in a direct line, and troublesome, particularly on horseback, in unfavourable weather, to refer to a map and take bearings by it. The distance of places on the Moor appear to lie considerably greater than we supposed from measuring on the map in a straight line; this possibly may arise from the rising and falling of the ground; Cranmere pool appearing to be little more than six miles from the town of Lidford *per* map, whereas we found it near 10 miles; and, after passing Linx Torr, we expected to have met with it in the course of an hour, but were much disappointed. There are also many torrs and brooks not noticed in the map, particularly three adjacent to Linx Torr, bearing the names of Brattorr, Sharptorr, and Haretorr; from which circumstance we found it not an easy matter to ascertain those which are inserted in the map, and we doubted whether they are laid down exact. From every appearance, we were strongly led to believe the unknown river we met with in our tract from Lidford, in search of Cranmere pool, p. 1008 of your last volume, was the West Okement; the valley and the gentleman's seat, which answers to the situation of Scobchester, seem to make it pretty clear: however, if so, the course of the river must be more curvilinear than the map expresses it, otherwise we must have gained sight of it a second time. Returning a little to the East of Kerbeam tin-work, we crossed a brook, not noticed in the map, called Rattle brook, which we judged to fall into the river Tavy rising South of our outward track, as we have no recollection of meeting with any such. Then proceeding from Tavistock on the Exeter road, we found the house at Merrivil bridge, known by the name of the Dartmoor inn, on the Northern side instead of the Southern. The river Walkham is not named in the map; and the road as seen in the map, branching off to the right a little to the East of Merrivil bridge, could not be found,



found, or is so inconsiderable that we did not notice it. Two-Bridges is in fact but one bridge of that name with two arches, the streams meeting above the bridge, and not below it. North of the road, a little to the West of Two-Bridges, is a neat house, called Bear-don. A little to the East of Two-Bridges a great road turns off towards Ashburton, which passes by Dunnabridge pound, and thence to New-bridge. This road is taken no notice of in the map. Crockern Torr, which any one would suppose impossible to pass over, is neither so conspicuous from the road, nor so easy to be ascertained by a stranger, as it seems to be by the map. Exactly in the situation where we expected to find it a small torr raises his head, which we looked upon to be too inconsiderable to be fixed on for the seat of a stannary parliament; and we judged the next torr, about a quarter of a mile to the North of it, to be the one we were in search of. On enquiry we found it to be true. For farther satisfaction, we examined two or three of the torrs farther to the Northward. The last of such stands rather North of Wistman's wood, high and conspicuous, and must be that called in the map Longle-Torr (*vulgo* Longabeer Torr); but there are two other torrs between this last and Crockern Torr left out. Wistman's wood appears to be nearer the river Dart than it seems to be on the map. A little to the West of Dunnabridge pound, on the Ashburton road, is a gateway on the South leading to a seat called Prince's hall, belonging to Mr. Justice Buller. Here, I am informed (since writing the former part of this ramble), the table, seats, &c. belonging to the Stannary parliament at Crockern Torr, are removed by the late proprietor, a Mr. Guller, and still remain. East of Dunnabridge pound there appears, to the South of the road, a new stone bridge, called Hexworthy bridge, and a pretty considerable farm, called Huggaby. The Dart river, which we forded just below Coombstone rock, we were told was the West Dart. The East Dart river, falling into it from the Northward near Buckland, is not inserted in the map. The little hillocks in the map, which we imagined were intended to denote bound stones, represent, as we found, piles of black wood which resemble them, and abound in that part of the moor. From information, we

understand that the river Aune (which empties itself into Bigbury bay) rises not far from Fox Torr; and, indeed, it seems probable, that its source is farther up than the map carries it, being by the same not above three miles above Brent bridge, where the stream seems too considerable for so short a course. At the head of this river there is a very dangerous bog of some bigness, called Aune-head Mires, which can never be crossed even on foot. If any cattle stray into it, they are irrecoverably lost. Tradition says, a man on horseback unfortunately sunk in this bog some years since, and have never been since found.—I beg here to inform your correspondent *Incompertus*, p. 197, that, during my Ramble on Dartmoor, nor in the excursions since on the same wild, I have never met with the single yellow rose growing spontaneously, and suppose the plants seen by him on Exmoor to derive their origin from seeds carried thither by birds or boisterous winds, from some neighbouring garden, as I always understood the yellow rose to be an alien. I beg farther to observe, the spontaneous or native roses of England amount to no more than six, namely, the Apple Rose, White Dog-rose, Red Dog-rose, Scotch Rose, Red Scotch-Rose, and Sweet-brier.

J. LASKEY.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

**D**ID the parish of Enfield adopt the very humane plan which, in p. 190, is said to have been recommended to them?

P. p. 115, 196, 197. Is it possible to suppose that, if Swallows really retired to holes and caverns, or plunged into the mud, by way of passing the winter quietly, numerous as they are in summer, they would not be found in every cavern, in every pond, in the winter? What *Candide* says, however, in p. 267, deserves, and I hope will have, examination.

P. 199. Much is it to be wished that T. R. will favour the publick with his observations on *Antoninus's Itinerary*.

P. 202. Great as is the professional merit of Sir Edw. Pellew, the letter you have printed sets him in a still superior point of view! It does the highest honour to his head and his heart; and we are very much obliged to the correspondent who sent it to you.

P. 203.



P. 203. Without having ever read Lord Chesterfield's Works, I have never thought of the dispersion of the Jews without considering it as the most convincing and irresistible proof of the authenticity of the Scriptures.

P. 207. W. and D. refers to the song of Lillibullero as being most famous in its day. I have often heard so; but have never seen it, nor do I know where to look for it. If you would give it to us, I think others of your readers as well as myself would be obliged to you.

P. 210. Little of a Botanist, I should be glad to be favoured with the trivial name of the *Thesum Linophyllum*, and with an account of the extraordinary time of its appearing. Your correspondent supposes others as well informed as he is himself.

P. 104. There is much truth in what is said by Bedfordiensis on the inclosure of open-field parishes. In their present state much more (and perhaps better) wheat is grown there than will be after an inclosure. Another serious thing for Sir John Sinclair's serious consideration is, what will become of the breed of sheep, if his scheme of universal inclosure takes place?

Yours, &c. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Feb. 1.*  
**K**ING EDWARD'S monument, erected upon Brough Marsh, near Brough, or rather nearer Kirk-Andrews, in the county of Cumberland, fell down on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1795, after having stood 110 years. It was erected by Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, who was at that time lord of the barony of Brough. I inclose you a correct copy of the inscription, which I took myself the latter end of the year 1794. There are some letters wanting, and some superfluous; and, though I used the greatest diligence in taking it down, and scraping the moss out of the letters with a knife, I believe it differs from some already published\*. It had inclined much to the Westward for a long time, but was observed to lean more lately than usual. The height of the monument was about 25 feet. The cattle and horses, by lying under it, had worked the earth away near a foot lower than the surface; and the water

settling there in winter, I believe, contributed to bring it down.

On the East side\*:

"Nobilissimus princeps Henric. Howard, dux Norfolc. com. Mareschal. Angl. com. Arandel. Surr. Norfolc. et Norwic. baro Howard, Mowbrey, Segrave, Brews de Gower, Fitsalan, Warren, Escalles, Clun, Oswaldtree, Maltravers, Furnival, Graystok, et Howard de Castlerising, præno. ord. Garter mil. constab. et gubernator regal. castri et honor. de Windsor, custos forest. de Windsor, dom. locumten. Norfolc. Surr. Berkes, et civ. et com. civ. Norwici, ab Edv. I. rege Angliæ oriundus, P. A. D. 1685†."

Without doubt, the present liberal lord-lieutenant of the county will think proper to re-build this ancient monument, raised to the memory of a king of so essential service to his country in checking the dangerous inroads of the Scotch on our territories.

Yours, &c. J. W. Cumb.

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*

**I**N Mr. Andrews's "History of Great Britain connected with the Chronology of Europe," vol. I. part II. p. 143, 4to, is the following passage: "It was about this time [1412†] that the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Henry V.), hearing that his royal father suspected him of meaning to disturb the peace of the realm, went to court, to acquit himself of this charge, in a kind of allegorical habit, for which it has puzzled Antiquaries and Criticks to account. He was apparelled (saith Holinshed, from an old chronicle) in a gowne of blewe sattin full of oilet holes, at every hole the needle hanging by a silke thred with which it was sewed." Perhaps this singular dress may be accounted for by recollecting, that "Henry V. is said to have been educated at *Queen's college, in Oxford*; where the apartments in which he lived (says Mr. Barrington, Obs. on anc. Stat. p. 339, 3d edit.) were commonly shewn to the curious stranger, till the old gateway was pulled down within these few years to make room for the new wing of building, which hath now completed the college." Three views of these apartments were executed, in 1751, by

\* Our former correspondent calls this "the North side."

† See the other inscriptions, LXII. 1174.

† I suspect an error in the date, but have no opportunity of consulting the original.

James

\* See a view of it, vol. LXII. p. 1171; and the inscriptions in p. 1173.



James Green, at the expence of Edward Rowe Mores, esq. F.A.S. Mr. Gough, indeed (Anecd. of British Topography, vol. II. p. 151), says, that Edward the Black Prince was the royal academician who inhabited those apartments; but this I conceive to be erroneous, as that prince was born 1330, and Queen's college was not founded till 1340, and therefore probably not inhabited for some years afterwards; and the education of princes is soon closed. But in that year it was founded by Robert Eggesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa. And we learn from Mr. Ganger (Biogr. Hist. of England, vol. I. p. 49, 2d ed.) that, "on the feast of the Circumcision, the bursar of Queen's college gives to every member of that society *a needle and thread*, in remembrance of the founder; the words *aiguille fil* composing a kind of rebus on his name." The purpose, therefore, of this very unusual *court-dress* might be to denote that the prince, so far from intending to disturb the peace of the realm, had been peaceably pursuing his studies at the place allotted for his education; as the singularity of its appearance would certainly induce many a question as to its purport and signification.

Your Magazine has been occasionally adorned with curious fac-similes of ancient MSS. There is now a MS. many centuries older than any other yet known, and which has never been laid before the publick at large. Only one copy is said to have yet reached this country, and that is in the library of Christ-church, Oxford. I mean the treatise of Philodemus on Musick from the library at Herculaneum, and which reaches to the first century of the Christian æra. If any of your correspondents at Oxford would favour you\* with a specimen of the manner of writing used in that MS, it would be a very agreeable present, I conceive, to a numerous class of your readers.

Your ingenious correspondent M—s (vol. LXIV p. 783) accuses me of having asserted in that volume, p. 527, that Voltaire, in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.* says, that M. Galant introduced several interpolations into his translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainment.

\* The same idea, I have since seen, is started in another periodical publication of the last month.

I have now before me the edition of Neufchatel, 1783; where, in tom. I. p. 127, I read, "Il traduit une partie des . . . mille et une nuits; *il y mit beaucoup du sien*." Many of your readers will be gratified by being informed, that a translation of others of these tales is now undertaken by a gentleman of great eminence in the department of Oriental literature.

The term *ear-mark*, enquired after by your correspondent, p. 298, is a forensic metaphor, derived from the practice of farmers, who mark all their sheep by a peculiar slit in the ear.

Yours, &c. SCIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.

THE Abbé Barthelemy and his works having been lately the subject of some disquisitions in your interesting page, I was led to peruse with some attention, and with much pleasure, his *Voyage of Anacharsis*. The worthy Abbé, in speaking of the sacred rites of Bacchus, seems unable to account for the exclamation so frequently repeated during their religious procession, *Evoe Saboe! Evoe Saboe!*† The Orientalist will not be at a loss for a key to this difficulty. It is neither more nor less than a corruption of יהוה סבא, *Jehova Sabaoth*, the often repeated and appropriate title of the true God, the Lord of Hosts; and, if St. Paul had heard the words uttered, he would have said, as he did on another occasion, Ὁν ἀγνοεῖτε εὐσεβεῖτε, τῶτον ἐγὼ καταγγέλλω ὑμῖν, Acts xvii. 23.

As easy is it to account for the title of honour given to the Carthaginian magistrates, if we revert to the mother-country from which the inhabitants of Carthage emigrated, and consider the vicinity of Tyre to Palestine. The Punic *Suffetes* were officers, the nature of whose delegated trust corresponded exactly with that of the Jewish *Dubow*. There is not the smallest difference in the word, but the variety consequent on the Greek and Hebrew termination.

\* In the edition of Edinburgh, 1752, which I have also, and which is said, in the title-page, to be "suivant la Copie de Berlin," the words in Italicks are omitted. It was probably one of these copies that M—s had seen.

† Pars, Hymenæe canunt; pars clamant, Evoe! Evoe! Ov. Fast.

One



One word more on the subject of the last-mentioned language.

Bishop Lowth observes, in his fourth *Prælection* on Sacred Poetry, that the first trace of poetic diction in the Mosiac writings is found in the speech of Lamech to his wives\*. I think otherwise, Mr. Urban; I think it is to be discovered in the welcome of Adam to his newly-created spouse. It is in two regular tetrastrichs:

זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי

ובשר מבשרי:

לזאת יקרא אשה

כי מאיש לקחה זאת:

על כן יעוב איש

את אביו ואת אקו

ודבק באשתו

והיו לבשר אחד: Gen. ii. 23, 24.—

Hæc demum os ex ossibus meis,  
Hæc caro e carne mea;  
Mulier ipsa vocabitur,  
Quippe quæ a viro oriunda.

Idcirco vir derelinquet  
Et patrem suum et matrem,  
Et sese consortium dabit uxori,  
Eruntque deinceps caro una.

Yours, &c.

G.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

I AM no friend to illiberal controversy; and I think the polemical writer, who departs from good manners, gives himself two wounds for every one which he inflicts on his adversary. But there may arise particular cases in which a deviation from these laws of polite and gentlemanly combat may, perhaps, be dispensed with; at least, if ever such deviation can be pardonable, it is in the antagonists of that rude and left-handed fencer, Thomas Paine. He has been assailed by the keen and delicate weapon of Mr. Burke; the spear of Ithuriel has been wielded by a learned and illustrious Prelate, with complete success, against him; others, with and without high names, *indocti doctique*, have successively entered the lists; every possible means of defence has been resorted to against the serpent:

\* *Primum quod ibi occurrit hujus rei exemplum, remotissima atque intimæ est ventustatis, Lamechi ad uxores effatio.*

&c.—עדה וצלה שמען קולי

Lowth, *Præl.* pp. 50, 51.

—cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor.

One modern writer, whom I shall not name, as I think his work not worthy of the cause he would defend, has endeavoured, and, as I think, with complete success, to emulate Mr. Paine's own style in a note, of which he is the hero. Mr. Urban, it really is *a good thing*, and deserves to be rescued from the galloping consumption which awaits its text, and to be immortalized in your page. The writer is speaking of the French Philosophers, and their pernicious tenets; and thence arises the very curious *scholium*, and the still more curious simile it contains, uninjured by mixed metaphor, or jar of heterogeneous ideas. Your readers will, I am sure, be pleased with its insertion:

“Mr. Thomas Paine must pardon me if I can find no rank for him in this list. [*i. e.* of philosophers]. With whatever airs of self-complacency that gentleman may choose to review his own productions, he can never rise higher, in my estimation, than [*to the title of*] a mere *scavenger of infidelity*, who has, with a sufficient perverseness of industry, raked all the foul kennels for every miserable offal of scepticism, to putrify in the abominable compost of corruption, with which he has loaded the nocturnal car of his own vulgar blasphemy.”

Mr. Paine never, I fear, reads Sermons; and from a *sermon* was this doughty passage selected; but your lucubrations, Mr. Urban, as I am credibly informed, find their way by a certain, although circuitous, path, to the department of the Seine. If Thomas understood Latin, I think he would apostrophize his brother pugilist with the compliment, *Nos duo turbamus!* R. H.

On the PROMETHEUS VINCTUS of ÆSCHYLUS.

(Continued from p. 307.)

WE have, in a preceding part of this Essay, taken a view of the plan, the structure, the incidents, and the conclusion, of this sublime and mysterious tragedy; a tragedy, remarkable not only for its intrinsic beauties, and the dignity and spirit of its composition—not only for its exact and masterly portraiture of manners—not only for its pathetic appeals to the heart—but, above all these, for its supposed allusions to the prophecies then extant in Judæa, and probably not



not confined to that region, of his future sufferings, concerning whom the following emphatical words can *alone* be uttered with propriety:

Τολμῆ; ἐξελύσατο βρότῳ  
 Τῷ μὴ διαρράϊσθ' εἰς ἄδ' ἐμολέει·  
 Τῷ τοι τοιαῖςδε πημοναῖσι κάμπηται  
 Πάσχα μὲν ἀλγυνῶσιν, οἰκτεροῖσιν δ' ἰδύν.

V. 234.

If this hypothesis should be deemed in some degree fanciful, the candid and unprejudiced reader, after perusing what follows, will at least allow that it is not without a strong degree of probability. And it would be a very important and interesting subject of investigation (though, from its nature, involved in deep obscurity), how this Athenian might possibly have gained any insight into matters of such high moment; and how subjects, at first sight so dissimilar, can possibly have any relation to each other.

Prometheus, whom the poet describes as endued with such a degree of power and wisdom as to deserve the name of a god, beholds the human race under the most deplorable circumstances that can be imagined—he beholds them, deprived of all the enjoyment of life, and so much affected with the dismal prospect of death, ever present to their imagination, as to be reduced to a state of horror and despair. The benevolent friend to mankind, at his own personal hazard, resolves to extricate them from this state of woe. He succeeds in the attempt, but is himself exposed to pain and anguish in their stead. After a certain period, his sorrows are terminated; he is restored to his former glory, and becomes again partaker of the splendour of Heaven. Who that reads this can think he is reading any other than a sacred history?

Thuanes, on the subject of whose wisdom and piety there is but one opinion, thought there was so much truth concealed under the fable of Prometheus, that he himself composed a sacred drama on the subject; the exordium of which it may be sufficient to recite, as connected with our present disquisition:

Permulta, veteres, seu poetæ, seu sophi,  
 Pinxere, amoris involuta fabulis,  
 Quæ fontē ab ipso veritatis hauserant:  
 Ut reliqua taceam, respice ad Promethea!

That an idea prevailed among the heathen, of some vicarious atonement

to be made for sin (though, by the lapse of time, and the superinduction of fable on the groundwork of truth, that idea was faint and confused), is a circumstance to which no one, conversant in the writings of antiquity, can be a stranger. Hear the Lyric Poet anxiously enquiring,

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi  
 Jupiter?

The manner of Prometheus's punishment, and the attitude of the sufferer, awakens many reflexions in an attentive mind. His hands are stretched out; his feet fastened together; and, in this position, he is nailed [*πασσαλιεύει, paxillis affigitur*] to the rock, exactly as one prepared to suffer death upon the cross. This similarity may be deemed accidental. But, both Casaubonus and the famous champion for the truth of the Christian religion agree in the bold assertion, that Plato, who lived not long after the time of Æschylus, did actually, and not without the instinct of Divine Providence, foreshew the sufferings of Christ\*. "A just man," says Plato, "shall suffer many things; he shall be treated with indignity and torture; and, at last, he shall be put to a violent death:" which death he describes by the word *ἀνασχινδυνεύσῃαι*; a very remarkable word, to which both Eusebius and Hesychius give a still more remarkable paraphrase; for, they render it, IN CRUCEM TOLLETUR. If these observations have any weight whatever with respect to Plato, they certainly afford strong collateral evidence in favour of our present supposition.

In the midst of all his sufferings, Prometheus addresses the unhappy Io with a generous and disinterested pity, which cannot fail of making a deep impression on the mind. "Weep not for me," he says, "but weep for yourself and for your misfortunes." He enters into a long and affecting detail of these misfortunes, and seems to forget his own misery in the contemplation of that which his friend was to sustain. No sooner does the daughter of Inachus hear Prometheus's name than she hails him as *the Deliverer of the universal world*—

\* See Plato de Republica, lib. II.; and Grotius in Matth. c. x. v. 38; see also, Casaubon. de Credul. et Incredulitate; and (as we proudly add) Bishop Watson's Apology, p. 203.



Ὁ κοινὸν ὠφέλημα θνήσκουσιν φάνεις,  
Τλημον Προμηθεῦ, ΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΗΝ πασ-  
χεις τάδε; V. 614.

She takes it for granted that he is not suffering for himself, but for others.

Oceanus, on the very same principle, while he compassionates the sorrows of the divine victim, urges, and even urges in a strain of reproof, that the philanthropist had always been inattentive to himself; and that he had preferred the interest and happiness of mankind to his own:

Πολλὰ γ' ἀμείνων τὰς πέλας φρενῶν\* ἔφους  
Ἡ σαυλόν. V. 335.

In the sequel of this paper, I shall enquire into the nature of those heavenly gifts which the beneficent Prometheus imparted to man.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

I SHALL now endeavour to perform my promise of March 10 (see p. 198), by repeating the particulars, which I heard the late Mr. John Hunter relate, of an experiment he once made to ascertain whether Swallows shewed any disposition to sleep, or to retire into water, or caverns, &c. at the time of their disappearance.

His narrative, which I give from memory, was as follows:

One year, in the month of September, he prepared a room with every accommodation and convenience which he could contrive, to serve as a dormitory for Swallows, if they were disposed to sleep in winter. He placed in the centre a large tub of water with twigs and reeds, &c. which reached to the bottom. In the corners of the room he contrived artificial caverns and holes, into which they might retire; and he laid on the floor, or suspended in the air, different lengths of old wooden pipes, which had formerly been employed in conveying water through the streets, &c.

When the receptacle was rendered as complete as possible, he then engaged some watermen to take by night a large quantity of the Swallows that hang upon the reeds in the Thames about the time of their departure. They brought him, in a hamper, a con-

siderable number; and had so nicely nicked the time of their capture, that on the very day following there were none to be seen.

He put the Swallows into the room so prepared, where they continued to fly about, and occasionally perch on the twigs, &c. But not one ever retired into the water, the caverns, holes, or wooden pipes; or shewed the least disposition to grow torpid, &c. In this situation he let them remain till they all died but one. This, appearing to retain some vigour, was set at liberty; when it mounted out of sight, and flew away. All the birds lay dead scattered about the room; but not one was found asleep or torpid, or had, if I rightly remember, so much as crept into any of the receptacles he had so provided.

Such, to the best of my recollection, is the description I heard Mr. John Hunter give in the year 1792; and, if I have committed any considerable mistake or omission, I hope some of your ingenious correspondents, who were intimate with that eminent Naturalist, will take the trouble to correct the one, or supply the other.

Yours, &c. T. P.

\* \* The Editor has been informed, that some curious observations have been made on Swallows by Mr. Pearson, who formerly lived in Newport-street, near Leicester Fields, but is now retired to Highgate, or its neighbourhood; and whose lady (daughter of Mr. Paterfon, librarian to the Marquis of Lansdown) is so distinguished for her paintings on glass, &c.—viz. that Mr. Pearson has contrived means of keeping Swallows alive in cages through the winter, and even for several winters, but never discovered them to become torpid, or to take long sleeps, as in the case of dormice, tortoises, &c. in similar situations. This gentleman would confer a very great obligation on the world, if he would communicate to the publick the result of his experience and observations on this curious subject. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, May 12.

I AM sorry to animadvert on the correspondence of any of your friends; but the opinions and evidences brought forwards by Candide, p. 267, appears to border a little on the marvellous. His opinion is clearly for torpidity and immersion of the Swallows; and, it appears to me, every observation made by him is in support of that idea, not even one solitary appearance

\* φανῶν, i. e. instruere et informare mentem consiliis et rationibus, atque afficere sapientes, eoque flectere et permovere. Garb.



was observed, or mentioned, tending towards the proof of their migration; or, if such were seen by him, carefully avoided in his Journal. The attempt to account for the evidence of Sir John Norris is futile, and of no effect; the fact is not denied; and the supposition of a blast of an equinoctial gale wafting them from land is equally absurd. I make no doubt Candide wishes to do away the very respectable evidences also of the late Sir Charles Wager and a Mr. Wright, by one of these tornados, as mentioned by Pennant. He might as well knock up the whole system of migration at once, and deny any thing of the kind in Nature, and suppose the woodcocks, and other tribes of migratory animals, that have been seen immense distances from land, and that have been happy to have found a casual resting-place on the rigging of passing ships and vessels, to have been driven from land by an equinoctial gale. Candide's invention is fertile, as appears by the sarcasm endeavoured to be thrown on the prince of Naturalists, Linnæus, in respect to his sexual system of vegetables, in his note p. 268. The observation of Candide in saying, "if myriads depart, myriads should arrive," I conceive, was made rather rashly. Does not Candide know, that the all-wise Creator has decreed, in the formation of things, according to the increase so shall be the decrease? And he seems to think so; for, I observe, in the latter part of his letter, he supposes they perish according to the ratio of ten to one: then, by his own opinion, how can he expect myriads to arrive? But, that immense quantities do actually arrive, is evident from this plausible argument; first, it is not denied on either side that myriads depart. Whence come these myriads? Are their powers of propagation so very immense as to bring forth, and rear, such vast quantities, even allowing two broods a season, as to appear innumerable at the close of summer? I say no; they do not possess any such great powers; and, I believe, shall be supported by every candid observer. Therefore, from this simple argument, immense numbers must arrive as well as depart; for, if myriads depart and myriads arrive, the next emigration will be myriads of myriads, and so on *ad infinitum*. The Journal of your correspondent appears to me, at first view, a complete closet-dressed

article (I ask his pardon if I have mistaken it); at the same time I beg to state my reasons for thinking it so. He says, the cottager, on Sunday, the 17th of April, gave him notice of Swallows being seen on a lake of nine acres. He went and saw *five*; by half past 12 o'clock they had increased to *forty*, amongst which, he says, he saw *only two swallows*. Is this reconcileable? Again; is it not strange that two men, purposely on the watch, should not have been able to observe or discover, on the increase of five birds to forty, whence they came? At last, one poor bird was observed rising from the rushes wet, and perched himself on a black-thorn to dry and dress his feathers. This bird he positively affirms to come from the lake, as it was impossible for him to decline from the atmosphere without his knowledge. Grant it to be so; but whence came the other 39? No mention is made of them; they did not agree with the hypothesis of Candide. Five birds increasing to 40, on a lake insignificant in itself, containing only nine acres, must certainly have been visible in every point of view; and yet he could discover but one in the act of emerſion. Had the others been seen there actually emerged from the lake also, natural instinct would most certainly have carried them to some thorn-bush, or other convenient place, for the same purpose of drying themselves, and dressing their feathers. Nothing of this kind appears. We all know the fondness of the feathered creation for this very act of washing and pluming themselves; and it strikes me this bird was actually seen coming from washing, and retired to the thorn to plume himself; or he might have just arrived from his long and fatiguing flight, and taken the first opportunity for a lave. We, the lords of the creation, find nothing more refreshing after a long journey than a wash or a bathe. Then why should not Nature have implanted in these little animals an intuitive instinct for the same purpose? We also know that rivers, lakes, ponds, &c. possess the very identical food necessary for the existence of this tribe. Is it, therefore, unnatural Hirundines should be seen near these spots for the last time in the season of their departure, and the first on their arrival; the same instinct leading them to these places for the purpose of filling their craws on their departure, and again,



again, on their return, to supply their half-famished bodies with flies and other aquatic insects? Is it possible that Candide could keep in his eye 40 birds constantly in motion at once, and say one of these shall not escape observation, and dart into the lake for many purposes besides the abovementioned, and not be observed to do so by him? Their remaining there till the 22d is no doubt but for the purpose of food. On the 18th he took a boat; a very natural consequence; had I been there, I should have embarked sooner, even as yesterday, on the appearance of the emerging bird, and carefully examined the rushes and the bottom of the lake for more. But this does not appear to be Candide's purpose; he took a boat to survey the lake, instead of investigating the bed of the rushes, and searching for this bird's companions; as certainly, if he had actually emerged from the bottom, there must have been more, and must have been discovered by him on the search. Surely Candide's opticks must be weak, that he could not survey a lake, or *mire*, of nine acres without the help of a boat; and yet he tells us he is very quicksighted. Is it usual to keep a boat, either for pleasure or profit, on lakes, or *mires*, of this bigness, in the country where he resides? For, one or the other it must be; or how came this boat there so opportune! The servant seems also an advocate for immersion. Probably he reasoned as a good and faithful servant: my master's opinion shall be mine. He saw birds on a six-acre lake; first, about five, which increased to 30. But how comes this increase? Surely, he does not pretend to say they arose from the lake; yet his report tends to that amount; for, he asserts they were *all wet*, and he wisely sent them from the cold North side into the sun on the opposite, to dry and dress themselves. I should have supposed the beneficent warmth of the sun on the sunny sides of the lake would have aroused from their torpid state such birds as lay within its rays; but not one appeared; they uniformly, one and all, arose from the frigid North side. The honest farmer's opinion of the two is to me the most plausible. This man, whom we must naturally suppose to have enjoyed at least 20 years of observation, never saw the Swallows immerse in the lake,

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or arise therefrom; nor does it appear he had the least idea of the same. Candide happens to be a favourite of Fortune; he wished for proofs to illustrate an opinion broached by an old credulous author, who, at one and the same time, filled the waters with birds, and the air with mice. But, to return. The first attempt of your correspondent was crowned with success; and he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of observing, as a casual observer, what had never been seen by a resident on the spot during the whole course of his life. What motive could induce the servant, when a boy, to take down the nests of the house-martins, particularly at a season when every one must suppose neither eggs or the birds themselves could be expected in them, or be the object? Neither can I give credit to the story of 200 swallows rising from the rushes in a ditch by *moonlight*, and sitting on the rushes in the lake. Since, by this, they must have a bed of rushes, why not have remained in the ditch, as well as flew 200 yards farther for exactly the same situation? But the inference, I suppose from the account, is their removal for immersing in the lake. Will Candide's servant undertake positively to say, supposing the fact of birds passing from one place to the other, that they were actually and *bonâ fide* Swallows? To me it appears very doubtful. Objects are not so distinctly seen by the light of the moon, supposing it to shine with the greatest effulgence possible.

Having proceeded thus far, Mr. Urban, it is but fair to state my observations on the re-appearance of the Swallows, thereby giving Candide an opportunity to animadvert in return; and, I assure him, I shall not be displeased, as I hope, he will not. I am clearly of opinion, at present, they migrate; but, should any observations henceforth be made, tending to prove in a direct and positive manner, or in any wise conclusive, I shall readily, on such proof, abandon my idea of migration, and embrace that of immersion; till then, I am afraid I shall remain obstinate in spite of all observations not fairly stated. First, I must beg leave to thank your correspondent T. P. p. 197, for the polite manner in which he has noticed my observations on this subject; also, for his kind communication *per* Editor, which was duly received,



ceived, and every attention paid to the Swallow-tribe on their re-appearance that lay in my power. The first Hirundine seen by me this season was on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April. It was a Swallow on the wing at a great height; the time near six o'clock in the evening; atmosphere serene; wind S. W. Accidentally having a small telescope in my hand, I caught the object within its focus, and found its appearance tired, frequently flapping his wings in rapid succession, and seemingly using great exertions to support himself in the air. I should not have observed this bird, had not a gentleman then with me remarked him for the first he had seen for the season, and his apparent weakness. He possessed the long exterior feathers of the tail perfect.

18<sup>th</sup>. Till this day have not been fortunate enough to get sight of a single Swallow, although the amusement of fishing daily carried me into their haunts. Saw two in a meadow very busy skimming the surface of the grassy plain. They did not appear with that vivacity on the wing as we generally see them farther on in the season, flying dull and heavy.

22<sup>d</sup>. In the morning saw about 20 wantoning in the air over a river and adjoining meadows. Nothing particular in their appearance except being very active.

24<sup>th</sup>. Saw some hundreds near the same spot and the adjoining fields and meadows. Observed them for some time; found them uniformly to possess the long exterior tail-feathers. From this day to the present have seen them in great numbers. Have observed nothing particular in their appearance.

I will now beg leave to relate hearsay observations. The first, from a worthy clergyman in my neighbourhood. He informed me he was much surprized at seeing a Swallow hovering around his church about the 24<sup>th</sup> of March. It was owing to its early appearance that made him notice it. Two Swallows seen by a gentleman, in the course of his fishing amusement, in my neighbourhood, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of April. The same day, a number of House-martins, and two Swallows, were seen at Dawlish, a small sea-port in this county. On the 10<sup>th</sup>, a Swallow seen in the marshes in my neighbourhood.

In the course of my summer peregrinations on the sea-coast I picked up,

about two years since, the entire skeleton of a woodcock, perfectly bleached by the rays of the sun. This bird, I supposed, had dropped in the sea, in the course of his migratory flight, and by the waves drifted on shore. At the same time, I do not wish to deny but it might have been shot near the coast, and fell in the sea. I, however, examined the remains, but found no appearance of wounds on the bones. In the Scilly islands, the woodcocks, on their arrival, are found in so weak a state as to be taken by the hand in the streets. The same lassitude prevails when they reach the coast towards the Land's End. I have often been informed by gentlemen of veracity, that the woodcock has been seen by them at an immense distance from land, and have been taken by the seamen as they rested on the rigging of the ships.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, May 11.

HAVING seen, in your Magazine for last month, some observations concerning the late application to Parliament for regulating the practice of Pharmacy, I trust you will, in justice to all who are concerned, insert the following remarks, in order to correct some misrepresentations therein contained. It was not stated in the petition to Parliament, that the Army and Navy suffered for want of genuine medicines, but for want of persons properly qualified to administer them. This is an undoubted fact; and is not difficult to be accounted for, when it is known, that many men, who have been only Porters to Apothecaries or Druggists, have been, and still are, employed in that situation, first as Surgeons Mates, and afterwards as Surgeons; and it is also known, that the Surgeons of the Army and Navy act in the double capacity of Surgeon and Apothecary.

This Metropolis, and all parts of the kingdom, abound with practitioners of the same description; who settle, either as Apothecaries, in which case they visit patients as well as vend and compound medicines, or as Druggists or Chemists, in which case they confine their business to their shops; and it is well known, and confessed by the members of the Apothecaries' Company, that the publick are much injured and imposed on by the fraud and ignorance of the aforesaid pretenders.



ers. Some members of the Apothecaries' Company belonged to the Pharmaceutical Association; a title its members took only as expressive of the purpose which they meant, by legal means, to pursue, namely, a reform of the abuses of Pharmacy. They did not arrogate to themselves, as a body, any peculiar privileges; but conceived they had the same right to any title, not appropriated to another body of men, as the Medical or the Philanthropic Society. They do not question the utility of that Company; but regret that its power is so limited. That Company, in fact, is not sanctioned by the Legislature: it rests only on a royal Charter, and that of modern date.

That Society applied to Parliament, some years ago, for a sanction of their Charter; but, from the opposition of the College of Physicians, they could not succeed. Were that Charter sanctioned, the jurisdiction of the Company would not extend but seven miles beyond the Metropolis. They have no authority to visit the shops of Apothecaries: that is granted by law to the College of Physicians; who are directed to take with them certain members of the Apothecaries' Company. The Company being so far recognized by act of Parliament, it may appear strange, that they are not vested with a power of regulating the profession; but I state the fact as it is. If they have any, it is only over those who have voluntarily become members, and, I apprehend, relates to themselves only as a trading company.

Your correspondent seems but an indifferent logician, when he endeavours to prove, that the abuses in the practice of Pharmacy do not call for a reform, because the Apothecaries' Company have passed some good resolutions relative to the members of their own society, while they have no power to prevent the sweeper of any shop from practising as an Apothecary in any part of the kingdom, even in the City of London, provided he thinks proper to become a member of the *Cordwainers'* or any other Company.

Were the Charter of the Apothecaries' Company confirmed by act of Parliament, in the same manner as those of the College of Physicians and the Corporation of Surgeons, I am persuaded, it would be of great advantage to the Metropolis and its neighbourhood; but why all the subjects of

the British dominions, beyond seven miles, should lie at the mercy of quacks and impostors, I am at a loss to conjecture. The present unskilful and fraudulent practice threatens, indeed, to bring them all within *the Bills of Mortality*. J. R.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.  
HAVING lately seen the agreeable communications of some of your correspondents in relation to Bishop Stortford's school, I am induced to send you the following copy of the prayer that was constantly used there every morning, as a mite towards preserving the memory of that venerable institution; of which I hope to see some farther notices from such as may possess them. AMBULATOR.

PRÆCES MATUTINÆ.

Most gracious and most glorious Lord God, we thy humble servants do here prostrate ourselves before thee this morning, in the deepest sense of all thy mercies conferred upon us, especially for the protection of our wearied spirits from the dangers of this night; for refreshing us with sweet sleep; and for restoring us to our accustomed studies this morning. With hands and hearts lift up to thee, we do here, with the greatest gratitude to so indulgent a father and so merciful a preserver, beseech the continuance of these thy blessings; strengthen our memories, increase our abilities, prompt our diligence, encourage our performances; that so the portion of time, thou most mercifully bestowest upon us, may be spent to thy glory and our comfort. Above all, beautify those faculties which thou hast implanted in our natures with a proportion of that wisdom which will make us wise unto salvation; in all our actions inspire our minds with the highest sense of devotion to thee our great Creator, and continual preserver; of love and gratitude to our most merciful and compassionate Redeemer, of reverence and respect to all in public authority; of duty to our parents; of humility as well to our inferiors as equals. Let Christianity flourish as well in practice as profession. Bless these nations where we live with peace and plenty; the king and all the royal family in all affairs as well spiritual as temporal, our friends, relations, and benefactors, with all those blessings which will most promote their eternal happiness. Forgive our enemies; pardon our sins; increase our faith; and render our wills conformable to the doctrine of our blessed Lord; that, as we glorify him in this life, his prevailing merits may obtain everlasting glory for us hereafter; who has taught us, when we pray, to say; "Our Father," &c.



110. *Conjectures, with short Comments and Illustrations of various Passages in the New Testament, particularly in the Gospel of St. Matthew. To which is added, a Specimen of Notes on the Old Testament.* By Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. S.A.

**A**FTER a lounge in the pronaos, and reading the *stans pede in uno* dedication, we enter the temple of criticism—may we be allowed to call it the Demetrian shrine, without bringing on our shoulders a controversy like what we remember to have seen in Mr. Urban's pages?—The first thing that strikes us here is the critique on the word *Ευαγγέλιον*; a word for which the Jews are said to have no parallel; *besor* and *besora* is simply a *message* and *messenger*, good, bad, or indifferent; equivalent, it should seem, to *αγγελος* or *αγγελιον*: but does not Mr. Weston forget that the *messenger*, not the *message*, of sad tidings is mentioned 1 Sam. iv. 17.?

Mr. W. aims to prove that the gospel of St. Matthew was originally written in Hebrew.

Matthew, iii. 16. St. Luke, iii. 22, is more explicit; *συνελθὼν ἡδ. ὡς ἐπε-ρίστειραν*, expressing the *form* and not the *manner*.

iv. 1. The spirit of the Lord, *ἡρπάσσει*, *caught away* Philip, Acts viii. 39.

vi. 30. The passage in the Psalms, "feel the thorns," means, "feel the *beat* of them." Mr. Weston's explanation is, however, supported by the LXX. *Προβλὼν συνιενὰ τὰς ἀκανθὰς ὑμῶν τὸν ῥαχμὸν ὡς ἡ ΖΩΝΤΑΣ ὡς ἐν ὀργῇ καὶ ἀπειλαί ὑμᾶς*. Our translation renders *ζώνας* a *thing that is new*, which should be applied to the greenness of the living thorns, and not to the subjects of the wrath or indignation of God.

ix. 17. There is nothing proverbial in "new wine into new bottles."

x. 8. The reason assigned for supposing "raising the dead" an interpolation is, that it was improbable that a commission should be given to the disciples to do what their master had not yet done. It may, however, be observed that, in the Old Testament, the prophet Elisha raised a young man from the dead; the same prophet fed a hundred young men with a quantity of bread apparently insufficient for them; and in both instances he was an humble type of Christ. By a like privilege his dead body re animated a

dead corpse laid in his grave, 2 Kings, xiii. 21.

xi. 25. We wonder Mr. Weston did not see that "answered and said" is not contrary to the Greek idiom. See Homer *passim*.

Τὸν δαπομέχομεν πρὸς σέφῃ νεφλεσεῖλα Ζεύς, &c.

xiv. 3. What necessity is there for any parenthesis at all? Herod asks if John was risen from the dead; for he had put him to death, and his disciples had buried him, and went and told Jesus what had happened, who thereupon withdrew himself, not so much to a place of safety as of obscurity, for the present; which is equally applicable whether Jesus heard Herod's opinion of *him*, or his treatment of John. According to Mark, vi. 30, the apostles brought the news to Jesus, and he departed to avoid the concourse of people.

xv. 14. Needed no illustration.

26. The bread intended for children, and that on which the hands were wiped, should not be confounded.

xvi. 3. John x. 22, Matthew xviii. 10, very happily illustrated.

xx. 26. How will an interrogation alter the sense?

xxvi. 66. *Ενοχος θανάτου* cannot be guilty *unto* death, which is certainly not an Anglicism. any more than a Grecism. Our translation comes strictly up to the original.

We are totally at a loss to conceive how Judas could *give himself the bow-string*, or strangle himself, without hanging; but we can perfectly conceive that, after tying himself up, by some accident he might fall down from such a height as would occasion him to burst by the violence of the shock.

Mark, iii. 21. *Ἐξέστη* is literally *out* of his mind or senses: *ἐξέστημι* is derived from *ἐξ* and *ἐστημι*. Hedericus.

xiv. 10. Lardner (p. 24, ed. 1741) says he can produce no instance parallel to Herodias's daughter's *public dancing*; but we do not find that he wished to find an instance of the summary execution of a man for the gratification of a favourite at a public entertainment.

*ΕπιΒΑΛὼν* for *ἐπιΔΑΒὼν*, Mark xiv. 72, is one of those emendations which, whenever stumbled upon, strike from the obvious propriety and illustration from a parallel mode of expression Luke xx, 20, 26. By an error of the



the press, this very correction is made necessary John i. 5, p. 42.

Luke ii. 7. What is the authority for the *open air*? The Magi in Matt. ii. 11, found the babe in a *house*, οἶκος.

iii. 11. The note here appears quite irrelative.

vi. 38. The note here is more critical than interesting; for ζειραι is not the word here used.

ix. 62, needs no comment.

xi. 44. The passage from Plutarch is not exactly parallel. Πολε, in the gospel, expresses *time*; in Plut. μεσημβριον *height* or *magnitude*.

xviii. 38, wanted no illustration.

Acts i. 25. We cannot help thinking that *his own* place, or his *proper* place, means something more than his *grave*.

Among the new and ingenious illustrations may be reckoned Luke xvi. 3, 24; xix. 40; xxii. 44; John iv. 22; xii. 7; Acts ii. 2. Eph. iv. 29.

xiv. 15. According to Mr. Weston's idea, we should render ομοιωπαθεις *commortales*.

i Cor. xi. 10. When we have changed ἐξουσίαν into ἐξ ἀουσιας, what is the sense of the passage? The woman ought, *of her own accord*, to have—what—on her head?

xv. 32. The quotation seems not to answer the purpose for which it was brought.

Gal. vi. 11. St. Chad's gospel at Lichfield, and some other uncial MSS. of the New Testament in the Cottonian and other libraries, will illustrate this text, ΠΗΛΙΧΟΙΣ γραμμασι.

2. Tim. i. 2. Με παραθενη is simply *my deposit*.

iv. 12. "The cloak I left at Troas," not worth comparing with Plautus' "De palla memento amabo."

Hebrews xi. 35. Mr. Weston has discovered that τυμπανηξεν was the old term for *guillotining*.

i Peter iii. 14. Φοβον is the terrors which they hold out; Φοβηθη does not govern a genitive, but an accusative; consequently it should have been αυτου instead of αυτων. In Matt. ii. 10, χαραν has not any word joined with it, as φοβον has here.

Though we have offered these remarks, we consider these "Conjectures" as not deficient in merit; a table of errata, however, shall be here subjoined, which the author has omitted.

P. 2, l. 15, r. nevertheless. 4, 19, r. ecce. 7, 17, r. i Sam. xiv. 27; l. 39, r. 18. 19, l. ult. r. compare Matt. x. 1, Mark vi. 7, xxvi. 3, Zechariah xx. 9, 12, the colt only was used. 27, 10, r. dissertation. 35, 18, r. Choseph. 36, 14—15, the passage from Apollonius Rhodius should have been divided into lines. 37, 10, r. xliv. 16. 38, 2, r. looked up; penult. Prov. xii. 18. 40, 16, r. ΕΝΕΡΩΝ ΑΙΔΩΝΕΩC, as two words. 52, penult, and antepenult. r. *Satur & augil*. 53, 13, Acts vi. 3. 61, ult. γραματεος. 70, penult. 2 Chron. xii. 35, is a wrong citation, there not being half so many verses in that chapter. 72, 11, it is. 76, 9—10, r. *vestitus* and *vestis*, the king, &c.

III. Αἰνῆ Αἰσχυλῆ Τραγωδία ἐπὶ τῷ. Glasgow in *Ædibus Academicis excudebat* Andreas Foulis, *Academia Typographus*.

THIS is among the *inexplicabilia* of modern editing. That it can be explained how such a handsome and well-printed book should be sent into the world without the name of any editor in the title, without a line of preface, without a single note, without scholia, and without the fragments, all which were, if we are not misinformed, originally promised, we doubt not; but this confidence does not lessen our regret for these deficiencies. The learned world have for many years been in expectation of an edition of this tragedian, from the Glasgow press, from a copy corrected by Mr. Porson. That the Professor was engaged in such revision was understood from the time Dr. Askew's MSS were purchased by the university of Cambridge; but why a professor of an English university should work for the benefit of a Scotch one, or why the Glasgow press should have a preference to the Cambridge, is not easy to say. Still more unaccountable is it to us that such an incomplete edition, wanting every thing but new readings, should appear in such a size that it can neither suit the pockets nor the capacities of young students. It has, however, undergone as ample an examination in the Monthly Review for February as the limits of such a work admitted. To this we must refer our readers, and only add that Mr. Porson is at present engaged in preparing, for the Cambridge press, an edition of the GREEK LEXICON of PHOTIUS, from the MSS, hitherto inedited, in Trinity college



college library; if this work does not receive interruption from the loss of the greatest part of the transcript in a late fire at the Professor's lodging-house.

112. *A Narrative of the Revolt and Insurrection of the French Inhabitants in the Island of Grenada.*

THIS revolt, brought about by the instrumentality of the *free people of colour*, an intermediate race, or mixed breed, between the whites and the blacks, in the hands of the French republican commissioners in the island, is a striking proof of the misery inseparable from liberty unimproved by civilization. The British commander in chief, lieutenant-governor Home, hasting to the capital, was made prisoner, and afterwards put to death, in defiance of what was the French commissioners intention, who demanded the prisoners too late.

113. *Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Great Sessions of Wales, on the Chester Circuit; with a Preface and Index.*

IN a sensible and well-written preface, the author gives an account of the different books which treat on the particular practice of each Welsh circuit, and presents his readers with the following statement of the materials of which this publication is composed: "For the Chester circuit no work has ever been published; except so much of the *Practica Walliæ* as applies to the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint; and except also a collection of "Rules of the Court of Sessions of the County Palatine of Chester, 8vo, Chester, 1783:" and neither of these contains a regular or entire collection even of the General Rules and Orders for the jurisdiction to which they belong."

Mr. Abbot (for we understand that he is the author) enters considerably into the question whether it be better to preserve or abolish the general jurisdiction of the court of great sessions? and seems to favour its abolition.

The work appears to be composed with care and diligence, and will be found useful by those who are engaged on the Chester circuit.

114. *The Lives of the first Twelve Cæsars, translated from the Latin of C. Suetonius Tranquillus, with Annotations, and a Review of the Government and Literature of the different Periods. By Alexander Thomson, M.D.*

SUETONIUS having already appeared more than once in an English dress, we do not see the immediate necessity for a new translation, except to correct the author's *grossiereté*, to illustrate him with notes, which, however, are but thinly spread, and a general review of the state of government and literature under each emperor, with observations on their characters.

115. *First Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to take into Consideration the Means of promoting the Cultivation and Improvement of the waste, unclosed, and unproductive, Lands of the Kingdom. Ordered to be printed Dec. 23, 1795.*

AS the best comment on this report, and, at the same time, as a subject of discussion, we give the words of the Analytical Reviewers on this article:

"The wish to facilitate enclosures without having recourse to the expence, delay, and trouble, necessary for procuring an act of parliament, is highly meritorious. We trust, however, that, in effecting this object, the rights of the poor cottagers will not be allowed to be swallowed up in the claims of their more opulent neighbours, but that specific provisions will be made in their favour. If an increased population be the object pointed at, a discouragement of the monopoly of small farms would be one of the most effectual means of effecting it; if it be an increased produce, an extinction or modification of tithe can alone promote this in the degree to be wished for. Without these great and efficient purposes in view, the wealth of the nation may be expended in bounties, and an artificial, but temporary, system of melioration ensue; but they are alone capable of producing a permanent benefit, and preventing an emigration to countries, unburthened with oppressive ecclesiastical imposts, and uncursed with monopolies of any kind."

116. *On the Necessity of adopting some Measures to reduce the present number of Dogs; with a short Account of the Hydrophobia, and the most approved Remedies against it: a Letter to Francis Annesley, M. P. for the Borough of Reading, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum. By the Rev. Edward Barry, M. D.*

THE design of this letter is to recommend a tax upon dogs. Dr. Barry conjectures that the number of dogs in this country is equal to the number of houses; and hence computes, that the maintenance of dogs, at six-pence a week each, amounts yearly to the enormous sum of two millions. A tax of



of 5s. a year on each dog, he supposes, would produce an annual revenue of 400,000l. Besides this, he pleads that the reduction of the number of dogs, which such a tax would occasion, would be advantageous to the poor; would contribute to the safety of the publick, particularly by rendering the hydrophobia less frequent; and would promote the health and comfort of the animal. The annexed account of the hydrophobia states the opinions of several eminent physicians on this dreadful disease, and adds a recipe for its cure, and a precaution against it, ordered by the French convention to be inserted in the bulletin, December 9, 1794.

This pamphlet is superseded by the imposition of a tax on the canine race under certain restrictions. We have often beheld a whole neighbourhood in a state of alarm and uproar at the cry of a mad dog; and sympathize with the animals most faithful to man in the too-well founded hazard of a general massacre.

117. *The Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1796; containing a List of the present Members; the Livings in the Gift of each College, with their Incumbents; some useful Particulars concerning Fellowships, Scholarships, &c. Professors, Officers, Prize-mtn, &c. (To be continued annually)*

EVERY establishment in Great Britain or her dependencies has its *calendar*; not excepting Newgate and Newmarket: one wonders then that the university of Cambridge has so lately found the expediency of such a nomenclator, and that the sister-university still is without it. We mean not to derogate from its usefulness, when we agree with the editor that it is capable of improvement.

118. *Sketch of Democracy. By Robert Bisset, LL.D.*

THE operation and effects of democracy are here well traced through the history of Greece, Rome, and England; and the false statement of happiness under that form of government confuted by facts. In the introduction, experience and hypothesis are compared, and the latter shewn to be most dangerous concerning subjects which interest the passions. In the first chapter, the principle of democratic writers, that the general will ought to be

the rule of government, is stated and discussed; and the opinion of modern democrats concerning the qualification of governors considered. The remaining 14 chapters are a detail of historical facts, shewing that democracy terminates in single despotism. The conclusion respecting the British government is, that "our constitution, for a century ascertained and confirmed, is, of all political systems recorded in history, best fitted for the attainment and preservation of national happiness. Our parliament has an *identity of interest* with us; our king has an *identity of interest* with the several orders civil and ecclesiastical, and with the people at large. The friends and enemies of the people, the establishment, and the sovereign, are the same. Every true patriot is a lover of the constitution and of the king. The more a man is conversant with the history of mankind, and their comparative state in different situations, the more clearly will he see that none, in the various constituents of happiness, equal, or ever equaled, the subjects of the British government" (p. 349—352).

119. *Memoirs for the History of the War of La Vendée, in which the principal Events of that War are accurately related, from its Origin to the 13th Floreal, of the second Year of the French Republic. Translated from the French of Louis Marie Turreau, Commander in Chief of the Western Army.*

THE war of La Vendée was coëval with the revolution. This political volcano, by its sudden and terrible explosion, has shaken more or less, in proportion to their distance, all the Western departments; and the plan of the chiefs would have been more fully executed if there had been more union and regularity in their movements. The Chouans were three brothers, who headed troops of smugglers; and their followers soon became more numerous, and, under less obscure chiefs, infested an extensive tract of country, forming a square, of which Nantes, Angers, Mayenne, and Rennes, were the angles.

"The Vendéans are extraordinary men, whose political existence, rapid and extraordinary successes, and, above all, their unheard-of ferocity, will form an epoch in the republican æra; of these Vendéans, who want only humanity and another cause, to support, to unite, every heroic quality.



quality. A mode of fighting hitherto unknown, and perfectly inimitable if it be really practicable in that country alone, and peculiar to the genius of the inhabitants; an inviolable attachment to their party; an unlimited confidence in their chiefs; such fidelity in their promises as may supply the want of discipline: an invincible courage, which is proof against every kind of danger, fatigue, and want; these make the Vendéans formidable enemies, and ought to place them in history in the first rank of military people. Finally the Vendéans are Frenchmen, animated with the double fanaticism of religion and royalty, which have for a long time fixed victory on their side, and could not have been conquered but by Frenchmen only" (p. 23, 24).

The difficulty of carrying on war in a country intersected with little hills, valleys, ravines, rivulets, &c. small inclosures, and fields surrounded with ditches, and strong hedges and trees on their banks, and covered with brushwood, thorns, broom, &c. is inconceivable, and renders it impossible to carry artillery or baggage. Regular troops are not a match for the ferocious and intrepid marksmen of Le Bocage and La Roroux; and there cannot be a war more cruel and fatiguing for military men of every rank, or more bloody, than this. The general officers found themselves in the towns adjacent to the theatre of war in the midst of the accomplices of rebellion. The Vendean generals derived a double advantage from their correspondence with the adjacent towns, which facilitated their military requisitions, and prepared conquests for them by opinion: the appearance of royalty and the catholic religion ceased not to corrupt the public mind, and fan the flame of fanaticism.

The first step necessary to have been taken to terminate this horrid war, was to establish a new line of demarcation between the country in rebellion, and those where example, fear, and consonancy of opinion, and prejudice, might cause the revolt to spread, and increase, by an inevitable junction, the main body of La Vendée; not only to separate the rebels from their accomplices who remained in the country by means of neutrality, but, by military operations, cut off all communication between them and their partizans, dispersed throughout the neighbouring cantons of La Vendée. The uncertain and timid course pursued by subordi-

nate persons was partly the effect and the necessary consequence of the half-measures so long practised in order to stifle the war, and to which we may principally attribute the amazing success of the rebels.

In the second part, M. Turreau takes a cursory view of the different periods of the war, relates the principal events of it, and exhibits the leading causes of the prosperity and decline of the royal party in this part of the republic.

The white flag was hoisted in La Vendée March 10, 1793, and the revolt became general. Weakness and corruption became the principal agents of the royalists, who, meeting with no resistance, in two months overran a large tract, and possessed themselves of several towns, with arms and military stores. They formed several corps of ten or twelve thousand men each, attacked different points at the same time, and always with success. A crowd of priests, nobles, malcontents of every description, soon united together in the principal of the conquered cities. Deserters, both French and foreigners, antient custom-house officers, game-keepers, smugglers, servants prompted by their masters, or whom their emigration had left without employ, in a word, counter-revolutionists of all classes, flocked from all parts of the republic into La Vendée, and prodigiously increased the royal party, to which its first success had given a dangerous consistency, which was opposed by troops raised in haste, and commanders acting without plan. The royalists formed a sovereign council, enacting acts in the name of Louis XVII. and restoring the old laws; and an assignat could not have currency unless invested with the signature of several members of the council. They supposed that most of the provinces were in open revolt against the National Convention and republican government. The circumstances which took place on the subject of federalism, and the divisions in the French senate at this epoch, had shaken the public confidence, and seemed a favourable opportunity to extend their operations to the South, where most of the departments, agitated, wrought upon in every way by the agents of the different parties that rent the republic, undecided what conduct to pursue, sought



a rallying point\*. They began to organize the army, and formed troops for expeditions, who, as soon as they were finished, returned to their own home; easily assembled next day, if necessary, on the shortest notice. There were soon two armies, the principal called the Catholic and Royal Army, or Anjou and Upper Poitou, commanded by d'Elbée, a nobleman of Poitou, who had served in Saxony and France, of consummate talents, who was taken at Noirmoutier, and shot at the age of 102. He looked on Stofflet and Pyron as very useful officers, but despised Charette, who commanded the other army, called the army of Jesus, or Lower Poitou, who in his turn hated, and would not own or obey, him. While the chiefs of the royal party laid in La Vendée the foundation of a formidable power, which, attacking the republic in its centre, seconded by this interior diversion the irruption of foreign troops on the frontiers, the army of the West began to assume consistency and strength; but, being dispersed over an immense extent, did not present at any point sufficient force to act offensively: yet this was done. The rebels, meantime, shewed themselves in the plains, in masses of 40, 50, and 60,000 men, and many very sharp and bloody affairs happened. June 9, 1793, they took Saumur; and, extending Westward, threatened Nantes. It now became easy to know the numerous resources of a party we affected to disdain. When the civil war was first kindled in the West, the principal military forces were divided between the two armies acting on the Moselle and in the North (the latter directed by Dumouriez, who is not, perhaps, such a stranger to the war in La Vendée as he is held to be). But seven or eight thousand good troops would have been

able to suppress the insurrection, especially as the leaders had not been able to raise a revolt in Brittany. Generals have been charged with dividing the Western troops too much; but local circumstances obliged the commander in chief of the army of Rochelle to form with the army a kind of line of circumvallation round La Vendée. Battles, and, consequently, defeats of the republicans, succeeded with dreadful rapidity; when Nantes was saved by general Canclaux, who is said to have more talents than any of the Western generals. The events which would have followed its capture were beyond calculation; it was the signal for general insurrection in all Brittany. General Biron came and took the command of the coast of Rochelle; and Westerman, who commanded his advanced guard, and whose chief characteristic was bravery, gained some advantages, but was afterwards routed at Chatillon, while Biron remained quiet under the walls of Niort. While the republicans were thus losing ground, Charette incautiously neglected to gain possession of some fortified posts on the coasts, to enable him to have received support from abroad, if the checks the royalists might receive should force him to that resource. He carefully avoided a general battle, and his operations seem reduced to a mere trifle, because, at the capture and recapture of Macheroul, he had scarcely any thing to do, before August, 1793, than to overrun the whole country, and make himself master of what he pleased. The republican generals were guilty of the same faults, on the same side, as the divisions of Niort, Saumur, and Angers, on the other; and, when Canclaux arrived, he had not troops enough to attack the rebels in a covered country, but contented himself with harassing them at the gates of Nantes.

\* M. Turreau makes a very pertinent observation on the inconsistencies of the French government; one while proscribing federalism and its adherents; at another, denying that it ever existed. "True patriots lament the mournful effects which the triumph of political characters, and the sanguinary struggle of parties, have hitherto produced. Is it not time to adjourn, or rather to smother, our quarrels, and to occupy ourselves a little more about the public cause?"

GENT. MAG. May, 1796.

"Independent of the first ideas after which the chiefs of the royal party had concerted their vast conspiracy, there are a thousand other local, secret, and unaccountable causes, even to the most attentive observer, which have equally contributed to the prodigious increase of the partizans of La Vendée. It is owing to these secondary and eventful causes, that my perceptions are too vague and uncertain to permit me to dwell long on this subject; but some cannot be passed over, as they principally



principally owe their existence to that unlucky system followed by the army of the coast of Rochelle of partial attack, and of the insufficiency of the repressive means adopted by the government, as well as all the half-measures adopted by its subalterns. It was in the space of six months that the royalist party gained the *maximum* of its power in La Vendée. The chiefs began to act their parts in the political world; their names were advantageously known and cited in the different courts of Europe. Several emigrants had quitted the frontiers of Austria and Italy, to join the defenders of the altar and the throne. A great number waited in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey the result of the last efforts of the rebels, to enter their native country, and rend its bosom. The deplorable situation of the republic gave every day fresh hopes to its enemies. But the genius of Liberty, who watched over the fate of France, the energy, the constancy, and courage, of the patriots, were destined to make it triumph over its external and internal enemies. Such was the consistency of La Vendée, such the resources of the royalist party, that, notwithstanding the terrible, and perhaps indispensable, measures, used to destroy La Vendée, notwithstanding our ten successful general battles, and more than 60 partial ones, gained on the borders of the Loire, from August in the first year until Floreal following, notwithstanding the loss of 120,000 soldiers, the royalists still had means left to continue the war, although weak, it must be confessed, when I quitted the army, and our victories were not the only causes of their decline" (p. 96, 97).

One of these causes was the recal of Biron, who was succeeded by Rossignol. "The rebel chiefs clearly found they had nothing to hope from a republican general, whose principles were not so equivocal, and that Rossignol would not be so complaisant as his predecessor" (p. 100). His elevation stopped the moral defection which drew off daily numerous parties from the republicans; and people clearly saw that neutrality was no longer allowed. The only thing for which he can reasonably be reproached is allowing himself to be served by such indifferent officers, when he stood in need of abler; and, being so often ill, he could neither act nor observe by himself. Many of the checks he received are rather to be ascribed to the envy of some general officers, and the consequent disobedience and contempt of his orders. The author was general of brigade under him, and glories in be-

ing his friend. The spirit of division sprang up among the rebel chiefs. They forgave not d'Elbée for being commander in chief, and having the necessary talents. Others aspired to the command. Charette usurped that of the army of Lower Poitou; and they were not jealous of him. Since the taking of Saumur, several parties had been found among the general officers. Success only increased individual pretensions, and raised the ambition of the inferior officers. This division produced the most fatal consequences, and the succession of events will shew that it is the principal cause of the decline of the royalist party in La Vendée. Two checks which Charette experienced, and others which followed, were owing to another cause: they deserted to their field labours; men and officers divided at the moment when they stood in the greatest need of co-operation and union; for, measures were taking to give the royalists a most dreadful blow. The garrison of Mentz arrived; that of Valenciennes was to follow; the country of the Vendéans was to be entirely destroyed; their political existence was no longer to be permitted; the experience of the past, and the fears for the future, seemed to justify the severity of these measures. A council of war determined on a general attack. Canclaux's plan of making it by the West was carried; but M. Turreau is of opinion that the object of the council of war absolutely failed for want of a general plan of the campaign; and that the enemy should have been driven into the angle formed by the Loire and the sea; and the true motive for a different determination was to deprive Rossignol of his command. The plan failed at first; but two important victories gained over the royalists ought to have convinced the republicans of the advantages of fighting on the plains, and acting on the defensive on the open points, so long as they were not sufficiently strong to penetrate into La Vendée. Rossignol suffered himself to be misled; we fell again into the wretched system of making separate attacks, and a fresh experiment was wanting to correct this error. We suffered a second defeat at Coron, under Santerre, whose generalship is here attacked, as he threw the ill success of that day on the writer, whose horse fell and rolled over him, and he was carried



carried off, and disorder followed in every part. He quitted the war a few days after. Canclaux recovered matters on the side of Nantes, where the army wanted reinforcements. The general in chief of the army of the coast of Rochelle endeavoured to repair some losses. Not to enter into minute details, it is the decided opinion of this writer that the jealousies and intrigues of the different leaders were alone sufficient to ruin the royalist cause; and that it is more particularly to Charette's conduct that this succession of disasters which befel them is to be imputed, p. 126. "Their defeat at Chollet, October 15, 1793, was decisive. Though nearly 30,000 crossed the river, there were not 20,000 fighting men among them. There were seen on the right bank of the Loire, following their army, which increased prodigiously, a multitude of bishops, priests, monks, religious persons, old countesses, baronesses, &c. who were carried off by cart-loads, and only embarrassed the army. There were a great many killed in the action of Mans" (p. 128). The garrison of Mentz gave the most dreadful blow to the rebels, but its march was much too rapid to be so destructive as is said; it only made an opening. Another source of defeat to the Vendéans was the Poitevins quitting their own woody country, with reluctance, to fight on different ground. Though the army was increased by voluntary and forced recruiting, it could not long exist. The weakness of the republicans on the left bank of the Loire reanimated the hopes of the rebels, and restored their audacity.

The fourth and last part contains the time during which M. Turreau had the command, "till government, who were never well acquainted with the war of La Vendée, lessened the effect of the only means which could terminate it by its impatience to see it finished. They soon rendered them null, less, doubtless, by my suspension, than by the total and sudden change of the system according to which I acted, and which met with its approbation" (p. 141). No one who has not actually served in La Vendée can conceive the difficulty of the service, or how much it is shackled by constituted authorities, and even by the inhabitants residing near the theatre of war; but, above all, by the perpetual conflict, and sometimes the formal as

well as the illegal opposition of these parasitical authorities, produced by anarchy;—those unruly propagators of the principles of liberty transformed it into anarchy. The agents which government sent to the armies were not so dangerous to the general officers in the Western army as the leaders of the pretended popular societies, composed of individuals, who, necessarily suffering from the execution of measures ordered by the Convention and its committees, endeavoured to shackle them, and shot forth its arrows against the agents, which they dared not direct against government. The Western army, although victorious, had never been so near its disorganization as at the time when he took the command. The disorder which pervaded it, and the want of harmony in its operations, were less owing to the indifference or ignorance of some generals, than to their frequent change, the kind of war they carried on, and the local inconveniences. He took the isle of Noirmoutier; and in it the general d'E bée, mortally wounded: the cowardly garrison abandoned the lines without firing a gun. The captive chief ascribed all the ill success of his party to their miscarriage before Nantes, and their dispersion; the ambition of the general officers d'Autichamp and Talmont; the ignorance and obstinacy of Charette; and the loss, at Chollet, of Bonchamp, the best officer in the army.

The conference which M. Turreau had with this chief of the royalist party, and with one of Charette's lieutenants, also a prisoner, determined his operations. His plan of mild measures, and a general amnesty, was rejected by the Convention, which not only determined the extermination of the Vendéans, but suffered the organization of a system of defamation against the general officers who served in that war. Yet was this very general accused in the Convention of setting fire to La Vendée, where he burned less than any of his successors. He describes his various operations; and we read with horror that one of his officers, who had received a couple of balls, blew out his own brains, like a hero, for fear of falling into the hands of the banditti. Another part of his system, establishing entrenched camps in the country, was executing when the command was taken from him. The rest of the work is a de-



sence of his character from the reproaches of the Convention.

"What is preferable to every military plan is the project of finishing the war of La Vendée by gentle means: this measure does honour to the National Convention. It is time to stop the streams of blood which, for these twenty months, have inundated this wretched country. The commissioners charged with this important mission will, doubtless, know how to reconcile the measures which the public safety commands, with those required by humanity. They will rightly judge that an excess of clemency will infallibly endanger the safety of the republic" (p. 201).

The History of the Vendean War is published at the express desire of Government, to vindicate *their share* of it.

120. *Brief State of the Royal Humane Society, laid before the President, Vice-Presidents, Clergy, Stewards, Governors, and Medical Assistants, at their Anniversary Festival, 1796.*

"MISCELLANEOUS observations, and useful reflections upon vitality, must ever be the basis of this annual tract; and it is to be hoped that the contents of this Report will prove that our utmost efforts are still exerted in a cause both pleasing to God and man. In an annual publication, so well intended, the editor anticipates the approbation and candour of his readers; for, in the relation of the proceedings of this benevolent Institution, the most fastidious critic cannot expect novelty or variety. It is therefore a duty peculiarly incumbent upon the writer to exhibit to the eye of sensibility the most important facts, together with occasional observations upon the subject of resuscitation; and those interesting points that may tend to the advancement of the restorative art, so as to animate medical practitioners to one of the grand duties of their profession—the preservation of human life.

It is more than twenty years since our truly valuable Society has been established; within which period there have been restored to life, to their families, and to the state, 1169."

The last sentence is an ample shield against criticism of every species. The Annual Report now before us, however, is not a mere detail of medical facts. It is enlivened with many historical digressions, and correspondence on various subjects; amongst which we find the following letters to and from the Rev. Dr. Parr, "a preacher who is justly admired for his literary abilities, and his extensive philanthropy."

\* Rev. Sir, *Spital-square,*  
*Nov. 13, 1795.*

"The Royal Humane Society of London, well convinced of the philanthropy

of Dr. Parr, have commissioned me, as Register, to request the favour of you to indulge them with a sermon at their next anniversary in March, on any Sunday in that month that may be most convenient to yourself.

"They have been honoured with sermons by Bishops Watson, Horsley, and other ornaments of the bench; and are ambitious to record in their annals that they have received a similar favour from Dr. Parr.

"If this request be not wholly disagreeable to you, Sir, an invitation in form shall be sent to you from the Stewards, many of whom are gentlemen of rank, fortune, and respectability.

"I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,  
"W. HAWES."

"Sir, *Halton, Nov. 16, 1795.*

"On my return from a tour of business last Saturday evening, I received the favour of your letter dated Nov. 13; and I should certainly have done myself the pleasure of answering it yesterday, if I had not been prevented by a slight illness.

"Indeed, Sir, I am not holding the jargon of trite and hollow profession, when I express to you my grateful sense of the honour which the stewards and members of the Humane Society have conferred upon me, by requesting me to preach before them at the next anniversary.—I am sure that an Institution so benevolently designed, and so judiciously conducted, deserves the serious attention, and, where circumstances may admit, the active support, of every conscientious clergyman.

"I cannot, among the numerous societies for charitable purposes with which this country abounds, name any one which surpasses yours in solid utility, or perhaps rivals it in exemption from abuse. I am aware that several distinguished teachers in the Established Church have, with great credit to themselves, employed their abilities in giving effect to your wise and humane exertions; and, so far as concerns the mere trouble of preparing a sermon upon the occasion, I cannot reproach myself with so much sluggishness of feeling, or so much barrenness of invention, as would disqualify me from saying what is proper to be said before an audience so respectable, and for a purpose so important. But, the distance at which I live from London, the inconvenience I have more than once experienced from leaving my parochial domestic business in the spring, and the necessity which the frequent application to me for charity-sermons has imposed upon me of fixing some limitations to compliance, compel me to state, though with reluctance, and even anguish, that I am unable to perform the office, which, in your letter, I am desired to undertake.

"Permit



"Permit me, Sir, to request that you will be so kind as to present my most respectful compliments to the managers, stewards, &c. and to assure you of my most unfeigned good-will towards so excellent an Institution, the success of which is, I believe, in a very eminent degree, to be ascribed to the judgement, zeal, and philanthropy, of Dr. Hawes.

"I have the honour to be,

"With great respect, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"S. PARR."

121. *A Sermon preached at St. Mary, White-chapel, at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, on Sunday, March 13, 1796. By the Rev. William Hawtayne, Rector of Elstree, Herts.*

THE preacher, from Job xxix. ver. 11, takes occasion to enumerate the various afflictions which mankind has to encounter, and very naturally and forcibly applies his reasoning to the very excellent institution for which he was particularly pleading, and for which he certainly is a very able and impressive advocate. He says, p. 24,

"It is a general love of mankind which gave birth to the Humane Society. All are liable to those accidents for which it is their wish to provide antidotes. Ourselves may become benefited by the effects of this day's philanthropy; and it would be no small comfort to know that, wherever misfortune may befall us, there we should be sure, by the exertions of this Society, to meet with every succour that human art can afford."

Not having room for long extracts, we can only say that few sermons do their authors more credit than the one under consideration; we therefore recommend it accordingly.

122. *Llangollen Vale; with other Poems; by Anna Seward.*

AS Llangollen Vale is the first, so is it the principal effort of this collection. The scene is trebly renowned; by the valour of OWEN GLENDOUR, and by the poetic love of the BARD HOEL for the lady of Castel Dinas Bran, the odes in whose praise are the boast of Welsh poetry. While both these flourished in the 13th century, the vale owes its *present* eclat to the seventeen years' retirement of two ladies, nobly born and extensively celebrated. The poem opens with a description of the prodigies that marked the birth of GLENDOUR; the bloody bath of his father's steeds, and the Pestilence on its

pale horse: then passes on to the splendid appearance of the scientific hero in the court of Richard II. his fidelity to that monarch on his deposition; the repulse he gave to the far out-numbering forces of Henry, in a straight of Llangollen valley, which thus became the Thermopylae of ancient Britain; the comet that glared on the royal army the night before the battle; the personification of the Genius of Cambria, on a rock, solicitously observing the progress of a contest so unequal, and then springing over the cliffs, rejoicing in the triumph of her hero. The strain then changes to softer themes; records the hapless love of the bard Hoel; and describes the bleak rains of the Castel Dinas Bran on the conic mountain, once the proud palace of relentless beauty. The author justly calls those ruined walls, that even the ivy has forsaken,

"The crown, and contrast, of the vale below;"

through which flows the wizard stream of the Deva, mentioned by Milton and Prior. Another and livelier subject then occurs; the fairy palace, and its fair inhabitants, come forward; also descriptions of the magic graces which their ingenuity and taste have diffused through the apartments and the bowers; their aerial lyre, their volcanic and glow-worm lights, their lettered pursuits, and devoted amity. A landscape of mournful contrast next rises before us; the RUINS of VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, farther down in the vale, and on the brink of the dashing river; their broken columns, and ivied arches, "glimmering through the glades," and encircled by dark woods, with the summits of barren mountains rising above them. These ruins are apostrophised in the poem, and reminded of the difference between the cheerless solitude in which their wretched votaries passed "the mute and melancholy day," and the animated retirement of the FAIR RECLUSES, where the Arts, the Muses, and the Virtues, hold their court.

It is observable that, as the poem Llangollen Vale involves in itself the principle of *poetic contrast*, so the general collection, which forms this little miscellany, seems given upon that plan: the marine landscapes of the Hoyle shore, its calm protected lake, its sunny downs, with all the social comforts of a beautiful coast-residence,

*opposed*



opposed to the desolation of the filial scene, which rises to the mind's eye in the short poem EYAM; the duteous sorrows it breathes, and the uncommon and lovely funereal tribute it describes, always paid in *that* village to people who die young and unmarried.

The tender retrospections of the poem intituled TIME PAST; the chill features of wintry nature which it paints, from *observation* and not from *books*; the delight professedly taken in them, as more favourable to social intercourse than the gay scenes of summer, when out-door sterility is recompensed by the glowing hearth and the smiles of affection; the union of philosophic and moral precept with scenic painting in the six SONNETS:—these styles of composition are forcibly opposed by the bold and terrific wildness of the Runic dialogue, built upon the rude hints of an antient Norse poem, which is given in the notes. A martial virgin repairs in armour to the funeral forest at midnight, and awakens the dead by incantations, for the purpose of recovering an enchanted sword of resifless edge, which, for prophetic reasons, is buried with her slain father. The dialogue is formed by the solemn remonstrances of the warrior-corpsé, speaking from the yet-closed sepulchre, and unwilling to surrender the fatal sword, and by the virgin's dauntless scorn of the woes with which its surrender is threatened. The then opening tomb; the half-raised figure of the dead warrior, from whose withered hand the sword rises, wrapt in funereal fire; the light which streams from it on the dark forest, and flashes on the intrepid form and ardent countenance of the young Amazon; these present a fine subject to the pencil of Fuseli or Wright.

It may be observed with truth, that the *measures* of these poems are as various as their *subjects*; and that in each of them Miss Seward excels\*. This amiable writer seems to accustom herself, with equal facility, to throw her ideas into the heroic, the lyric, the elegiac, and the abrupt numbers of the eight-foot couplet; and into the more strict and arduous arrangement of the legitimate Miltonic sonnet;—of the excellence of that order of verse, Mr. Cary's sonnet, prefixed to Llangollen Vale, is a specimen.

123. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Robert Robinson, late Minister of the Dissenting Congregation in St. Andrew's Parish, Cambridge.* By George Dyer, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

OUR readers will recollect the account of this eccentric man at various times detailed in our vol. LX. p. 733, 738. We have here a larger history of his life, character, and conversation, by a writer whose publications we have already announced, and who, fearful of appearing an egotist, plays off the man "of simple and modest deportment; who had as much self-denial, and as much benevolence, as most men; possessed of gentle manners, and of a modest demeanor," against all who do not hold the same opinions and professions with himself and his hero. This is the modern application of biography, and we have here one more instance added to the lives already reviewed. That Robinson was a man of eccentric genius no one can deny; that he did good in his way, among the rustics in Cambridgeshire, is also admitted; but that he frequently speaks of himself in terms of the most degrading humility, yet at the same time discovers sufficient self-complacency, "his biographer cannot conceal" (p. 25); and his friend Berridge lived to see him "grow vain, and forsake the Lord" (p. 55). The history of the rise and establishment of the dissenters at Cambridge, about the middle of the last century, is but a history of Methodism; and, indeed, of the early part of Robinson's life little is known but his spiritual experiences to the hazard of his temporal ones. But, if we object to the imprudence of accepting a yearly salary of 7l. at the age of 26, with a wife, 9 children, and an aged mother, we are told, "Those readers who are accustomed to consider the art of preaching merely as the art of getting a livelihood, will consider the invitation of the wrangling dissenters as a bold and unwarranted measure" (p. 44). Mr. Dyer declines troubling the publick with an apology for the delay of this publication, to avoid egotism; "preferring to be spattered over with other people's censures, to being decorated with the chaplets of his own vanity, and besmeared with the perfumes of his own praise." The following passage, from the first page of the preface, is no bad specimen of the "language of equality," adopted in this volume.

"Such

\* See a Pastoral Ballad, by Miss Seward, in our Poetical Department, p. 421.



"Such names only are used as distinguish the sex, except where patents, degrees, and the like, give an appropriate and determinate appellation. The truth is, these artificial distinctions, that originated in tyranny, and are perpetuated by custom, lie at the bottom of many serious evils that exist in society; they are commensurate with such as proceed from the accumulation of property. By the doctrine of equality I regulate my conduct in regard to relations, correspondents, and friends; among these will be found some concerning whom readers in general will feel no particular interest; but they were Robinson's friends; and therefore, though unknown to fame, find an appropriate place in these memoirs" (Preface, pp. vii—ix).

Mr. Dyer's acknowledgement to all who gave him any communications are concluded by thanks to his printer, for his uniform and critical attention to the sheets as they passed through the press. Modest, humble, grateful, creature! does he thank his barber every time he takes off his beard; or his servant every time he obeys his orders? But perhaps the doctrine of equality does not admit of one man doing any menial or degrading offices for another, or commanding any thing to be done. Yet, not to lose an atom of his consequence, Mr. Dyer takes care to tell us, "the signature D is subjoined to some of the poetical translations, but those without the signature are also *my own*" (Preface, p. 7).

Among Robinson's friends were George Whitfield, John Berridge, the "*itinerant servant* of Jesus Christ, who loved his master and his work, and, after running on his errands many years, was caught up to wait on him above\*." Can Peter, Paul, or the disciple whom Jesus loved, stoop lower? But Mr. D. who holds a different set of opinions, can condescend to record all the "professional cant" which his hero could "practise on occasion as well as most men" (p. 52), or as well as any of his brother-professors. Shall we then fear to pronounce on such a character, however the "features most strongly impressed on the countenance of its possessor, genius and benevolence, marked him for a superior man?" Benevolence, humanity, philanthropy, are the cant of the present day; and, like false honour, branded by the tragedian,

—Draw in raw and unexperienc'd minds  
To real mischief, while they court a shadow.

Robert Robinson, it now comes out *for the first time*, was apprenticed to a *hair-dresser*, in Crutched-friers, 1749; and, by following a particular class of preachers, became a Baptist minister; and, "in facility of colloquial address," as Dr. Price on hearing him preach in London observed, "excelled beyond any man he ever heard" (p. 24). An old meeting-house was pulled down, and a new one built for him, much against his will. "The subscribers and purchasers aimed at no dominion, and will submit to no slavery. They did all they could to secure the same independency to their successors, and wished to inspire them with a just terror of that worst of all animals, a Lord-brother," says Robinson; "what kind of animal that is dissenting churches well understand," says Dyer (p. 66), who afterwards joined this society. If such animals as Lord-brothers infest dissenting societies, where, say we, is their boasted independence? The next chapter is taken up with the punishment of two undergraduates of Emanuel college, Cambridge, for disturbing Robinson's meeting, where "an unforeseen accident discovered that prostitutes paraded the aisles, dressed in academic habits" (p. 72). Chapter 7 treats of Robinson's "Arcana," or letter on the principles of the late application to parliament for relief in the matter of subscription. All this is old matter; and all we learn from Dyer's account of it, in the language of equality, is that Dr. Priestley and Dr. Furneaux wrote against Blackstone. This is of a piece with the answer, put into the mouth of a *sacred person*, that Green should never be translated, because he differed from his brethren in favour of the dissenters, 1774. Green died 4 years after; and, in the intermediate time, no opportunity offered for a translation, and the king himself had, 1771, added a residentiaryship of St. Paul's to his income. Robinson vindicated the legality and propriety of marrying a wife's sister 1775; and Mr. J. Harris, member for Christ-church, Surrey, and *secretary to the queen*, offered to support an application to parliament to do so. Dyer differs very much from Robinson in his opinion of Saurin's sermons; but we hesitate not to apply, though with extreme regret, the very passage he has selected as a specimen to the very people to whom Dyer has joined

\* See his epitaph by himself, p. 55.



joined himself, and is so very partial. Still less do we hesitate to assert that France, by the extreme to which her revolution has been pushed, has established a worse and less endurable despotism, than any she pretended to crush. The annals of the French revolution are more covered with crimes than the reigns of all the monarchs for centuries past; and, had Robinson survived to witness it, he might have turned his historical abilities to better purpose than a history of "the rite commonly called Baptism" (p. 31).

It is obvious to see how essential it is that Mr. D. must have a lick at the two colleges of Jesus and Emanuel. One of Robinson's best friends was far from opposing his making sermons for others, even for bishops, and thus *sapping* an hierarchy which they could not storm, p. 91. The sophistry of Robinson's mind is well displayed, p. 92; how much to his credit, or his biographer's, is another consideration.

Robinson's benevolent plans for dissenting congregations ended in confirming his friend Dr. Evans's remark, "the more we associate the more we shall quarrel" (p. 99). This is a brief character of the separatists in all ages; they assume too much, and cannot hold out in the spirit in which they begin. Robinson's benevolence, so vaunted in chap. 7, is confined to the establishment of religious societies, preaching village sermons, and aiming to unite the different congregations in one bond of fraternal union.

The "Plea for the Divinity of Christ" was received differently by different parties. His biographer inclines to think he wavered in his opinion. This is the subterfuge by which the chiefs of his party make out their muster-roll, and press Watts and Jortin into their service; an artifice unworthy both of Christian charity and common candour, and against which we must ever set our faces. The letters between Robinson and his opponents place his candour in the fairest light, p. 116—119; and it had been as well if his severe jocularities had been kept out of view, p. 120—122; but he was as much feared by the dissenters as the establishment, p. 120. It would have been very gratifying to know how the warm admirer of Washington and the American constitution would have relished those Americans who, from the contagion of French revolutionary principles, have aimed at the overthrow of

that great man and his country. In chapter 9, the biographer's *egotism* bursts through all restraint, and he becomes a partner in the memoirs of his hero.

After general outlines of his character we are conducted to his great and "singular work," forming a plan for the most systematic attack ever made on the church of England, and *that must be the apology for dwelling so long on it*. This is the "Syllabus of Lectures on Non-conformity." The established church has as least this consolation that "liberty is alike estranged from *presbyterian*, as well as from popish and episcopal, church government. Robinson, however, maintained that liberty is to be found in a fourth community; whether he is accurate shall be left to the reader's determination, p. 167. Whether the reader will grant it or not, Robinson and Dyer claim liberty and self-government for themselves and their partizans. The former, however, lived to see, and the latter to say, "the truth is, liberty is rather the acquisition of individuals than the inheritance of churches and bodies of men" (p. 170). The inference from all this disputation is, that, when teachers and ministers of religion depart from their proper business, they do greater prejudice to the cause than all the Voltaires and Rousseaus; for, while they squabble, or, as Robinson calls it, "*warangle and jangle*," truth suffers more than from the misrepresentations of men who have never made themselves acquainted with Christianity. "He carried little of the air of a preacher for a party, except when his discourses were interspersed (which was often indeed the case) with *political reflections*, or with observations on the *established hierarchy*" (p. 175). With this paragraph it is worth while to compare the versatility of Dyer and Sir Harry Trelawny, who shifted from the church to the dissenters, and from the dissenters to the church again; and in what corps the former is enlisted at present let himself tell.

Robinson, aware of the scantiness of dissenting qualifications, proposed a plan for a college among them, and wished to have Dyer as a tutor; "but the *wavering* state of Dyer's mind left small room for any confidential repose in his exertions; and his subsequent rejection of baptism, the badge of that intended college, would have raised an insuperable difficulty in the way



way of his future success" (p. 189). The whole plan failed, because Robinson himself became at length *less popular with his own party*; and, without looking out for any other reasons, his theories were less likely to obtain general acceptance, p. 190. He formed a plan for a society for the relief of protestant dissenting ministers, and another for constitutional information; and a charity-school for boys and girls of dissenters; which last plan subsisted but a short time.

In 1775 he was able to purchase and occupy a farm at Chesterton; and, 1782, another at Cambridge; and worked at them himself, to the no small discontent of his brethren. In 1781, he was employed to write "An History of Baptists;" which he began in London, but soon found it more convenient to finish it at Chesterton; but it was not published till 1790 (see vol. LXI. p. 1026). His recapitulation of it, left unfinished, was published after his death, 1793, under the title of "Ecclesiastical Researches" (LXIII. 152). In 1782 he published a political catechism; and, in the same year, quarreled with Dr. Stennet for requiring of him a receipt for 10l. 10s. sent to him as his share of the *Regium Donum*, or royal hush-money to the dissenters, which they have not the spirit to disavow, any more than Robinson had to return the money, though he would not sign the receipt as a witness against himself. His sentiments about the Trinity now began to change, and his Calvinism into more liberality. But, whatever were his opinions of Calvinism and its professors, we must give his biographer due credit for *his* candour towards them, p. 294; 295. Robinson had been provoked by the asperity of some of his brethren, and was too proud-spirited to submit to all their requisitions, though, for the sake of serving our author, who preached for him a twelvemonth, he seems to have led them to dispense with such requisitions. Mr. Dyer glories, like his friend, in the haughtiness of gratitude, p. 301, n. "Robinson continued to the last rather a friend to liberty than to precision of religious sentiments, or to strict religious language" (p. 316). Whether a change in religious sentiments, or a close application to the history of baptism and baptists, made him seek retirement towards the close of

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life to an excess which endangered his health, is not precisely ascertained by his historian; who proceeds to an analysis and critique on that great work, the best critique on which is that in p. 417, "I became a baptist on principle, and now I am ashamed of my party." This work, and his "Ecclesiastical Researches," furnish an excellent fill-up of 67 pages, from 328 to 342, and from 351 to 396.

Among Robinson's correspondents in the years 1788 and 1789 is a Mr. Brown, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, and chaplain at Calcutta, who represents the Hindoos as "without a single moral principle, and extremely cruel and malignant in their tempers" (p. 346). Is not this contrary to the representations which our literati in the East Indies take so much pains to give us?

The best remedy for the declining and dejected state in which Robinson had for some time been, was deemed a journey to Birmingham, and an interview with Dr. Priestley, which he had long desired. But he came there a dying man, and closed his life within three days after his arrival there. Mr. Dyer has embalmed his memory in a monody, and this short character: "Thus lived and thus died Robert Robinson; a man, who, from an humble station in life, raised himself to considerable notice; whose benign disposition and gentle manners entitle him to the character of an amiable man; whose genius, whose learning, whose steady opposition to every species of tyranny, as well among protestant dissenters as established hierarchies, entitle him to the character of a great man\*" (p. 403). This is followed by a more diffuse character, or rather an examination and refutation of the charges alleged against him by others. Mr. Dyer is for fixing our attention to the *man* more than the different ranks he sustained in society. We, on the contrary, think rank and situation will always make a part of character, and that man must be new-created before he can be divested of all the effects of situation. Robinson had a part to act; how he performed it is the business of

\*. He had at Chesterton a worthy successor, Mr. Hall; who attacked Mr. Clayton for his moderate and pacific principles, LXI. 1036.

his



his biographer to ascertain. We consider Robert Robinson, like many other modern reformers, a voluntary victim of that fancied importance which self claimed for him, but which few others allowed him; and that he would have done quite as much good in the original character of a barber as in the assumed one of a reformer. Like other great geniuses, worldly prudence, and the care of a numerous family, never made a part of his system. Genuine humility would have taught him another lesson; even that lesson which his divine Master inculcated when he went about doing good, without the heraldry of biographers and correspondents to sound the trumpet of benevolence, humanity, and philanthropy, before him. "The Word *was made flesh, and dwelt among us,*" and when "we beheld his glory it was the glory of the only-begotten son of God, full of grace and truth." Not this or the other vain copyist of his example, inflated with pride and self-sufficiency, dictating to, fapping, and ridiculing, governments and superiors; crucifying, it may be, the lusts, but not the *affections*; for, no man is so proud as a modern reformer, and no man goes out with so sudden an extinction of his blaze. It is the crackling of thorns under a pot, threatening to set on fire all around him, and at last consumed in his own flame. Hence we learn how much assumed modesty exceeds pride, and how Robert Robinson sunk at last may be completely demonstrated by George Dyer's observation, p. 415: "To speak freely, it seems a point *less liable to ambiguity, and less subject to contradiction,* to consider him at the close of life as a man of literature rather than as a divine. As to his precise character in the last respect, it is safer to say what he was not than what he was. He admired the talents of Dr. Priestley; but he *was too much in the habit of paying respectful compliments.* A declaration similar to that made to Dr. Priestley (that he was indebted to him for the little he knew of rational defensible Christianity) he also made to the learned Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jesus college, as well as to others. This insinuation is not made with a view to rescue Robinson from the regions of heresy, but to leave him more particularly distinguished by his prominent features of character—love of religious liberty" (p. 415, 416).

It is time to close the history of a life, which leaves the man who lived it in such a state of uncertainty, so contrary to the established rule of all good living, as well as of all good writing:

*Qualis ab incepto processerit servetur ad inum.*

And, if the life-writer cannot bring his subject to a more consistent end he had better never have taken him up. What then must we think of these turn-coat professors, who change like the camelion to every new colour, and call this versatility a *love of liberty, civil and religious*, that is, in other words, self-government, and a determination to be independent of all other controul? To this liberty of change the gospel itself is to be accommodated, and passages and chapters to be cut out of it at their pleasure to serve their turn. After all that Robinson had written on baptism, Mr. Dyer would have us understand that, "for a considerable time before his death, he shewed not only indifference, but a manifest reluctance, towards the practice of this ceremony" (p. 417); and, instead of saying of him that "he believed this tenet, or disbelieved the other, it should rather be said of him that he was an amiable, a benevolent, a learned, man, a true philanthropist, an invariable friend of liberty" (p. 418). A writer in the Scotch Encyclopedia closes his character, "that he appears to have been of an unsteady temper, and acquired but little credit from the frequency with which he changed his opinion (for we have reason to believe that he died a Socinian)" (p. 427). He went from one extreme to the other.

124. *A little plain English, addressed to the People of the United States, on the Treaty negotiated with his Britannic Majesty, and on the Conduct of the President relative thereto; in Answer to "The Letters of Franklin." With a Supplement, containing an Account of the turbulent and factious Proceedings of the late Opposers of that Treaty.* By Peter Porcupine, Author of *Observations on "Dr. Priestley's Emigration to America," "A Bone to gnaw for the Democrats," &c.* Philadelphia printed, London re printed.

THIS is the best and clearest detection of the sophisms and absurdities which mark the factious spirits in the independent States of America, and their strong tendency to French principles. The pamphlet respecting Dr. Priestley



we have already noticed (LXV. 47); the other here mentioned has not come to our hands, but we doubt not it merits attentive perusal as well as the other two; all tending to shew, in the strongest point of light, what manner of spirit some men are of. The disturbances which arose in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respecting this treaty shew "the opposers of it, the *sovereign people*, who are now tormenting the president with their remonstrances, which some of them have the insolence to call 'Instructions to their *Public Servant*,' and will ere long, unless their power be contracted, tyrannize over the peaceable inhabitants of these states. When once the lower orders of the people, those who have nothing, begin to give law to those who have something, a state of anarchy is at no great distance. This dreadful scourge now threatens the United States, and the only way of avoiding it is for every honest man, every man of property, to give his hearty and sincere support to the general government" (p. 110).

125. *Poems by Mr. Jerminham. A new Edition; in Two Volumes.*

HAVING delivered our sentiments on a former occasion respecting the merit of these poems, we shall only mention the present elegant edition as the most complete, and which may be looked upon, in some measure, as a posthumous collection, as the author, we are well assured, intends never to resume his poetical pen.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEIPSIC. ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ. *Paulanæ Græciæ Descriptio Græce, recensuit ex Cod. & aliunde emendavit & explanavit Jo. Frider. Facius. 1794.*

FROM the editor's preface we learn, that professor Heyne meditated an edition of this antient geographer; but, at the solicitation of his pupil, gave it up to him. He regrets that the several MSS of Pausanias have been uncollated; that Kuhn, the last editor, declined the opportunity offered him, of collating four in the royal library at Paris—because, as far as he could have judged by specimens, they agreed with Aldus's edition. The learned contented themselves with a Latin version of Aldus's Greek, till Sylburgius, in a new edition of the original, made ma-

ny good conjectural corrections, and Kuhn more, from a copy of Aldus noted by Isaac Causaubon. The present editor has availed himself of two MSS at Vienna, and one at Moscow, all transcripts of different copies, and the latter omitting words and sentences. He has adopted some conjectural corrections, new pointed the whole, and made new titles to the chapters, retaining the original division, though he does not approve it. The two first volumes, which are all that are yet published, contain the eight first books (four in each), the third, the remaining two, with the necessary indexes.

In vol. LXIV. p. 921, we reviewed a very singular translation of Pausanias into English, detecting, as we flatter ourselves, the design as well as the meaning with which it was conducted. We recollect in some of our volumes a doubt started about the genius of the original work, as if it was to rank among the works of the Greek Sophists. Whether this suggestion has reached M. Facius, and will be noticed by him, time will shew.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. Q. (who expressed a wish that some one would write on the subject of the Two Witnesses, in the Revelations, and the Beast that *ascendeth*) is informed, that there have been two pamphlets written on that subject, one intitled "Antichrist in the French Convention," (LXV. 140.) and the other, "An Enquiry into the second Coming of our Saviour."

A CHRISTIAN READER calls on the Monthly Reviewers to clear up the doubts in their Review of Maurice's Indian Antiquities, April, 1796, vol. XIX. p. 403, "whether the Jewish antiquities reached to a period beyond that of Indian history."

P. P. takes upon him to deny that Mr. Hutchinson's description is *accurately just*; and to affirm that there is no proof on sepulchral monuments that the party commemorated died *in time of peace or war*. He is not afraid to go farther in negative, and denies that "Mr. Hutchinson's character as an author and antiquary is beyond the reach of illiberal criticism," and that the criticisms pointed at him are illiberal.

One of our Readers, who has heard nothing of the history of Wresit and Hemmingborough, in Yorkshire, since 1792, when it was announced in our vol. LXII. 555, 624, 973, wishes to know when it may be expected; particularly as the former has been destroyed by fire.

LENIS ET ACER will find his "Lenten Litany" among the "State Poems" of the last century.



*In Memory of Ensign STEVENS, of the 39th Regiment, mortally wounded at Gibraltar, Oct. 8, 1781, in the Sixteenth Year of his Age. Feeling himself embarrassed, he had retired from the Regimental Mess previous to the Siege, lived upon the Provisions allotted by Government, and gave up the whole of his Pay to discharge his Debts\*.*

**S**TEAM'D was his Sire with many a horrid  
 scar,  
 Gain'd in great Ferdinand's immortal war;  
 Small were his means; his best, his chief  
 employ,

To fill with martial warmth a darling boy;  
 And, though promotion kept not pace with  
 fame,

He had a *mine* to leave—an honest name.

With all the learning that the stock could  
 spare,

Our youthful Ensign left parental care;  
 Richer in blessings than in money'd store,  
 A little purse was giv'n—he could no more.

Profuse and gen'rous; and, though da-  
 ring, mild; [him wild;

Nature, that made him bold, had form'd  
 By venial faults his early course began,

And, though a boy, he deem'd himself a  
 man;

But principle, to native goodness join'd,  
 Expell'd the wayward errors of the mind:  
 And what acquirement can be more com-  
 plete,

When a man's conquest is his own defeat?  
 To be in debt, nor have wherewith to pay,  
 Must fill with self-reproach the live-long  
 day; [tir'd,

So Stevens thought, and from the mess re-  
 His stations all that honesty requir'd;

He would not think his monthly pay his  
 own,

But gave the whole to clear his debts alone.  
 No longer then in rash opinion strong,  
 He spoke in questions, fearful to be wrong.

On the first day the adverse fire began,  
 Amidst the din was seen the youthful  
 man †;

Black as a miner from th' embowel'd earth,  
 Or as old Night ere matin dawn hath birth,

\* The father of this young soldier, who had little besides half-pay, was promoted from merit, had received many wounds during the old German war, and, from one of them, carried his arm in a sling to his death, which happened at Bristol, in 1793; he formerly lived at Norwich, where the son was born.

† Happening to be on duty in the lower lines when the firing began, he kept up an unremitting fire; and old artillery-men under his command spoke of him with raptures. On the fourth day's firing he was wounded, and the author saw him glory in it. Nothing could keep him (though not on duty) from situations of activity.

His face appear'd; no feature could be seen;  
 Nought but the soul keen-darting from  
 within;

Th' artill'rists thus, determin'd to defeat,  
 Wear on their brows the honour'd shade of  
 heat.

As vig'rous intellect directs the pow'rs,  
 Or Fancy wanders in our lonely hours,  
 Mellow'd by time, the mind presumes to  
 tell,

How liv'd the Soldier—how the Hero fell!  
 Rose of the morn! it grieves us to pro-  
 ceed,

Yet Justice wills that we relate the deed,  
 Wills us to mark the sanguinary spot,  
 By fellow-soldiers ne'er to be forgot,

Where, in a pensive mood, oft-times we've  
 rang'd, [chang'd;

And many a thought to his fair fame ex-  
 His honour, honesty, and sterling truth,  
 All that adorns the brave, or charms in  
 youth;

And, as we found his virtues to the air,  
 "Where are they flown?" faint Echo says,  
 "oh, where!"

Now he's interr'd among the glorious dead,  
 "And hallow'd be the earth that crowns  
 his head!" [spoil'd,

A shatter'd house, of many a brick de-  
 And many a shot had half the roof ush'd,  
 Serv'd for his home; there undismay'd he  
 liv'd,

While less'ning debts his peace of mind re-  
 triev'd;

But He that governs life, rewarding thine,  
 Order'd a change from human to divine.

One day, one woeful day, when at his  
 board, [por'd,

More with content than daintier victuals  
 A shaft of fate came thund'ring near the  
 room, [tomb:

And stain'd with blood his passage to the  
 At morn a fragrant blossom, charg'd with  
 breath, [in death!

With'ring by noon, ere night was clos'd  
 His faithful soldier, who was wont to  
 share

Half of the little of his homely fare,  
 Tells us, with soften'd grief, the features  
 wore

The same benignity as heretofore:  
 And, as his comrades took him to the South,  
 He kindly ask'd, "To cool a parched  
 mouth\*:"

Then bade the soldiers "March! this last  
 part o'er,

I ne'er shall order or be order'd more."  
 No sigh escap'd throughout the tort'ring  
 scene,

Firm resolution stamp'd the peace within.

\* The words between inverted commas were spoken by the youth in his agony. He stopped at Southport to get some wa-ter, and had then a mile to go to the hospital.



In grief the surgeons move him from the  
bier, [fear;  
When thus he nobly said, "Shed not a  
Let the keen knife probe to the deepest  
part; [heart."  
Pain I can bear—pain cannot reach my  
Too quick, alas! the vital fluid ran;  
The sapless visage wore a death-like wan,  
A spark of hope, by amputation try'd;  
But the spark vanish'd, and the hero dy'd:  
For, near the nobler parts \* a wound was  
giv'n;

And thus he spoke in his retreat to heav'n:  
"Thanks to my friends for ev'ry favour  
done;  
I feel the blood of life hath nearly run;  
Foolish I've been, but not a wicked one." }  
With these last words the eye-lids gently  
clos'd;

His mortal pangs eternally repos'd;  
The mangled corse had martial honours  
paid, [laid.  
And a memorial marks where he was  
Have ye e'er seen the palm, of tow'ring  
form,

Torn by the fierceness of a sudden storm;  
No cluster'd fruit on bending branch ap-  
pears; [years?  
And the loud blast destroys the growth of  
So fell a youth in ev'ry virtue high, [die!  
Who firmly shew'd us how the brave can

### SONNET,

ON MISS SEWARD'S POEM,

"LLANGOLLEN VALE." (See p. 413.)

CAMBRIA, exult! again a voice di-  
vine [the ear  
Floats on thy hills, as erst wild-hymn'd  
OF FREEDOM, bending from her native  
throne [spring dear,  
To white-rob'd BARDS, her genuine off-

\* After they had taken off a leg, a mortal wound was perceived in his reins.

† An officer of the 39th regiment, and most intimately acquainted with young Stevens, going into a coffee-house in London; in his uniform, in Dec. 1783, was thus accosted: "Were you there during the siege?" "I was." "How did Ensign Stevens behave?" "As fine a boy and brave a soldier as ever lived." "Then I am his father!" The old officer had heard that his son had been very imprudent in his set-out, and he was very much hurt about him; after the high character he then received of him, he recovered his spirits, and, in talking over his own battles, concluded with stories which redound so conspicuously to the memory of *this* son. I wish I could add that the latter part of the veteran's life had been unembittered; the same person that has often heard him glory in one son, has witnessed the poignant sufferings he underwent at the imprudences of another.

Long her's and Fancy's pride, but vanish'd  
long.

Rejoice, ye rock-skreen'd Valleys, mute  
no more,

But echoing kindred energies of song!  
That voice how sweet on Deva's haunted  
ed shore,

While fairy harps aerial music blend!

From glen to cliff, borne on th' enchant-  
ed gale, [cend,

Hark, in new triumph how the notes as-  
Awak'ning transport in LLANGOLLEN'S  
VALE!

CAMBRIA, exult! and long the lay retain,  
Though LICHFIELD boast the MISTRESS of  
the strain!

Repton, April 18. W. B. STEVENS.

### PASTORAL BALLAD:

BY ANNA SEWARD.

○ SHARE my cottage, dearest Maid!  
Beneath a mountain, wild and high,  
It nestles, in a silent glade,  
And Wye's clear currents wander by.  
Each tender care, each honest art,  
Shall chase all future want from thee,  
When thy sweet lips consent impart  
To climb these steepy hills with me.

Far from the city's vain parade,  
No scornful brow shall there be seen;  
No dull impertinence invade,  
Nor envy base, nor sullen spleen.  
The shadowy rocks which circle round  
From storms shall guard our sylvan cell;  
And there shall ev'ry joy be found  
That loves in peaceful vales to dwell.

When late the tardy sun shall peer,  
And faintly gild yon little spire;  
When nights are long, and frosts severe,  
And our clean hearth is bright with fire;  
Sweet tales to read—sweet songs to sing—  
O, they shall drown the wind and rain  
E'en till the soften'd season bring  
Merry Spring-time back again!

Then Hawthorns, flow'ring in the glen,  
Shall guard the warbling plummy throng;  
Nor boast the busy haunts of men  
So fair a scene, so sweet a song.  
Thy arms the new-year'd lamb will shield,  
And to the sunny shelter bear;  
While, o'er the rough and breathing field,  
My hands impel the gleaming share.

Ne'er doubt our wheaten ears will rise,  
And full their yellow harvest glow;  
Then prove with me the sprightly joys  
That Love and Industry bestow.  
Their jocund pow'r can banish strife;  
Her clouds no passing day will see;  
Since all the leisure hours of life  
Shall still be spent in pleasing thee.

LINES



## L I N E S

*Written and recited by the elder Captain MORRIS, at the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Literary Fund, held at the Free-masons' Tavern, May 12, 1796.*

TO soothe the needy sage in Sorrow's bed,  
Or child, or widow, of the learned dead,  
Thence this humane Society began,  
Guardian of genius, and the friend of man.  
No narrow views with charity we mix'd;  
Our love was gen'ral; and our law was fix'd—

Fix'd to relieve whoever had a claim;  
Whate'er his politics, his right the same;  
Nor on his frailties fought we to descant;  
No; all mankind have merit when in want.  
Yet Prejudice has blam'd this quiet band,  
These mild associates that adorn the land.  
That lib'ral views are misconceiv'd we grieve;

'Tis human weakness lightly to believe.  
All party-spirit from our thoughts we cast;  
We claim but justice, and forget the past.  
Why may not love from ill opinion grow?  
No friend can equal a converted foe.

The more mistaken minds our acts shall blame,

The more this gen'rous troop shall rise to  
As when thick mists the sun's effulgence hide,

And roll and blacken o'er the mountain's  
The shepherd, conscious of the solar pow'r,  
Eyes the red orb advancing to his bow'r,  
Convinc'd his splendours are prepar'd to rise,

Burst through the gloom, and blaze along  
So the rapt Bard beholds, with joy divine,  
This lov'd Society in glory shine;  
And, while Suspicion seeks to cloud her day,

Perceives the mists of error glide away;  
Sees Charity on learned labours smile,  
And Wisdom's rays illuminate our isle.  
In vain complaints are made of favour shewn

To those in learned circles scarcely known;  
'Twas soft Humanity deplor'd their fate,  
The graceful virtue of our infant state;  
In rigour feeble, in compassion strong;  
Through error wise, and charitably wrong.

If once I fear'd our dissolution near,  
And urg'd your gen'rous hearts to persevere,

Those fears are calm'd; the fairest pro-  
And tears of sympathy fill Pity's eyes:  
The sons of Opulence, who forward press,  
Rous'd by the cries of Genius in distress,  
Admire what men of little wealth have done,

And joy to share those honours we have  
Rejoice, then, Friends of Genius, Friends of man,

At length we prosper, and complete our  
Our bark is launch'd; I see her safely ride;  
Propitious is the gale, and smooth the tide;

The wave shall kiss her side, the zephyr play,  
And shouts of triumph hail her on her way!

*Song for the Anniversary Dinner of the Subscribers to the Literary Fund.*

*Sung by Mr. SEDGWICK.*

*Air.—“The Sons of Anacreon.”*

## I.

TO Apollo, their king, at fam'd Heli-  
con's court, [tion,  
The lean ragged Muses prefer'd a peti-  
That his Godship would please, when to  
earth they resort, [condition.  
To provide for his sisters, and mend their  
“What avails all our merit,  
Taste, knowledge, or spirit,  
If a poor barren laurel is all we inherit?  
If Fortune with Dullness and Envy combine  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine?

## II.

Old Homer, you know, in our happier days,  
At the banquet of Greeks was regal'd  
with good cheer;  
With solid roast-beef they requited his lays,  
Full goblets of Chian he quaff'd as his  
beer.  
When, at Rome, jolly Flaccus  
Sung of Cupid or Bacchus,  
Such glory was gain'd that none dar'd to  
attack us; [combine  
And Dullness with Envy in vain might  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine.

## III.

“Now, alas, in a region long blest by our  
smiles, [and wrongs!  
In Britain, how great are our hardships  
Whilst our learning instructs, and our fan-  
cy beguiles,  
Sages starve on their projects, and Bards  
on their songs:  
Or base mischievous satire  
Supplies them with matter;  
For bread they abuse, and for bread they  
must flatter. [bine  
Thus Pride and Ill-nature with Envy com-  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine.”

## IV.

“Hence, ye troublesome beldames!” Apol-  
lo replies,  
“With your whining and grumbling  
disturb us no more;  
If Pride overlook you, and Fashion despise,  
Quit the world till the triumph of Non-  
sense be o'er.  
Yet a way I'll impart  
How to thrive in your art;  
Go to Bacchus—he'll open each true Bri-  
tish heart: [combine  
That Fortune with Envy no more may  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine.”

## V.



## V.

Then to Bacchus, of Poets the patron and  
guard, [his compassion :  
Went the forrowing Maids, and implor'd  
"Assist us," they cried, "to defend the  
poor Bard [prices of Fashion !"  
From the scorns of proud Wealth, and ca-  
"My Girls," he reply'd,  
"In my friendship confide ;  
To excite gen'rous deeds is my pleasure  
and pride. [bine  
No longer shall Fortune with Envy com-  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine."

## VI.

Then thus he inspir'd a kind liberal band  
(Whilst free as their mirth their huma-  
nity flows) : [hand,  
"Unite, my brave fellows, unite heart and  
To raise drooping Genius, and lighten its  
woes !  
From this happy day,  
Ev'ry Muse shall display  
Your fame in bright colours that never de-  
cay ; [bine  
Nor Fortune with Dulness and Envy com-  
'Gainst the Sons of true Genius, and Friends  
of the Nine."

*The Decalogue, translated into Welsh, in or-  
der to point out a Coincidence scarcely to be  
paralleled, there being but one Transposition  
in the Whole.*

oflaeu eraill Dduwiau ti i fydd Hi  
לא יחיה לך אלהים אחרים על  
phob a ddelw ti i wnei hi fygwnebi  
פני: לא תעשה לך פסל וכל  
ynefoedd yn (fydd) yr hwn tebygrwydd  
תמונה אשר בשמים  
y ddaiar (fydd) yr hwn ac ychod oddi  
ממעל ואשר בארץ  
y dyfroedd yn (fydd) yr hwn ac danodd oddi  
מתחת ואשר במים  
ymostengi ni y ddaiar ir danodd oddi  
מתחת לארץ לא תשתחוה  
canys hwynt wafanothi hi ag iddynt  
להם ולא תעבדם כי  
eiddigus Duw iti Duw Jehova wyf myfi  
אנכי יהוה אלהיך אל קנא  
ir plunt ar tadaw pechod yn ymwedel  
פקד עון אבת על בנים על  
gewhed laethau pedavydd ir ag trydydd  
שלשים ועל רבעים לשנאי

ym cerainta miloedd i trufaredd yngwnudag

ועשה חסד לאלפים לאהבי

cymmeri hi fyngorchmynia y godwant ag

לשמרי מצותי: לא תשא

oferwch i dy Dduw Jehova honw yr

את שם יהוה אלהיך לשוא

hwana yr Jehova hi canys

כי לא ינקה יהוה את אשר

y Cofia oferwch i cawef ei cymmera

ישא את שמו לשוא: זכור את

chwe ef sancteiddio iw fabbath y dydd

יום השבת לקדשו ששת

pob awnei ac y gweithi diwrnod

ימים תעבד ועשית כל

y fydded fabbath feithfed dydd a'r iti waith

מלאכתך ויום השבעי שבת

dim wnei ni dy Duw Jehova i

ליהוה אלהיך לא תעשה כל

dy was ferch a'th fab a'th tydi waith

מלאכה אתה ובנד ובתך עבדך

yr hwn dy estron dy anifail a forwyn a'th

ואמת ובהמתך וגרך אשר

chwe mewncarys dy byrth yn fydd

בשעריך: כי ששת

nefoedd yr Jehova a wnaeth diwrnod

ימים עשה יהוה את שמים

a holl ag yr ddaiar a'yr

ואת הארץ ואה כל אשר

feithfed dydd a gorfwyfodd ag ynddyntfydd

בם וינח ביום השביעי

y Jehova bendithiodd paham o herwydd

על כן ברך יהוה את

Fawrha ef sancteiddiodd ai fabbath y dydd

יום השבת ויקדשו: כבר

yftinnir fel yr 'th fam a dy Dad

את אביך ואת אמך למען ירכון

Jehova y mae yr hwn ddaiar y ar dy dyddiau

ימיך על האדמה אשר יהוה

leddi hi iti yn rhoi dy Duw

אלהיך נתן לך: לא תרצח:

ddygi hi ladretti hi cdinebi hi

לא תנאף: לא תגנב: לא תענה



auwir tyftiolaeth dygymay day yn wbir

: שקר עד

ברעך

cybbiddia hi dy cymmydog ty cybbyddia hi

לא תחמך בית רעך לא תחמך

efferwyn a'i ef was a'i dy cymmydog wraig

אשת רעך ועברו ואמתו

fydd a 'rgwbl a ef afyn a'i efuch a'i

ושורו וחמרו וכל אשר

dy cymmydog i

: לרעך

\*\*\* In the above translation it is to be observed that the only instance of a change in the order of the words is in a numeral (seithfed), the collocation of which is in itself an anomaly; and, secondly, the verb substantive, which is omitted in the Hebrew, is necessarily inserted in the Welsh; whence it seems to follow that the former must be the more antient language, at least by one, though probably but one, degree.

Perhaps another specimen of the peculiar structure of the Welsh language may not be unacceptable to your readers. It is a stanza of thirty-four syllables, consisting of vowels only; which, in a language distinguished otherwise by a great variety of guttural sounds, and hardy combinations of consonants, must be as curious as it is, I believe, singular.

*On the Silk-worm.*

O'i wiw wy i wau e a

Ai weuau o'i wyau e a weua

E a weua ei we aia

Ai weuau yw ei ieuau o ia

*Translation.*

[Sprung] from his native egg he begins to weave,

And weaves his web from his intestines;

He weaves his web of winter,

And his webs are as bands of hoar-frost.

*Literal Translation.*

From his peculiar egg he goes to weave,

And from his eggs he weaves his webs;

He weaves his winter webs,

And his webs are yokes of ice.

P. R.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. XXIV.

TO th' alley, haste! bad news! bad news!  
stocks fall!

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody."

Look thou get paid; my policies are with  
you;

And these few maxims in thy memory.

My son, lay up:—give thy thoughts no  
tongue,

Nor any foolish lib'ral thought its act.

Be thou suspicious; and, by all means,  
cunning; [try'd,

The guineas thou hast got, in scales well  
Hoard in thy strong box, under lock and  
key.

Please not thy palate, but at entertainment  
Of some new-hatch'd unfledg'd spendthrift:  
beware

Of entrance to a bond; but, being in,  
Turn bankrupt: most beware of what  
call'd Honour: [doit:

Give no poor man thine ear, much less a  
Take each man's censure, so thy bags be  
safe:

Shabby thy habit as thy choice can spy;  
Some coat expos'd to sale, turn'd inside  
out,

For, the apparel oft bescreens the man;  
And they o' th' city, scriv'ners, brokers,  
jews, [that.

That thrive the most, are careful chief in  
Never a borrower, but a lender be,  
Making the loan repay itself thrice told;  
For int'rest whets the edge of usury:

This above all—to thine own self be true:  
And then, as pence make shillings, shil-  
lings pounds,

Thou must be rich in spite of conscience.

HAMLET, i. 3.

THE Mayor's feast serv'd up—sit down;  
'tis glee

To cast one's eyes down the luxurious table!  
The fish and game that fill the midway  
course, [at bottom

Though scarce and costly, in plenty are;  
Sits one who carves the venison, full em-  
ploy'd;

Methinks 'tis cut already half away:

The waiters hover round, and change the  
plates, [side board

Not over nice: yon high-rang'd splendid  
Resounds with drawing corks? the corks  
proclaim [desert

Wines rich and bright: the rich profuse  
Cannot be prais'd too high.—I'll eat no  
more, [mach

Lest I grow sick; and th' o'erloaded sto-  
Discharge itself unmannerly.

LEAR, iv. 6.

I SAW sweet Charlotte in her bridal  
dress, [flowing,

With blushes on her cheek, and tresses  
Rise from her knee, like faded Meekness,  
And give her hand with such affection to  
him,

As if she had assum'd an angel's form,

To add a grace to female character,

And charm the world with true nobility.

I HENRY IV. i.

MASTER SHALLOW.

IN.



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-Office, May 10.* Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, May 5, 1796.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a French national cutter (L'Abeille), of 14 guns and 70 men, is just brought in here, captured by His Majesty's ship Dryad, Capt. Pulling, on Monday last, the Lizard bearing N. half E. 16 or 17 leagues, Ushant S. S. W. 13 leagues; the other ships of the squadron then in chase of a corvette, which there was every probability of their coming up with. The Dryad had before taken a large smuggling cutter, laden with spirits, and sent her to Plymouth. Mr. Fairweather, one of the mates of the Dryad, who has command of the cutter L'Abeille, informs me, that she had only been out three days from Brest, and had not taken any thing. She is three years old, coppered, and appears well found, and shall be sent by the earliest opportunity to Plymouth.

*Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Royal William, at Spithead, May 7, 1796.*

Sir, Please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop the Rattler returned to Spithead this morning, with the Pichegru French privateer, of ten guns and thirty-four men, belonging to Havre, which she captured yesterday noon off Cherbourg, after a chase of eight hours.

*House Guards, May 14.* Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Nichols, dated Port Royal, Grenada, March 28, 1796, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 24th instant. That day I got on shore the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, with a part of the 3d Buffs; I also got two six-pounders and a five and half inch howitzer to a ridge South of Port Royal, and distant about 1000 yards; a battery was made in the night, by the great exertions of Brevet Maj. O'Hara, of the 38th regiment, so that by daylight it opened upon the enemy's redoubt. We saw the howitzer disconcert them very much; but, as it was our object to close with them as soon as possible, I had determined to get on the same ridge with them, or, if I saw an opening, to attempt the redoubt by assault: for this purpose I thought it necessary to try to dislodge some strong parties of the enemy, which we saw posted on the heights on our left, as if intended to turn or distress that flank. I accordingly detached a strong black corps,

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with 50 of the 88th regiment, the whole under Maj. Houston; owing to the difficulty of the ground, it was near two hours before they could get near the enemy, when a heavy but distant fire commenced on both sides. I had previously concerted with him, that, in case of attaining a particular point, which would have covered our approach to Port Royal, he was to make a signal, on which the light company of the Buffs, the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dowson, were to advance, while the part of the battalion of the Buffs that had landed were to form a reserve, the whole under Brig.-Gen. Campbell; but, so far from dislodging the enemy, I saw with regret our black corps and the 88th regiment retiring, Maj. Houston having tried, without success, to accomplish the object he was sent on: this obliged me to detach the 8th regiment to support them, which it did effectually. At this moment an alarming fire broke out in our rear, near the place where all the stores we had landed were deposited; but by the exertions of our people, under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Dyott, they were all preserved. In the midst of these untoward circumstances we heard a firing from our ships of war that lay at anchor, and were soon informed it was at two French schooners that were making into Marquis; the truth of this was soon confirmed, for we saw them enter and anchor. I had one of the six-pounders turned on them, as they were well within reach; but unluckily we never struck them. The situation of affairs was now so critical that an instant was not to be lost. I accordingly directed Brig.-Gen. Campbell to proceed to the assault, and I brought up every thing in my power to support him: he therefore advanced with only the Buffs and 63d regiment, the 8th having, as I before stated, been detached on another service. I ordered up half of the 20th regiment to replace them, and half of the 9th also to assist if necessary; but the 25th, that I had to bring from Grand Bracolet, though they came as soon as possible, did not join him till after the Buffs had met with a check, from the advantage the enemy had of the ground, and from a very galling fire to which they were exposed; they however soon formed again under the cover of a hedge, and being then joined by the 20th regiment, under Capt. Clavy, Brig.-Gen. Campbell ordered the whole to advance to the assault, which they did in the most determined manner, led by the brigadier himself. They soon gained the top of the ridge: the enemy then ran towards their redoubts, and were followed by our people, who scrambled in at the embrasures, Capt. Clavy,

of



of the 29th regiment, being the first that entered. The enemy then flew in the utmost terror in all directions, some throwing themselves down precipices, whilst others tried to escape down the hill, through brush and other wood; but there was so heavy a fire kept on them from the top by our people, that they were forced to try to escape along a bottom, where the detachment of light dragoons, under Capt. Black, and the St. George's Troop of Light Cavalry, under Capt. M. Burney (that had previously been formed under the hill to profit of any occasion that offered), seeing the enemy flying, rushed on them through a fire of grape from the French schooner, and cut down every man they saw, so that very few, if any, escaped that had been in Port Royal. That post was chiefly garrisoned, as I hear from the few prisoners we have taken, by the Sans Culotte companies from Guadaloupe. We have to regret the loss of some gallant men, and of two officers, Maj. Edwards and Lieut. Williams of the 3d, who fell, leading their men on most spiritedly. Col. Dawson, at the head of the 3d, was wounded through the neck, before they got to the bottom of Port Royal Hill. Maj. Bailie, of the 63d regiment, was then next in command to Brig.-Gen. Campbell, whose conduct the general reports to be steady, collected, and officer-like. The command of the 3d devolved on Capt. Blunt, whose light company, as leading the first attack, suffered severely. Both him, as oldest captain, and Lieut. Gardner, I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency's notice and favour. We have taken but six prisoners; among them are the second and third in command to Mr. Jossy, who commands the people that came from Guadaloupe. Our success at Port Royal has been followed by the evacuation of Pilot Hill by the enemy.

*Admiralty-Office, May 14.* Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Majestic, March 19.

La Pique and the Charon have sent here a privateer brig of fourteen guns and ninety men, taken to the windward of Barbadoes: and I have intelligence that Capt. Vaughan, in the Alarm, with one of the sloops of war, has taken and destroyed three privateers in the Gulph of Paria, and retaken four of their captures. Since my letter of the 17th of January, a fourth ship, under Danish colours, has been taken, attempting to convey French people from Havre de Grace into Guadaloupe.

*Letter from Lieut. Richards, of His Majesty's Ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Barbadoes, April 12, 1796.*

I have to request you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the

Admiralty with my arrival at this island in the late national corvette La Favourite, a prize to his Majesty's ship Alfred; which corvette was captured on the 5th of March last, with two merchant-ships that she had taken the morning previous, a part of Admiral Cornwallis's convoy.

*Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, May 9.*

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that another French national cutter, La Cigne, of 14 guns and 60 men, clinker-built, is just brought in here: she had been out nine days from the Isle of Bas, but had not taken any thing when she fell in with and was captured by his Majesty's ship Doris, having the hazard sloop in company, on the 7th inst. after a chase of twenty-four hours, Scilly bearing S. E. distant eight leagues. This prize parted from the Doris, off Cape Clear, at one P. M. yesterday, and shall be sent along with L'Abeille to England.

*Admiralty-Office, May 17.* A letter from Vice-Admiral Colpoys, dated on-board His Majesty's ship London, at Spithead, May 14, to Mr. Nepean.

I herewith transmit you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters received from Capt. Foote of His Majesty's ship Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in shore on the coast of France.

*Niger, near the Penmarks, April 27.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, from the time I made the signal of the chase being an enemy's cruizer, I continued working towards her. By sunset our shot reached her; and shortly after, the signal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half-cable's length of a rock (most of which was covered at high water), and a mile from the main land; a spring was got upon the cable, and a constant firing kept up till near nine o'clock, when I sent Messrs. Long and Thompson, the first and third lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, master's mate, and Mr. Patton, midshipman, in the barge and cutters, with their crews and six marines, giving directions to Lieut. Long to set fire to the vessel, if he could not bring her off. At half past ten the boats returned, with the second captain, a midshipman, and twenty-six men, having so effectually performed this service, that, at twenty minutes past twelve, she blew up. It was with great difficulty they got along-side the enemy, the tide having ebbed considerably; and they experienced a very obstinate resistance, the greatest part of her crew having remained on-board, several of whom lost their lives. She proved a corvette, lugger-rigged, called L'Ecureil, mounting 18 four-pounders, commanded by Monf. Rousseau, having



having 105 men on-board.—She was captured, and had only been launched two years. Signed, E. J. FOOTE.

Sir, *Niger, at Sea, May 1, 1796.*

In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th instant, I stood for the French coast, and by seven o'clock the next morning fetched close-in with the Eastern part of the Isle Dien, where I discovered, and immediately gave chase to and ran on shore, a French schooner and a sloop. The schooner was completely bilged; the sloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but in a short time she became so water-logged, that I scuttled her.

*Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, May 15, 1796.*

Sir, You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that the *Flora* armed cutter, Lieut. Reddy, is just returned here from looking into Dunkirk, and has brought in with him *L'Epervier* French lugger, mounting 2 two-pounders and 6 swivels, with 26 men, which he captured close in with Dunkirk. She sailed from Havre de Grace on the 10th instant, and had not taken any thing.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Cayley, of his Majesty's Ship Invincible, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Sea, the 14th of April, 1796, lat. 35. 28. N. long. 18. 16. W.*

On the 1st inst. in lat. 37. 11. N. long. 18. 2. W. we captured the *Alexander*, French privateer, of 10 guns, and sixty-six men, commanded by Mons. Petre Edite, belonging to Nantz, out ten days; had captured the Signior Montcalm, from Lisbon, bound to the Brazils, which ship was also recaptured. The convoy being so near Madeira, I thought it proper to send the *Albicore* there with the recaptured vessel, with orders to endeavour to join the convoy again as soon as possible. The privateer I shall carry with me to the West Indies.

*Extract of a Letter from Adam Duncan, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the North Sea, to Mr. Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Venerable, at Sea, May 16, 1796. At noon, Texel, S. E. by E. distance 15 leagues.*

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 12th instant, at day-light, (the Texel then bearing N. W. by W. distance about 8 leagues), I discovered a frigate and brig standing in to the fleet, making the private signal to speak with me: they proved to be his Majesty's ship *Pegasus* and *Sylph* sloop, whom I had ordered to cruise off the Naze of Norway. Capt. Donnelly came on-board, and informed me, that in conse-

quence of the information he had received on the 8th instant, of the Dutch frigate *Argo* and three national brigs having left *Flickeroe* the day before, bound to the Texel, he proceeded off the Jutland coast, and on the morning of the 9th got sight of them. He kept near them all the day, but lost sight of them about 10 o'clock that night; and, judging it proper to make me acquainted therewith, directed Capt. White of the *Sylph*, to steer a different course to himself, in order to fall in with me, and luckily they both joined. Having consulted with Capt. Donnelly, and found they could not be many leagues from us, I immediately dispatched Capt. Halsted of the *Phoenix*, together with the *Leopard*, *Pegasus*, and *Sylph*, to proceed to the Northward of the Texel, and spread the rest of the squadron. All the ships had just made sail about 5 o'clock, when the signal was made for seeing the Dutch frigate and brigs. Made the signal for a general chase, it then blowing strong at W. N. W. with very hazy weather. At a little before 9 o'clock the *Phoenix* got up with the Dutch frigate *Argo*, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 237 men, and, after a very smart action of about half an hour (during which time she made every effort to get off), she struck to the *Phoenix*'s superior fire; for the particulars of which must beg leave to refer their Lordships to Capt. Halsted's letter herewith inclosed, who, I have the pleasure to say, has on this and every other occasion, whilst under my command, shewn himself to be a most active, zealous, and excellent officer.

We continued in chase of the brigs, leaving the *Powerful* to assist Capt. Halsted in shifting the prisoners, &c. At 10 o'clock we saw the *Leander* and *Pegasus* near two of the brigs (which I have since found to be the *Echo* of 18 guns, and the *De Gier* of 14 guns); but it was so hazy and blowing so hard, we soon lost sight of them; however, by the inclosed letter I received from Capt. Donnelly, their Lordships will be informed they were both run on shore near Basch, about ten leagues to the Eastward of the Texel.

The *Leander*, I find, stood so near the shore as she could with safety, and saw one of the brigs aground; and, from the report of the master of one of the cutters I sent in shore, after, find one of them was completely lost; the other had beat over a shoal, and got to an anchor, but, as it blew a perfect storm the next day on shore, have reason to believe she is lost also.

We stood after the other brig, and a little before eleven she struck to the *Sylph*; she proves to be the *Mercury* of 16 guns (all of which, except two, she had thrown overboard during the chase), and manned with 85 men. We then found ourselves far to the eastward, with the wind on shore,



shore, which obliged us to carry a press of sail, and in the night came to blow a very hard gale of wind, which continued the whole of the next day; and the day following being more moderate, was rejoined by the Powerful, Phoenix, and Brilliant; together with the Dutch frigate and the Duke of York by boat from Yarmouth to Hamburg, which had been captured by the Argo the day before, and retaken by the Phoenix on the 12th. The frigate is in excellent condition, and in a few days might be got ready for sea, and made a complete cruiser. ADAM DUNCAN.

*Pegasus, Texel; S. S. W. distant 20 leagues, May 12, 1796.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that two of the Dutch brigs which we chased this morning got close-in with the land about Bosch, on the coast of Frizeland, and, finding by our outsailing them that they had no other means of escape, run on shore close to us; one of them floated off, but she afterwards took the ground, and having touched it ourselves, we found it necessary to stand off, leaving them with signals of distress in their fore-top-mast shrouds, and firing guns.

We should have endeavoured to get between them and the land, but could not haul sufficiently up, without shortening a great deal of sail, which would have been the means of setting them fore-reach upon us so as to get away. My motive for giving this information is in the event of the ships' astern not having been sufficiently near to have ascertained it.

As it would have taken some time to work up to you, I judged it prudent to proceed in pursuance of the former orders you gave me, which I hope will meet your approbation. ROSS DONNELLY.

P. S. We judge the brigs to have been the Echo and Gier.

Sir, *Phoenix, at Sea, May 15, 1796.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that a short time after I received your orders on the 12th instant, we saw five sail on the lee bow in the S. E. quarter, upon a wind on the starboard tack, which we made out to be a frigate, three armed brigs, and a cutter. I immediately made sail, and soon discovered them to be enemies; at the same time the Pegasus made the signal for such to you. Upon our near approach, the brigs bore up and made sail; the Pegasus and Sylph followed them who were in chase with me, the frigate apparently undetermined whether to go large or keep by the wind, as she often changed her position during the chase, but at length kept with the wind a-beam. Quarter past eight A. M. being close on her weather quarter, she hoisted Dutch colours; upon which I ordered a shot to be fired across her; a few minutes after, we were close alongside her to windward, when a smart action com-

menced on both sides, which lasted about twenty minutes, when the Dutch frigate Argo, of 36 guns and 237 men, struck to his Majesty's ship Phoenix, under my command.

It is with infinite pleasure I assure you of the very steady and cool behaviour of the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, it being such as to merit every thing I can say in their praise.

I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner, through you, to their Lordships, Mr. Joseph Wood, first lieutenant, who, from long experience and steady officer-like conduct, is highly deserving their most particular attention. Our loss consists of one man killed, and three wounded; that of the enemy six killed and twenty-eight wounded, some of them dangerously.

The sails, standing and running rigging, received some damage, as did the enemy's, but not of so much consequence but was soon put to rights. The frigate and brigs were from Norway bound to the Texel; the cutter which we retook is the Duke of York packet, from Yarmouth to the Elbe, taken by them the day before. D. W. HALSTED.

*Whitehall, May 21, 1796.* A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Major-General Earl of Balcarras, dated Jamaica, March 26, 1796.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Grace of the termination of the Maroon war.

Thirty-six Trelawny Maroons, and all the run-away negroes who had joined them in rebellion, surrendered their arms on the 17th and 21st of March.

The Maroons to windward, who had shewn a most refractory and disobedient spirit since the commencement of the rebellion, have made their submission, and on their knees, in the presence of Commissioners, have sworn allegiance to his Majesty. I shall, by the packet, inclose the Commission, and the return upon it.

The most perfect internal tranquillity is restored to the island. The slaves on every plantation are obedient, contented, and happy. Our operations against the rebels have been carried on with unremitting vigour. In following the enemy into their new recesses, the troops have undergone fatigue hardly to be credited: The last column which moved against them were five days without one drop of water, except what they found in the wild pines. The rebels, worn out with fatigue, continually harassed and disturbed in every new settlement, have been conquered in a country where no European had ever thought of penetrating. The very fortunate close of this war is to be ascribed to the activity and good conduct of Maj.-Gen. Walpole; and I most humbly recommend him to his Majesty's favour.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

Letters from *Smyrna* unfortunately advise us of the conflagration of 4000 warehouses, entirely belonging to Ottoman merchants, the value of which is estimated at four millions of piastres.

*Rouen, April 19.* Sir Sidney Smith was sent to a house of arrest at St. Lo. Mess. White and Bromley accompanied Sir Sidney. They were guarded by a party of gens-d'armes.

*Venice*, in compliance with the requisition of France, has ordered from its territories the unfortunate Louis XVIII. who, like a pestilence, is avoided, even by the potentates of his own house. Posterity will doubt the historians who relate this extraordinary circumstance.

*From the head-quarters of the army of the Prince of Condé, at Riégat, the 29th of April.* The King, attended only by Count d'Avary, Captain of his Body Guards, and Viscount d'Agout, an officer in the same corps, took his route from Verona to our army by Mount St. Godard, that he might the sooner be out of the territory of that republic which in so rude a manner had intimated to him the order to depart, without his having been prepared for this event by any previous hint or preliminary step. His journey across a country covered with ice and snow, now in a carriage, then on a sledge or on horseback, lasted seven days.

The Duke of Fleury, who arrived 36 hours before him, announced to the Prince of Condé his Majesty's near arrival; and that prince communicated this intelligence to Mess. Crawford and Wickham, the British envoys, to whom it was quite unexpected. The King, on alighting from his carriage, threw himself into the arms of the Duke de Berry, his nephew, and then embraced the Prince of Condé.—“I flattered myself,” said he to the latter, “to bring you the sword of Henry IV. not thinking myself yet worthy to wear it on my side.” In the evening of the 28th, the day of his arrival, the King ordered the following note to be inserted in the general orders, and sent to all the different cantonments. “Imperious circumstances had but too long detained us far from you, when an insult, as unforeseen as favourable to our wishes, leaves us no other asylum but that of honour, from which nothing can debar us. The senate of Venice having notified to us its resolution, that, within the shortest possible time, we should quit the dominions of the republic, we returned the following answer to that message, no less injurious to the honour of the French name than it is to our own person: ‘I will go; but under two conditions: 1. Let the golden book be brought me, in which the names of my family are inscribed, that I may strike mine out with my own hand. 2. Let the armour be delivered to me, which my ancestor, Henry IV. presented

to the republic, as a token of friendship.’ We are now come to rejoin the white banners near the hero who commands you, hoping that our arrival shall afford you a new claim to that generous support you have hitherto received from their Imperial and Britannic Majesties. We entertain no doubt but that our presence, as well as your valour, will accelerate the moment which is to put an end to the misfortunes of France, by shewing to our deluded subjects, who are still in arms against us, the wide difference between their present fate, under tyrants who oppress them, and that of children who surround a kind father.”

The news of the King's arrival no sooner reached the different cantonments than our military flocked round his person from every quarter, with an enthusiasm which it is difficult to express. His Majesty conversed with every officer, who, since the beginning of the revolution, distinguished himself either by his zeal or actions, and mentioned the anecdotes concerning them with as much precision as if they had always been with him. The air resounded with constant shouts of “Long live the King!” and the tears of sympathy and affection glistened in every eye.

A treaty of peace between the *French Republic* and the King of *Sardinia* was signed at Paris on the 17th inst. on conditions highly advantageous to the Republicans. It is understood, that his Sardinian Majesty cedes, to the French, Savoy and the county of Nice; besides the possession of several fortresses as long as the war lasts. The Duke of Parma has also concluded a suspension of arms with Gen. Buonaparte; in virtue of which his dominions are to be considered as neutral provinces, in consideration of very heavy contributions he has granted to the conquerors.

## EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The new Nabob of Arcot has shewn a disposition to contest the authority of the English; but Lord Hobart took a speedy and decided course; and gave him to understand, that he expected him to maintain the relations that had so happily subsisted between his father and the Company with regularity, and, as a test of this, demanded that he should order his troops to keep within the limits which they had formerly occupied; and there was no doubt but this would be complied with implicitly.

The King of Candy has entered into a treaty of commerce with the Company.

## WEST INDIA NEWS.

*Barbadoes, March 10.* Between sixty and seventy ships, consisting of transports, victuallers, storeships, and merchantmen, part of the long-expected fleet from England, are at length arrived, having on-board nearly 7000 troops. A body of 4000 men, sailors



rangers and royalists, were before collected in this island; so that not only the apprehension of an invasion has vanished, but something efficient may be done on the arrival of General Abercrombie, till which event nothing is to be undertaken. Eight hundred men sent to St. Vincent, have given safety to that island, although the enemy are in possession of the Vigie, and the country to windward of it; the leeward part is untouched: and we know of no further damage than has been done to the buildings on the estates since in possession of the enemy. General Hunter has requested 1000 men to be landed at Owia, which would complete the business: he has been the saving of the island. On the 1st of March, it was feared at Grenada, that the Pilot Hill, near La Bay, could not hold out many hours; but we trust that 700 men, sent to their relief, and which probably landed on the morning of the 2d, have relieved that brave garrison from the apprehended danger.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*April 6.* The new charter of *Northampton*, this day brought from London by the mayor, was met at the foot of the bridge by the corporation with great ceremony, and conducted to the Guildhall amidst the congratulations of the townsmen on the re-establishment of their antient privileges, and the security and protection afforded to the poor.

*April 1st.* This evening Mr. William Beacock, a respectable farmer of Sheepsteads, in the parish of *Marcham*, near *Abingdon*, returning in a one-horse chaise with his wife from *Higworth*, where they had been attending the funeral of Mrs. Beacock's mother, the horse took fright on the road to *Faringdon*, near *Pusey Hurze*, and ran away with the carriage, when, the reins and shaft both breaking, Mr. and Mrs. B. were thrown out with such violence as to occasion the death of the former immediately, and his wife survived him a few hours only. They have left six children to lament their unhappy loss.

*April 21.* Whilst a poor woman at *Shotley* was removing the ashes from her oven, some of the embers blew upon the thatched roof of the house, which instantly took fire, and in her eagerness to preserve her furniture and little all, assisted by her child, a boy about three years old, they so frequently persevered in their attempts, that at length the roof fell in, and unhappily both of them perished in the flames.

*April 25.* This night Mr. Joseph Wyatt, a respectable young man of *Cookham*, near *Maidenhead*, Berks, was unfortunately detained at the Ferry-place, whilst endeavouring to cross it with his clothes on. He had been to a village on the other side of the river, to fix his wedding-day at the ap-

proaching *Whitfuntide*; and, having stopped rather too late, would not wait for the ferryman's getting up to set him over.

*Newport Pagnel*, *April 26.* The stables at *Lathbury Inn*, with sixteen horses, have been burnt by an accidental fire.

*April 27.* Mr. John Becketts, parish clerk of *Isley*, when returning from a funeral, fell into the river from the corner of a narrow wooden bridge adjoining a paper-mill at the *Wires*, near this city, and, from the rapidity of the stream, was carried under the mill-wheel, which so dreadfully lacerated his head, that he was killed in an instant.

*April 27.* Between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Beal, at *Sapcote*, which consumed a part of the same, together with part of the adjoining house belonging to Mr. Hipwell; but it was extinguished in about two hours by the timely exertions of the neighbours. It is supposed, that this accident was occasioned by the soot in the chimney taking fire.

*April 29.* At the annual meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of *Manchester*, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year; president, Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.; vice-presidents, John Ferriar, M. D. Charles White, Esq. F. R. S. Mr. Thomas Henry, F. R. S. Rev. John Radcliffe, A. M.; secretaries, S. A. Bardsley, M. D. Edward Holme, M. D.; librarian, Mr. William Henry; treasurer, Nathaniel Heywood, Esq.; committee of papers, Mr. William Simmons, Mr. John Dalton, George Lloyd, Esq. Mr. George Phillips, Robert James, Esq. Mr. Thomas Barrit.

*May 1.* This day a storm of thunder was remarkably tremendous in the western part of *Suffex*. At *Pulborough* a barn was set on fire by the lightning, and entirely consumed. Luckily it contained only seven quarters of oats. In the neighbourhood of the above place, the peas in the fields were considerably injured by a heavy fall of hail, which accompanied the thunder.

*Northampton*, *May 7.* The following dreadful accident happened a few days since to Mr. J. Robinson, horse-breaker, in *Peterborough*: having a young colt in training, the animal began on a sudden to plunge, by which means the rider was thrown from his seat with such violence, as to separate the ribs from the back-bone. The unfortunate man is attended by an eminent surgeon, and there are hopes of his recovery.

A few days ago, as a groom was combing a race-horse in the neighbourhood of *Beverley*, in *Yorkshire*, the animal became so irritated as to catch hold of the man's side with his teeth, and tear away the flesh in so shocking a manner, as to render his bowels and entrails visible. The poor fellow's recovery is much despaired of.



May 17. The triennial *Eton* festival was celebrated with great splendor. Their Majesties and the Princesses, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went to the College at half past one, when the procession of the young gentlemen began, preceded by the Prince of Wales's band of music. Their captain, Mr. Whitfield, being the senior scholar, led the van, with their serjeants, serjeants-major, colonels, corporals, ensign, lieutenant, polemen, musicians, &c. Messrs. Polehampton and Halifax, with twelve servitors, acted as salt-bearers, and, by their legal depredations on the public, gained a liberal supply towards sending their captain into the world with a good grace. When they came to Salthill they were met by the King and Prince of Wales on horseback, attended by General Gwyn and Colonels Garth and Greville; her Majesty and the princesses, with Lady Harrington and her son, were in the Royal coaches. The King took on himself the ordering and marshalling the multitude in such a manner as the procession might pass freely round the carriages of the royal family; many, however, notwithstanding, pressed so close, that his Majesty was obliged to call them to order, and asked those he thought were Londoners, "If they were members of Eton, as he could not recognize their persons sufficiently to recollect them." At the close of the procession, Ensign Hatch went to the top of the hill, and displayed the flag in a very masterly style, to the satisfaction of every person present. When the Montem was over, the King requested, that on their return home from the Windmill Inn, where an elegant dinner was provided, they might appear on Windsor Terrace, which they did in the evening. The royal family, after having given their usual donations, returned to the lodge to dinner. Among the nobility who attended, were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Paulet and family, Lord Grandison, Sir Cecil Bishop and Lady, Sir George and Lady Warren, Sir John Borlace Warren, and Sir John Lade. The fineness of the day also drew an immense concourse of persons on foot and horseback to view the sight, which afforded, according to Mr. Halifax the Saltwaterer's account, on being asked the question by his Majesty, a very profitable harvest.

*Birmingham, May 16.* On the morning of Friday the 14th of this month, the Peak Hills in Derbyshire were covered with snow near four inches deep, the contrast between which, and the green thorn fruit trees in full bloom, formed a spectacle novel and striking.

There has lately been discovered at *Wallingford*, an old painting, on oak, of our Lord's last entrance into Jerusalem, which has been used as a chimney-board, and was near being thrown into the fire; but turns

out an original of the great Raphael. The drawing, expression, and arrangement, astonish all who have seen the picture. Connoisseurs far and near are going to his owner continually to behold this fine piece, rescued by accident from obscurity and the flames, and likely to produce no inconsiderable sum by its sale. Several hundred pounds have already been offered for it and refused.

Two brothers were lately drowned at *Tisbury*, in Wiltshire, in the following manner: they were the sons of a poor man of the name of Odbury, in Tisbury, and one of them had been confined some time on account of his being disordered in his senses: the father at length thinking him better, set him at liberty, when he ran out of the house, and threw himself into the river Nader, which runs near it. The father, jumping in to save his son, was near drowning; when his other son, a young man aged 22, ran to his father's assistance, but, jumping in too precipitately, was the first drowned. Two men at a distance saw the transaction, and came to the spot just in time to save the father, who was with difficulty prevented jumping in again to share the fate of his two sons.

Arrived at *Plymouth* the *Milford East* India ship, with a cargo of rice. In consequence of the India ships being many of them employed by government at home, instructions were sent to the different governments in India to take up tonnage in India, and bring home cargoes; and, amongst other circumstances, several ships were taken up to bring home rum, &c. which would appear wonderful that the carriage from so great a distance should answer. The *Milford* is the first ship dispatched on the adventure. The *Helen*, which follows, was formerly the *Alexander*, commanded by Mr. David Scott, when in the merchant service in India, upwards of twenty years ago: a proof how long ships built in India last; and a matter for him, now representative of Forfarshire, to mention in his place in the House of Commons, respecting permission to build ships in India for the Company's service.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, April 23.*

This being St. George's day, the Society of Antiquaries met at their apartments in Somerset Place, in pursuance of their statutes and charter of incorporation, to elect a president, council, and officers of the society for the year ensuing; whereupon, George Earl of Leicester; Thomas Ayle, Esq. John Brand, A. M. O'Brien, Esq. Sir Henry Enfield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. John, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; John Topham, Esq.



Joseph Windham, Esq. and Thomas William Wrighte, A. M. eleven of the old council, were rechosen of the new council. And Frederick Barnard, Esq. Sir George Beaumont, Bart. James Bindley, Esq. William Bray, Esq. Jonathan Davies, D. D. Thomas Lord Dundas; Robert Hallifax, M. D. Francis Marquis of Hertfort; the Hon. John Peachey; and Charles Townshend, Esq. ten of the other members of the society, were chosen of the new council. And George Earl of Leicester was re-elected President; John Topham, Esq. Treasurer; Richard Gough, Esq. Director; Thomas William Wrighte, A. M. Secretary; and John Brand, A. M. Secretary. The Society afterwards dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

*Monday, April 25.*

This night the counting-house of Mr. Mingay of Smithfield (who in the interim was speaking to a friend in the back room on the same floor) was broke open, and a bag of gold, containing 1200 guineas, which had been placed in readiness to send to his banker's in the morning, was taken clear off.

*Saturday, April 30.*

In consequence of a publication addressed by Lord Malden to the inhabitants of the borough of Leominster, the Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by Capt. Wombwell, of the First West York Regiment of Militia, and Lord Malden, accompanied by Capt. Taylor, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, met on Saturday evening in a field beyond Paddington. The parties having taken their ground, and the word being given by one of the seconds, they fired without effect. The seconds then thought proper to offer their interference, and, in consequence of a conversation which passed while the parties were on the ground, a reconciliation was effected.

*Wednesday, May 4.*

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Pott, proctor, in Doctors Commons; which entirely consumed the same, and damaged the adjoining houses of Mr. Silk and the Rev. Mr. Lucas, but did no farther injury.

*Friday, May 6.*

This day a sumptuous entertainment was given by the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths to the Right Hon. Earl Howe, Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines, on the freedom of the City of London being presented to him. Our readers will be gratified with the perusal of the following handsome complimentary speech of Mr. Chamberlain Wilks on this occasion to the first naval character of the country; and with the neat reply made upon the occasion by the noble person to whom it was addressed:

"MY LORD,

"I give you joy; and, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to congratulate your Lordship on the brilliant and decisive victory of the British fleet, under your command, in the ever-memorable months of May and June, 1794, a proud epoch in the history of our glorious naval exploits

"The naval superiority, so essential to the safety, honour, and dignity, of our island, has been fully established, and, we hope, lastingly secured, under your Lordship's auspices. The navy has always been considered as our first and firmest bulwark; and the same undaunted spirit, which has, under the command of the Admiral of the Fleet, gained such signal conquests over a proud, insulting foe, will, we are assured, continue to acquire fresh laurels, and preserve to England the homage of old Ocean.

"My Lord, it is impossible, on the present occasion, not to dwell with heart-felt satisfaction on the generous frankness and zeal, with which your Lordship has called forth the conduct and valour of the partners of your glory, to share in the national triumph. The gallant behaviour of all the officers, seamen, soldiers, and marines, who served on-board the British fleet under your command, has not been passed over in oblivion, but receives from the liberal hand of their superior a fair and handsome share of the well-merited universal applause. This prominent feature in the character of a true hero must ever be remarked and admired in Lord Howe.

"My Lord, in the present convulsed situation of Europe, and critical period of our own affairs, the utmost vigour and energy are necessary. In the most important department of the state, we are happy to see your Lordship's pre-eminence; and we look forward to the future triumphs of your unconquerable spirit, skill, and science. May every year add to your public merit, fame, and honours, and to your private felicity!"

Lord Howe replied,

"I am much flattered, Sir, by the favourable sentiments my worthy fellow-citizens have done me the honour to entertain of my professional endeavours, on the occasion you have mentioned; the impression of which has been increased by the assurance of your obliging concurrence in them."

An important cause, in which property to the amount of half a million sterling was involved, came to be tried by a special jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of an issue directed from the Court of Chancery, on this question of fact—Whether the late Earl of Orford devised, by his last will, any lands and effects to the Earl of Cholmondeley? The case is briefly this—



this—On the 25th of November, 1752, the Earl of Orford made a will, in which he bequeathed his principal estates, after the demise of his immediate heir, the present Earl of Orford, to the Earl of Cholmondeley, whose grandfather had married the daughter of his ancestor, Sir Robert Walpole, the first Earl of Orford. In 1756, the Earl of Orford made a second will, in which he changed the order of succession, and gave a preference over the Earl of Cholmondeley to Lord Walpole, who is descended in a direct line from the second brother of the first Earl of Orford.—This, of course, annihilated the first will; and, had nothing farther occurred, no question could have arisen on the subject. But, in 1776, twenty years after the second will was made, the Earl of Orford signed a codicil, the purport of which was to make various provisions which had been omitted in his wills, and declared this codicil to be a codicil to his last will, signed on the 25th day of November, 1752. On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended, that this codicil, which was duly signed and attested, was a revival and setting up of the will to which it referred; and that, of course, that will retained the same force and effect, as if the second will had never been made. On the part of the defendant, it was maintained, in the first place, that the codicil was destitute of those forms, expressly required by the statute of wills, which could alone give it the effect of reviving a first will in preference to a second, where a real estate was devised; and, 2dly, that it was the intention of the testator to annex the codicil to the second, and not to the first will. To establish these points, it was proposed to adduce parol evidence; but the Court interfered; and were unanimous in their opinion, that the established law of the land forbade the admission of parol evidence to contradict a written and perfect instrument, such as the will and codicil together appeared to be; that the word *last*, on which the counsel for the defendant had laid so much stress, was an expression which had no determinate meaning until the death of the testator, when it operated to explain the intended last act of his life; that neither the will of 1751, nor the will of 1756, was, in fact, a will until the testator was dead; that an alteration of the date of the codicil would be making a new disposition for the dead, which no court upon earth was entitled to do; the only power vested in a court, on the subject of wills, being that of explaining the intention of the deceased, which, in this case, was perfectly clear, that the wills ought only to be considered as ambulatory instruments, subject to the pleasure of the owner, and to be used by him as his judgment or caprice

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might direct; and that the will of 1752 was absolutely revived, and made his last act by the codicil of 1776. The jury, agreeing with the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff; in consequence of which, the Earl of Cholmondeley will succeed, at the death of the present Earl of Orford, to an estate of the annual value of 10,000*l.* exclusive of the magnificent seat at Houghton, which is supposed to have cost upwards of 200,000*l.* and some other property. Counsel for the plaintiff, serjeants Cockell, Runnington, Morgan, and Shepherd; attorney, Mr. Pardon. For the defendant, serjeants Adair and Le Blanc.

*Saturday, May 7.*

Kyd Wake, who was convicted at the sittings after last Hilary term, of having, on the first day of the present sessions of Parliament, insulted his Majesty in his passage to and from Parliament, by hissing, and using several indecent expressions, such as, “no George—no war,” received the judgment of the court; *viz.* “That he be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, in Gloucester gaol, during the term of five years: that, during the first three months of his imprisonment, he do stand for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two, in the pillory, in one of the public streets of Gloucester, on a market-day; and that, at the expiration of his imprisonment, he do find security for 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for 10 years.”

*Wednesday, May 11.*

At the Old Bailey, this day, the indictment was opened against Robert Thomas Crossfield, charging, that he, together with Peter Higgins, — Le Maitre, and others, whose names were to the jurors unknown, did compass and imagine the death of our Lord the King. There were other counts for a conspiracy to effect the same purpose, by shooting an arrow from an instrument; which arrow, so to be ejected, was to be charged with poison. The Attorney General concisely stated the law, and proceeded to call evidence to substantiate the case. It appeared that these witnesses, and the prisoner, and Upton, were all members of the London Corresponding Society.

John Le Briton said, he was on board the *Pomona*, and sailed from Falmouth with her Feb. 14, 1795. They were bound for the Southern whale fishery. The prisoner came on-board about a week before they sailed. When they were at Brest, he told them, “he was one of those who engaged to assassinate his Majesty;” and said, “it was to be done by a dart shot off with inflammable air.” He described the arrow like one of their harpoons. While he continued at Brest, he used the name of Crossfield; but on his return home, in the cartel ship, he called himself H. Wilson, of the



the Hope. The witness saw him write it so. The name was the second upon the list.

Thomas Dennis, chief mate, said, he had heard the prisoner use expressions to the following effect: that "if Pitt knew where he was, he would send a frigate after him; that Pitt would have been shot, if he had not by accident gone over Westminster-bridge instead of another; that the king was to have been destroyed in the play-house by a dart." He said, he knew the construction of the dart, which resembled a harpoon. When they were taken, the prisoner signed his name, and added, "that he had then no reason to be ashamed of it;" but afterwards, when he was returning home in the cartel ship, he signed his name H. Wilson.

Two witnesses were examined, who proved the prisoner's attempt to escape on being apprehended. Mrs. Upton (wife of Upton, who, we understand, is dead) swore to having seen the instruments produced in her husband's shop.

Mr. Mortimer, the gun-maker, was examined as to the nature and construction of the implements, and the plans were also shewn to him. He described very minutely the power of air-guns, and their superiority over common guns for the purpose of taking aim; because, as they do not recoil, they may be placed to the eye, and thereby facilitate the taking a better aim.

After some consultation between the judges, the counsel, and the jury, the court adjourned at eleven at night.

*Thursday, May 12.*

The court sat at nine, and the early part of the day was consumed in the speeches of Mr. Law, on the part of the Crown; and of Mr. Adam, for the prisoner. Many witnesses were examined to prove Upton as an unworthy member of society, and that he threatened frequent revenge to Crossfield. Others spoke of the prisoner's good character; and though they all confessed he held Republican principles, yet they never heard him speak disrespectful of the King.

The evidence for the defence closed about half past twelve. Mr. Gurney made an excellent speech on behalf of the prisoner, whose conduct in professing guilt voluntarily to persons, with whom he had no intimacy, but rather an enmity, was inconsistent with any remembrance, or real consciousness of it.

Lord Chief Justice. "Mr. Crossfield, you have been heard by your counsel very fully; but you are allowed the right of being heard yourself; now is your time, and the Court will listen to you with attention."—The prisoner replied, "My Lord, I have only one circumstance to add, that, from my inmost soul, I have ever detested

acts of cruelty, much less premeditated assassination of my sovereign. I am fully satisfied with the great exertion of my counsel, and rely upon your Lordship's candid consideration of my case, and the honour and justice of an English jury."

The Attorney-General took a review of the whole of the evidence, and the arguments which had been used by the prisoner's counsel, and observed that he had a full conviction in his own mind he was thereupon entitled to a verdict of guilty; but, if the jury felt otherwise, he should be fully satisfied that the prisoner ought to be acquitted.

Lord Chief Justice Eyre summed up the whole of the evidence, went into a great variety of observation; and declared, that, in his mind, the second overt act had been sufficiently proved to be left to the jury; the first, respecting the poisoned dart, certainly had not, as that had been spoken to only by Dennis. The case, however, rested very much upon the prisoner's own declaration, as, without that, no purpose could be assigned for the instruments which had been ordered, and intended to be made. The jury retired for an hour and forty minutes, and then gave their verdict, Not guilty.

This day the anniversary festival of subscribers for the relief of deserving authors, their widows, and children in distress, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, where a company of nearly 200 gentlemen assembled and partook of an elegant dinner, congratulating each other on the increase and prosperity of a society, the object and conduct of which do honour to the country. Thomas Williams, Esq. M.P. presided with great spirit and propriety; the elder Capt. Morris recited with applause his annual offering of a poetic tribute to the genius of the institution; and Mr. Boscawen read an elegant and pathetic ode of his own composition, on the general idea actuating the society, to extend the offices of humanity into the regions of genius and taste, the support or relief of which is a duty of the first obligation. Songs, one of which was written for the occasion by Mr. Boscawen, were introduced, many of them were charmingly sung, and the evening was spent with that species of hilarity and joy, which becomes men who have had the happiness to open a new channel to the noblest and most useful benevolence.

*Saturday, May 14.*

At the Old Bailey, Henry Weston was found guilty of forging and uttering a warrant of attorney, by means of which he transferred 16,000l. 3 per cent. stock, the property of Gen. Tonyn. The prisoner's demeanour was extremely sedate and composed, and at the conclusion of the trial, he said he heard the verdict without surprise and



and with satisfaction. He hoped that young men would take an example from his fate, and those of advanced age would advise youth of their duty. He fell a victim, he said, to his indiscretion, and for want of having paid a due attention to his duty in life.

*Thursday, May 19.*

At a quarter past three o'clock, the King arrived in the usual state at the House of Peers. Being enrobed, and seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Francis Molyneux) was dispatched to the House of Commons, with a message, requiring the immediate attendance of that Honourable House in the House of Peers. In a few minutes the Speaker of the Lower House, accompanied by above a hundred members, appeared below the bar. After paying the usual obeisance, the Speaker addressed his Majesty in a speech of considerable length. In the course of his address he enumerated the principal topics that had been discussed during the session, and expatiated on the munificence of the House of Commons in furnishing his Majesty with the most liberal supplies to defray the exigencies of the war in which this country was engaged. His Majesty was then pleased to deliver the following gracious speech from the throne:

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"The public business being now concluded, I think it proper to close this session, and, at the same time, to acquaint you with my intentions of giving immediate directions for calling a new Parliament.

"The objects which have engaged your attention, during the present session, have been of peculiar importance; and the measures which you have adopted have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

"The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

"The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of such general concern.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands, which the

present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which this country is enabled to support them.

"These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our navigation and commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I shall ever reflect with heart-felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper, and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

"You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

"The nature of the system introduced into France afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings that you inherit. By your counsels and conduct the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

"You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honourable terms; but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that, while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the defence of all their dearest interests.

"A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart.—I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my Parliament, which best promote the



"the true dignity and glory of my Crown, and the genuine happiness of my people."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said;

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued on Tuesday, the first day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the fifth day of July next.

"His Majesty, with the high state-officers, then retired; and the Commons withdrew to their own Chamber of Parliament."

This morning Higgins, Smith, and Le Maitre, were brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, charged with being concerned with Crossfield in a plot to assassinate his Majesty with a poisoned arrow. The jury being called over, the Attorney-General said, that, Crossfield being acquitted, he did not mean to follow up the proceedings against the men now at the bar. The death of Upton, the principal witness, had occasioned a deficiency of that evidence which was necessary in cases of High Treason. He had every reason to believe that Upton was dead; but, should the fact be otherwise, he would certainly take measures to bring to condign punishment the persons who had deceived him in that particular. The jury found the prisoners not guilty. After an attempt to address the Court, in which they were not allowed to proceed, they were discharged from the bar.

*Saturday, May 21.*

This night a person, supposed to be an American captain, having imprudently ventured himself into a house of ill-fame in Dean-street, East Smithfield, near the Maypole, was robbed and murdered. The body was found concealed, the hands tied behind the back: it appears he had been tied to a bed-post, as the cord was also hid among the feathers of the bed; several women of the house are taken up, on whom the property of the unfortunate deceased was found; his coat was pledged for eleven shillings. A child was the principal instrument in discovering this horrid business.

*Friday, May 27.*

This morning about 6 o'clock, Lord Charles Townshend, who had been elected two days before member for Yarmouth, and was returning to town, was found dead in a post-chaise and four, in Oxford-street, having been shot in the mouth by a pistol ball, which passed through his brain. He was accompanied in the journey by his brother, Lord Frederick Townshend, who appeared in a very deranged state, and before the body was discovered, had got out of the chaise, and stripped off his coat,

waistcoat, and shirt, apparently to fight the post-boy. He was immediately taken into custody, and soon after a long examination took place before N. Conant, Esq. in Marlborough-street, in which it appeared, that the two brothers had gone to Yarmouth on the Friday before, and lived in the utmost harmony with each other; but on the day of election, and afterwards, both of them appeared, particularly the deceased, considerably deranged in mind, brought on, it is probable, by intemperance. They left Yarmouth on Thursday morning, and, till they reached Colchester, were attended by two servants, who, not being able to get horses there, were left behind, and did not overtake their masters again till they reached town. At Ilford they changed horses, but did not alight; and the post-boys deposed, that they saw only Lord Frederick at that time upon the seat of the chaise, and conceived that he was alone in the carriage; here Lord F. appeared disordered, and offered to give the post-boy some guineas to give in charity on the road. At Mile-end the post-boys heard the report of a pistol, which they afterwards saw Lord F. throw out of the carriage window. On their arrival in Oxford-street, the post-boy stopped to know where he was to set down, when the melancholy discovery was made.

*Tuesday, May 31.*

The land-tax, being nominally 4s. in the pound, London, Westminster, and Middlesex, do not pay 3s. No county in England pays more than 2s. except Surrey, Suffex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, and Warwickshire. They pay somewhat above 2s. Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hampshire, and the inland counties, pay 20d. to 22d. The great counties of York, Devon, and Somerset, pay 1s. 6d. Cornwall pays less. Wales, Lancashire, and the Northern counties, pay under a shilling. Scotland pays about the forty-first part of the land-tax, though the value of their lands is about one-sixth of that of England. Several parishes in London and Westminster pay full, or more than 4s. in the pound, while others scarce pay a third part, and some less than half that sum. Marybone parish, consisting of 2500 acres, of which one-third is occupied by buildings, pays the enormous sum of one penny farthing! When they make it a halfpenny there is an overplus! Serjeants Inn, Chancery-lane, containing about fifteen apartments, formerly for the judges and serjeants, worth about 50l. *per annum*, one with another; the whole is worth about 900l. *per annum*. A tax of 4s. in the pound would be 180l. They pay no more than 3l. which is about 9d. The three Temples pay about 10d. Pembrokehire pays 6d. Cardiganshire, 4d. Part of Radnorshire pays 2s. other parts 4d. in the pound.



P. 357. The death of the Countess de Welderen was thus announced in the *Leyden Gazette*: "It has pleased the Sovereign Dispenser of all Things to take unto himself, last night, my wife, Lady Anne Countess of Welderen, born at Whitwell. She died at a very advanced age, after lingering decay, and an illness of three months and a-half. I notify this loss, so sensible and painful to me, to my relations and friends, intreating them to spare me all letters of condolence. J. W. DE WELDEREN.

Hague, April 3."

P. 358. Dr. Harris, was the translator of "Justinian's Institutes, 1756," 4to. His charitable bequests are, to St. George's Hospital 40,000l.; to Hetherington's Charity for the Blind 20,000l.; to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital 15,000l.; and to the Hereford Infirmary 5000l.

#### BIRTHS.

"THIS morning, about 10 o'clock, my dear wife, Catharine Elizabeth Uhlenbrock, was happily delivered of a girl; I advise my relations and friends of this circumstance by this present.

JOHN HARBRINKE.

Amsterdam, 10th April, 1796."

April 28. The wife of John Gregory, a poor man, living on the Salisbury road, near Romsey, three daughters and one son, all since dead, and the woman in a fair way of recovery.

29. In Upper Wimpole-street, the Lady of Claud Russell, esq. a son.

Lately, Mrs. Abbatt, wife of Mr. George A. of Preston, corn-dealer, a daughter, being her 20th child, and in the 21st year of her marriage to Mr. A.

Mrs. Hamsworth, wife of Mr. Isaac H. of Cookridge, near Leeds, three sons, all likely to live, and named Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of Reginald Pole Carew, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The Lady of Mr. Sheriff Liptrap, a son.

May 6. At Aberdeen, the Lady of Alex. Allardyce, esq. of Dunottar, M. P. for Aberdeen, &c. a daughter.

The Lady of John Cornwall, esq. of Old Broad-street, a daughter.

9. At Cullean-castle, the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter.

12. The Lady of Mr. Cotton, a daughter.

13. At Bath, the Lady of Jn. Willes, esq. of Hungerford-park, Berks, a son.

15. At his house at Leopard's-hill, the Lady of Lieut. John Alfager, of the Bombay establishment, a daughter.

15. At his seat at Aswarby, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Sir Tho. Whichcore, bart. a daughter.

18. In Mansfield-street, the Lady of Samuel-Robert Gaussen, esq. a son.

At the Marquis's seat at Bill-hill, co. Oxford, the Marchioness of Blandford, a son.

20. At Somerset-place, the Lady of Commissioner Hope, of the navy, a daughter.

23. At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. G. Byng, of his Majesty's ship *Mercury*, a son.

25. At Stretton-hall, co. Stafford, the Lady of Edward Grove, esq. a son.

27. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady of Charles Drummond, esq. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

April A T Dublin, Major Stark, of the 13. Derby militia, to Miss Bolton.

15. Mr. James Harris, to Miss Eliza Preston, both of Uxbridge.

18. Mr. Brown, of Melton Mowbray, surgeon, to Miss Webster, of Loughborough.

19. At Montrose, Robert Jameson, esq. jun. writer to the signet, to Miss Jane Christie, daughter of the late Alex. C. esq. chief-magistrate of Montrose.

At Nottingham, Mr. Stoup, surgeon, of Heckington, co. Lincoln, to Miss Green, only dau. of Alderman G. of Nottingham.

At Exeter, Samuel Banfill, esq. of Exwick, to Miss Gibbs, sister to Vicary G. esq. barrister at law, and recorder of Bristol.

20. At Hull, Mr. T. Wilberforce Crompton, to Miss Milner, niece of the Rev. Dr. M. dean of Carlisle.

Henry Gribble, esq. merchant, and one of the proprietors of the Barnstaple bank, to Miss Gorton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David G. of Tiverton, fuller.

22. Wm. Evans, esq. of Buckland, to Miss Brewster, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Burlton-court, co. Hereford.

Wm. Charlton, esq. major in the 3d (or Prince of Wales's) reg. of dragoon-guards, to Mrs. Thomasson, relict of Dr. T. of York.

24. Mr. Rich. James, of Bishopsgate-str. to Miss Hester Symonds, of York-street.

26. Ensign Samuel Townsend, of the 1st foot-guards, only son of the late Gen. T. to Miss Thomas, daughter of David T. esq. of Welfield, co. Radnor.

Mr. Thomas Pratt, to Miss Carr, both of Coventry.

Mr. Taylor, surgeon, at Seven Oaks, in Kent, to Lady Louisa Stanhope, daughter of Earl Stanhope, and niece to Mr. Pitt.

Lord Porchester, eldest son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Miss Acland, daughter of Lady Harriet A. and niece to the E. of Ilchester.

27. Rob. Sherborne, esq. of Ravenhead, co. Lancaster, to Miss Cater, daughter and coheiress of the late — C. esq. of Kempstone-Bury, co. Bedford.

28. At Pancras church, Mr. Matthew Coates, of Bristol, to Miss Susan Adams.

At Withycombe chapel, near Exmouth, Samuel Young, esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir George Y. to Miss Emily Baring, daughter of Charles B. esq. of Devonshire.

Robert-James Carr, esq. to Miss Anne Wilkinsons, both of Twickenham.

29. Mr. John Haynes, of Denby, to Miss Innocent, of Swanwick.

30. Mr.



30. Mr. Richard Woollaston, of Beaufort-buildings, to Miss Wright, of the Salopian coffee-house.

*Lately*, Mr. Geo. Johnson, of Guilford, to Miss Newman, of Send-Marsh, Surrey.

Capt. Talbot, to the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Strangeways, eld. dau of the E. of Ilchester.

Rev. John Roberts, second son of the late Dr. R. provost of Eton, to Miss Anne Saunders, youngest daughter of the late Abraham S. esq. of Gloucester.

Rev. Richard Ellis, vicar of Aisgarth, co. York, to Miss Susannah Langford.

Mr. Wm. Pank, a capital grazier, to Miss Esther Skelstone, both of Borough-fen.

Rev. Henry Plimley, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Porter, of Hoathly, Suffex.

Mr. Henry-William Lauzop, of the ordinance, to Miss A. Tucker, daughter of the Hon. Henry T. esq. president of his Majesty's council, &c. of the island of Bermuda.

May 1. Charles Betts, esq. of Hampshire, to Miss Charlotte Matilda Betts, widow of Col. Thomas-Lewis B.

2. By special licence, at Kiverstone-hall, near Thetford, Norfolk, Wm. Schutz, esq. of Bury, formerly of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Sophia Schutz, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late Francis-Matthew S. esq. of Gillingham, Norf.

Mr. Geo. Harman, to Miss Mary-Anne Honan, both of Erith, Kent.

Rev. Wm. Armstrong, eldest son of Edmund A. esq. of Forty-hall, Enfield, to Miss A. M. Charlotte Hassell, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late Richard H. esq. of Barnet, with a fortune of 20,000l.

3. Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Stuart, bishop of St. David's, to Miss Penn, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas P. esq. proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania.

4. Richard Hey, esq. fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Miss Martha Browne, 2d daugh. of the late Tho. B. esq. of Camfield-place, near Hatfield, Herts.

5. Mr. Thomas Riley, draper, of Lynn, to Miss Grant, of Great Glenn, co. Leic.

Mr. J. Goddard, of Foster-lane, Cheap-side, to Miss Griffiths, of Islington.

Mr. William Stokes, of Dartmouth, co. Devon, to Miss Pickard, eldest daughter of the late C. P. esq. of 13th light dragoons.

6. John Olive, esq. of London, to Miss S. Ames, daughter of L. A. esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Parker, farmer, to Miss Rudkin, both of Cottesmore, co. Rutland.

At Edmonthorpe, co. Leicester, Mr. Philip Ripplin, aged 50, to Mrs. Judith Barlow, aged 74, both of Wymondham; the latter has been blind many years.

7. Capt. Stovin, of the 17th infantry, to Miss Ackland, of Hazlegrove.

Edward Kensington, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Brown, of Tooting.

10. George Granville Marshall, esq. of Charing, Kent, to Miss Hutchinson, eldest daughter of the late Norton H. esq. of Woodhall-park, Herts.

11. Edw. Divett, esq. of Lansdown-place, to Miss Kensington, of New Bridge-street.

Sir Edmund Head, bart. to Miss Western, of Cokethorpe, co. Oxford.

Thomas Sherlock Gooch, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas G. bart. of Benacre-hall, co. Suffolk, to Miss Whittaker, youngest sister of Abi. W. esq. of Lynton-house, co. Heref.

At Budley, Mr. Black, surgeon, of Exmouth, to Miss Parminter, of Exeter.

At Little Dalby, co. Leicester, Rev. Trimatt Knapp, of Shenley, Bucks, to Miss Goodwin, eldest daughter of Mr. G. surgeon, of Market Harborough.

12. At Landaff, Rev. W. Berkin Meackham, L.L.B. and rector of St. Fagan, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Mary-Anne Pearson, fourth daugh. of Edward P. esq. of Landaff.

Wm. Haylock, esq. to Miss Day, both of Balsam, co. Cambridge.

At Amer sham, Bucks, Mr. Dennis, of Cambridge, to Miss Butter, of Amer sham.

14. Hugh Dillon Massey, esq. eldest son of Sir Hugh M. bart. to Miss S. Hankey, second daughter of the late Thomas H. esq. of Bedford-square.

Wm. Harrison, esq. of Ravenstone, Bucks, to Miss Russell, of Howland-str. Fitzroy-sq.

Mr. John Brunell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Williamson, daughter of T. W. esq. of Great Russell-str. Bloomsbury.

John Bouchier, esq. of Yeovil, co. Somerset, to Miss Ponsford, of Ford.

15. At Bucklebury, Berks, T. Noel, esq. to Miss Catharine Smith, daugh. of the late Holled S. esq. of Normanton-house, co. Leic.

16. Nathaniel Bishop, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss Mary-Elizabeth Douglas, dau. of the late Sir James D.

John-Charles Stracey, esq. captain in the 10th regim. of foot, to Miss Helen Brown, of Southampton row, Bloomsbury.

At Rochester, Tho. Coleman, esq. master-caulker and builder's third assistant at Chatham dock-yard, to Miss Sones, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. formerly of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

Mr. Brian Hodgson, jun. of Macclesfield, banker, to Miss Catharine Houghton, dau. of Wm. H. esq. of Manchester.

17. At Wimbleton, Surrey, John Sutton Count de Clonard, to Miss Sarah Bray, second dau. of Michael B. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

19. Capt. Jn. Cochet, of the royal navy, to Miss Jeffries, of Chatham.

Mr. Lachlin M'Lean, purser of the Montague, to Miss Sophia Marshall, of Chatham.

21. At Tiverton, Mr. Robert Acland, merch. to Miss Tucker, post-mistress there.

Edward Blewett, esq. of Lanternan, co. Monmouth, to Miss Amelia Duberley, of Ensham-hall, co. Oxford.

Mr. Buthnan, jun. of Guildhall, to Miss M. Osborn, of Welbeck-street.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Henry Martin, esq. to Miss Julia Parsons, fourth daughter of Mrs. P. of Leicester-square.



At Hereford, Rev. Robert Crowther, of Spratton, co. Northampton, to Miss Symonds, daughter of the late Thomas Powell S. esq. of Pengethley, co. Hereford.

22. Mr. John Jones, of Chester, to Miss Parsons, of Brown's Over, co. Warwick.

23. Mr. Craiton, of Upper Guilford-str. Queen-squ. to Miss Sentence, of Craven-str.

25. Mr. Brickenden, of St. John's, Southwark, to Miss West.

26. At St. Bartholomew's church, Royal Exchange, by the Rev. Samuel Peters, LL.D. bishop elect of the state of Vermont, John A. Graham, LL.D. of London, to Miss Lorimer, daugh. of Mr. James L. of the Strand.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **A** T Hyderabad, Lieut. William Sept 14. **A** Steuart, of the Bengal establishment, second son of James S. esq. of Edinburgh; a gentleman whose excellent talents were exerted, during a long course of official duty, to the benefit of his employers; and whose private virtues and endearing qualities have rendered his loss a subject of regret to the publick, and of sincerest sorrow to his friends. Lieut. S. was for some years attached to the Residency with Mahajee Scindia; and, since the middle of the year 1790, has served as assistant to the Resident at the court of the Nizam; in which stations his abilities, natural and acquired, and his knowledge of the politicks and languages of Hindostan, enabled him to fulfill his duty with credit to himself and advantage to the public interest. As a surveyor, his merit was conspicuous; and, in particular, his survey of the route from Agra to Hyderabad, through paths till then unexplored, has proved a valuable acquisition to the geography of India. His conduct in every situation, whether referred to a public or private life, obtained him the approbation of his superiors, and the respect and affection of his acquaintance. An uncommon liberality of mind, joined to manners the most amiable, and an ardent attachment to the friends of his choice, will ever endear to them his memory, and keep alive, in their minds, the sincerest sorrow for his loss.

1796. Jan. . . . At Port au-Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, Captain-lieutenant John Taylor, of the 82d regiment of foot (light infantry company).

Feb. 10. At Kensington-gore, Mrs. Dobell, of Javington-place, co. Suffex. By her death an estate, worth 30,000l. falls to Lancelot Harrifon, esq. of Brighthelmstone, conformably to the will of Sir W. Thomas, the original possessor. The Dobell estate, which is very considerable, goes to Mrs. Lane, of the Cliffe, relict of the late Dr. L. of Southover.

March 6. At Martinique, Mr. Frai Hart, surgeon, late of Chester-place, Lambeth.

19. At his seat at Yache, in Buckingham-

shire, in his 75th year, Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. admiral of the White, master and governor of Greenwich-hospital, governor of Scarborough-castle, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house. This gallant officer was born at Kirk Deighton, co. York (and not in Ireland, as has been erroneously stated. The Irish branch of the family settled there early in the last century; and Dr. Phillips, (afterwards Archbishop of Cashel) was tutor to the famous Mr. Locke. Sterne belonged to the English branch). Sir Hugh Palliser early distinguished himself in the naval service; and, in 1748, on board the Captain, in a desperate action in the Mediterranean, with a frigate of superior force, received the shot in his leg which brought him to his end (with two balls in his body) by the explosion of an arm-chest, which also killed two persons on the quarter-deck of that ship. This wound, baffling all the skill of the faculty, subjected him ever after to ceaseless torture. His uncle was a Colonel, and wounded under Lord Galway; and his father (a captain in the army) although shot through both cheeks in the disastrous battle of Almanza, yet survived many years. On the death of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, his Majesty appointed Sir Hugh to the government of Greenwich-hospital; when, resigning his seat in parliament, he retired from all public concerns, except the duties of his government, which were always ably and unremittingly discharged. As a professional man, he was found superior to most of his contemporaries in maritime skill; judicious in his dispositions, and decisive in their consequent operations: in private life, conciliating in his manners, and unshaken in his friendships. The wise and salutary laws, which he caused to be enacted for the benefit of his country, and the comfort and happiness of the poor fishermen in Newfoundland during his government of that island, are proofs of a sound mind, and a humane and benevolent disposition. He was made a post-captain in the year 1746; in 1762, governor of Newfoundland; in 1765, he made peace with the Indians upon the back settlements of Canada; in 1770, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral; and in the same year, was elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house; in 1771, he was appointed comptroller of the navy; in 1773, created a baronet; in 1775, chosen M. P. for Scarborough; in 1776, one of the lords of the Admiralty; in 1778, a vice-admiral, lieutenant of marines, and governor of Scarborough-castle; in 1780, he was appointed master and governor of Greenwich-hospital: in 1781, elected to represent the borough of Huntingdon in Parliament; and, in 1787, promoted to the rank of admiral of the White. The title, and an unentailed estate in Ireland, devolve on his nephew, now Sir



Sir Hugh Palliser Walters, of Greenwich; his other estates, and a large personal fortune, are left by will to Mr. Thomas, his natural son; who has, pursuant to his will, taken the surname and arms of Palliser. On the 26th his remains were deposited in the parish-church of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire. The funeral, in obedience to his own requisition, was very private; the chief mourners were Admiral Bazeley, Capt. Hartwell, George Hartwell, esq. and another gentleman. For more than the last 15 or 16 years of his life he seldom or ever lay down on a bed; from the constant pain in his leg, which he bore with the most manly fortitude, he was under the necessity of composing himself in an easy chair, sleeping at intervals; and when awake, he placed the wounded limb on the contrary knee, in which position he employed himself in rubbing the bone (for it was literally no more), to assuage the pain, till sleep again insensibly overtook him. (Other accounts of the cause of his death say, that it was occasioned by a dropsical habit of body, to which he had always been subject, after a severe illness of five months.) He was an indefatigable collector of valuable naval papers, which are now arranging by the present possessor Mr. Palliser.

*March 29.* At four o'clock in the afternoon, the illustrious and truly unfortunate Charette, chief of the Chouans, was shot at Nantes, whither he had been conducted by his conquerors, to increase the horrors of his execution, by causing him to be murdered in his own country, and under the eyes of his relations and friends. He was taken at Angers; and at Nantes was interrogated by General Dutilh, but refused to answer several of the questions put to him. He did not shew the smallest agitation or emotion, and was conducted, through an immense crowd of people, to prison. He wore a grey pantaloon, with a jacket of the same; and his only distinction was a narrow gold lace round the collar. His head was bound with a handkerchief, negligently tied in a knot. He had received a wound in the head, and his right shoulder was still bloody; his left arm was in a sling, having lost three fingers by the stroke of a sabre. His countenance was undaunted, his step firm, and his whole appearance perfectly calm. His complexion was not so clear as it was formerly; he looked around him without insolence, or without being depressed. On the day he was tried, he retained the same firmness, and answered the questions put to him without acrimony, and with the greatest coolness; and when they talked to him of the massacres at Macheoul and other places, which he was said to have ordered, he shook his head and smiled. He owned that he commanded in chief; that he fought for monarchy; and that he had

received from Louis XVIII. a brevet of lieutenant-general. He said, that, some days before he was surprized, a general (whom he did not name) made him the proposal to quit the territory, promising him protection if he would leave the republick; that he deposited that letter with a certain vicar, because, pressed as he was on all sides, he could not carry papers about him; and that his only reply to the general who made him that proposal was, that he wanted a little respite to settle the terms. He rested upon this to request a delay, and that he might be sent to Paris, as Cormartin was. When the judges retired to vote, he talked with those who were nearest to him. He related the circumstances of his capture; and to those who expressed their surprize that he did not kill himself, he answered, that he always looked upon suicide as an act of cowardice. When his sentence was read to him, he heard it with firmness, nor did a muscle of his face change. He desired to speak, and there was immediate silence. He said, he did not wish to put off the moment of his death; but wished, for his satisfaction, that the commission would send for the letter he mentioned. When he was conducted to the place of execution, he was guarded by 5000 men; and Guibert, a juring priest, attended. He would not be blinded or kneel down, but uncovered his breast to the picquet who were to fire upon him. He withdrew his left arm from the sling, and, making a sign that he was ready, they fired, and he fell dead. He was about 33 years of age, five feet four inches high, black hair, small lively eye, long nose, large mouth, much marked with the small-pox, strong chested, well made, and muscular, a weak and rather effeminate voice, and very active.

*April.* At Lambeth, Mr. John Pelly Lepard, stationer, in Newgate-street.

At Kentish-town, Mr. Thornton, book-seller, at the corner of Southampton-street; well known for his skill in scarce portraits.

10. In St. Patrick's hospital, Dublin, aged 106, Nanny M'Daniel. She possessed her faculties to the last moment, and thro' life enjoyed an uninterrupted good state of health. This woman, when young, married a soldier, and attended his fortune in the field, where, on the plains of Fontenoy, he fought for honour, and fell, and left her a widow with two children. The humanity of her late husband's colonel enabled her and children to reach Ireland; another soldier was her lot, who fell at the battle of Preston Pans, where she was present, and had a son also killed in the field, whose wife and child were in the camp. On her return to Dublin, she was appointed by the governors a servant in the foundation of Dean Swift, and was the first person that ever slept in that hospital, where she remained



mained ever since. The governors had superannuated her some years, and supported her with decency and comfort to her death.

At his lodgings in Palace-yard, aged 56, James Hebden, esq. solicitor, of Leeds, whence he had a few days arrived, having a cause then pending in the courts at Westminster. He was buried at Kew.

Aged 45, Mrs. Eliz. Gowan, wife of Mr. C. surveyor, in Great Windmill-street.

15. Lieut. Robert Hesketh, of his Majesty's navy, and son to Sir Robert Juxton H. bart. of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster.

At Hamburgh, the Rev. St. George Moleworth, vicar of Northfleet, Kent.

17. While he was attending the interment of a corpse, Mr. Joseph Pollard, of Coventry.

18. At the Hot-wells, Bath, Charles Buller, esq. of Oriel college, Oxford, son of the Bishop of Exeter, and brother of Lieutenant-colonel B. of the 27th regim. of foot, who fell last year at Geldermastern.

19. Rev. Mr. Whitmore, of Stockton, near Bridgnorth.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Worthington, rector of Llangadfan, master of the free-school of Dytheur, and minister of New-chapel, in Montgomeryshire.

21. In his 77th year, Andrew Corbet, esq. of Shawbury-park, co. Salop; a gentleman very much respected. He is succeeded in his estate by his nephew, Andrew C. esq. of Hatton-house.

At Hoxton, Mr. William Bibbins, of the Bank of England, and one of his Majesty's serjeants at arms, and also messenger to the press.

22. In an advanced age, Mr. Priest, many years principal clerk to the Court of Requests for the city of London.

At Coleshill, Berks, universally lamented, Mr. Gearing, a respectable farmer of that place; whose many social and other good qualities endeared him to his family and numerous friends. And, the next day, at the same place, Mr. Dodwell, a reputable dairy-man. They had long lived in habits of friendship, and were both about 70 years of age.

Mrs. Purkis, relict of the late Rev. Dr. P. of Carby, co. Lincoln.

At Exeter, of a violent fever, Captain Thomas Watson, of Ardleigh, co. Essex. — His father, Thomas Watson, esq. died at the same place, of the gout in his stomach, on the 19th instant.

At Barrow-court, co. Somerset, in his 69th year, John Gore, esq. He has left his manors and estates in Monmouthshire to his nephew, the Rev. Charles Gore, and an ample legacy to John the third son of William Gore Langton, esq. The family-estates descend to his only brother and heir, Edw. Gore, esq. of Kiddington, co. Oxford.

GENT. MAG. May, 1796.

23. Mrs. Wightman, milliner, in the market-place, Leicester.

Mr. Thomas Buckingham, many years a respectable fishmonger at Oxford.

At Croydon, co. Surrey, John Shambrook, esq.

At the Hot-wells, Bristol, in her 22d year, Mrs. Caswall, wife of the Rev. Robert Clarke C. of Burford, co. Oxford, and only daughter of Henry Deane, esq. of Reading.

24. At his house in Hackney, aged 55, David Alvez Rebello, esq. A paralytic affection, that, for the space of two years, by progressive strides, deprived him of his faculties, finally terminated his existence. Few characters have been more lamented; none more deservedly so. Society has lost in him a valuable member, the fine arts a patron, and the poor a liberal benefactor. While sensibility, talents, taste, and generosity, are estimable, his loss will be regretted. Mr. R. had applied much to the study of natural history, on which he has left several desultory pieces; was a great admirer of the works of art, particularly coins, of which he had made an elegant and judicious collection, as well as of minerals, botany, and every other branch of natural history; in short, of every subject which must have naturally presented to a mind so vigorous and expanded as his.

At Hampton, aged 74, Wm. Wood, esq. Mrs. Seagood, of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

At Spondon, co. Derby, aged 35, Mrs. Pitman, relict of the late Mr. Thomas P. surgeon, of Derby.

25. At Staveley, co. Derby, Mrs. Catharine Dixon, wife of the Rev. F. D. vicar of Duffield, in that county, and sister of the Rev. F. Gisborne, rector of Staveley.

Aged 42, the Rev. Wm. Woollcombe, prebendary of St. Peter's cathedral, Exeter, rector of East Worlington and Clift St. Lawrence, Devon, and fourth son of John W. esq. of Ashbury. He discharged the duties of his profession with earnestness and sincerity, and was deservedly esteemed and respected by his brethren and parishioners, who join a widow and eight children in lamenting his death.

26. At her house at Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Rees, wife of Capt. James R. of the Northumberland East Indiaman.

Mrs. Judd, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, relict of the late Wm. J. esq. captain in the royal navy.

Suddenly, at his house in Bedford-row, John Pardoe, esq. jun. M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall. The death of his lady on the 19th overwhelmed him with melancholy. He has left five orphans to lament his untimely death. (See pp. 349, 358).

27. At Windsor-castle, Mr. James Hoggan, surgeon.

Mr. Cole, surgeon, of Coventry.

William



William Butler, esq. late of his Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford.

28. Mr. William Badcock, a respectable farmer, of Sheepstead's, in the parish of Marcham, near Abingdon, Berks. Returning, in a one-horse chaise, with his wife, from Highworth, where they had been attending the funeral of Mr. Badcock's mother, on the road from Farringdon, near Puffeff-furse, the horse took fright, and ran away with the carriage, when the reins and shaft both breaking, Mr. and Mrs. B. were thrown out with such violence, as to occasion the death of the former immediately, and his wife survived him a few hours only. They have left five children to lament their fate.

29. At Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, very suddenly, of a paralytic seizure, Mrs. Hind, relict of the Rev. Dr. H. late vicar of Rochdale, co. Lancaster.

At Chester, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Samuel Griffiths, D. D. rector of Avington, Berks; a gentleman of most amiable manners and respectable character.

At Roehampton, Surrey, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Erasmus Edwin, esq.

Mr. John Cape, classical assistant in Mr. Sorby's academy at Attercliffe. While bathing himself in the river Dun, he unfortunately got out of his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned.

30. Killed on the road from Dumfries to Craigdarroch, by the overturning of a carriage, Alex. Ferguson, esq. advocate.

At the house of Cartburn, in her 91st year, Mrs. Christian Crawford:

At her father's house at Lambidge, after a few hours illness, in her 18th year, Miss Frances Wiles, fourth daughter of the Archdeacon of Wells.

Mr. Samuel Farr, Sergeant, attorney at law, of Bury, and one of the proctors of the Ecclesiastical Court.

At his house in Little St. Helen's, Samuel Beachcroft, esq. many years one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Lower-st. Islington, Mr. Job Tripp.

After a short illness, at his house in Tottenham-court, George Anderson, esq. accountant to the East-India Board of Control. He was born at Weston Turville, in Buckinghamshire; was formerly of Wadham-college, Oxford, and M. A. in that university. His great and well-known professional abilities render his death a public loss. His various knowledge, of which he himself appeared unconscious, but which both delighted and informed those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; the cheerful and gentle philanthropy of his character; the simplicity of his manners; the tenderness of his affection; and the honesty of his heart, have left his widow and friends without the hopes of retrieving a loss which they feel is irretrievable.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the East Indies,

Lieut. John Witter, of the Company's artillery.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged only 19, William-Augustus Gordon, esq. captain in the 95th regiment of foot, and son of William-Augustus G. esq. of Exeter. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which, having fractured his skull, he lived only a few hours.

At the same place, suddenly, Col. Robert Gordon, many years commandant of the Dutch forces there, and one of the council of that government, who lately surrendered that important settlement to the British army. He was descended from a Scotch family. The time of its settling in Holland is not known, but it must have been very long ago, as his grandfather was burgomaster of Schiedam. His father's entry into the army was by a cornetcy of the Dutch dragoon-guards; but, on account of his Scotch name and the burgomaster's strong interest, he soon obtained a company in Field-marshal Colyear's regiment of the Scotch brigade. This was considered as a great grievance by the officers of that corps, who looked upon the family as Dutch; and, whenever his future promotion was in question, remonstrated against it. He, notwithstanding, rose to the rank of major-general, and commanded a regiment of the brigade during the war in Flanders, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. The colonel himself was born with his father's regiment in Guelderland, in which he early obtained a commission, and rose by seniority to the rank of captain. But the stationary life of a soldier in peace, serving in the garrisons of the United Provinces, ill accorded with the activity of a mind thirsting for variety of knowledge. Having, therefore, visited such parts of Europe as his leisure would admit, he obtained leave of absence to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, where he employed about a year in penetrating the interior of that country, and studying, with an accuracy for which he was ever distinguished, the natural productions of so new a field of enquiry. Some time afterwards, on his return to Europe, on the resignation of Col. Van Pren, he was appointed by the Dutch East India Company to the chief command of their military at the Cape. It was about this time he married a very amiable and sensible woman, a native of the Pays de Vaux, in Switzerland. Although his time was much taken up in his official duties, and in the study of the most abstruse parts of science, he was, nevertheless, of a cheerful and social disposition; open, candid, and sincere; of strict integrity, punctilious honour, and unshaken principles; but of too little subtlety, and of too impatient a mind, to treat with sufficient indifference the continual vexations he met with in a colony where despotism and



and pecculation were uncontrollable, and where self-interest was universally prevalent. His house, the constant resort of strangers, the seat of hospitality, at once exhibited the learning of the man, the dignity of the chief, and the felicity of the husband and the father. His natural partiality to the society of the English never induced him to be in the least wanting in attention to others; and, though related to Britons, he never suffered the least bent of his inclination to w<sup>ash</sup> him from his duty as a Dutchman. He has left his widow with four sons. The eldest, now about 17 years of age, bore a commission in his father's battalion at the time of the surrender of the Cape. Madame Gordon, now, as it is supposed, on her way to Switzerland, is coming to this country; and it is not doubted that there are many, who, bearing in remembrance the good qualities of the colonel, will have it in their inclination, as it may be in their power, to return to the children part of the obligations conferred by the father. Although not rich, had the colonel died in any other times than these, it is certain that his widow and children must have been left in decent and respectable circumstances; but it is feared that the effects of war, and the confusions in Holland, will be injurious to their property, both in Europe and Africa. He had, for some time back, intended publishing the result of his different expeditions, but found it impracticable during his residence at the Cape. His papers, amongst which is a very curious collection of drawings, and an extensive topographical survey of the Southern promontory of Africa, must be valuable; and it is greatly to be wished that the publication of them may be entrusted to the care of some person competent to the task. He was handsome in his person, elegant in his manners, upwards of six feet high, thin, but muscular, strong, active, and capable of enduring great fatigue; of a dark complexion; and died at the age of 54. He spoke the German, French, Dutch, and English languages with equal facility.—To the friends of the amiable Col. Cathcart, who, in his passage on an embassy to China, died in the Indian seas, and was buried on one of those islands, it may not be unpleasant to know that Col. Gordon had provided, with the best materials, and executed by the best artists, the Cape could afford, an elegant marble memorial of our departed countryman, which he had forwarded to replace the more perishable one that had been left to point out the spot where lay the remains of the deceased.—Lieut. Paterson was particularly fortunate in meeting with Colonel (then Captain) Gordon, who had travelled into the Hottentot country about 1774 (four years before him), and was then lately returned from Holland, second in

command, and appointed to succeed Col. Van Pren, their commander in chief. He speaks of Col. Gordon as a gentleman of extensive information in most branches of natural history, and the only person who had any considerable knowledge of that country, being acquainted with the interior parts for near 1500 miles from the Cape. He had acquired the language of the Hottentots, which, together with his perfect acquaintance with the Dutch language, gave him an advantage over most other travellers. They set out together, October, 1777; but, on account of Mr. P's illness, parted in a month. See his Narrative, published 1789. (See our vol. LIX. p. 829, where it is, by mistake, said *THEIR* journeys together; whereas, in each of the four journeys, Mr. P. had a different companion.)—In the lately published "Voyage round the World," by Mrs. Parker, an entertainment of Col. Gordon's is thus described: "Our baggage arrived the next day (June 25, 1791), and we were busily employed, having engaged ourselves to dine with Colonel Gordon. The hour of dinner was two o'clock; the Colonel obligingly sent his carriage for us, which was very acceptable, the weather being intensely hot, and the pavement intolerably bad. The villa where the Colonel resides is situated a few miles from the town, on the summit of a hill commanding a most pleasant and extensive view by sea and land. The good Colonel is already well known for his Museum, and Manuscripts relative to Natural History, and his many enterprising journeys to the interior parts of that country; for which he was eminently qualified on account of his extensive knowledge of the language, manners, and customs, of the Hottentots, by whom he is almost adored. The respect and regard which I bear to this family forbids my passing over in silence the polite and friendly attention I received from Mrs. Gordon, who is a Swiss lady, and who most agreeably acquiesces in whatever may tend to render those comfortable who have the happiness of being ranked amongst her acquaintance. After what I have said, it will easily be supposed that their children are taught the same engaging attention to strangers."

At Alderney, Ensign Calladine, of the invalids.

Suddenly, at Preston, co. Lancaster, Jo. Fazakerley, esq. eldest son of John F. esq. of Ormskirk.

Mr. Hoggins, of Bolas, co. Salop, father of the Countess of Exeter. Mrs. H. died on the 22d of March last, see p. 354.

Mr. King, grazier, of Earl Shilton, co. Leicester.

At Byfleet-park, Surrey, after a long illness, aged 64, Mr. Daniel Harris.

At Guilford, Surrey, aged about 86, Mrs. Gillyaw, formerly of Ripley.



At Sandwich, Kent, Nathanael Elgar, esq.

At the same place, Mrs. Sarah Nairne.

At Whaddon, near Croydon, the Lady of Peregrine Bourdieu, esq.

At Chesterfield, aged 48, the Hon. Eliz. Horton, eldest sister of the Earl of Derby, and lady of the Rev. Thomas Horton, rector of Bradsworth, co. York.

At Woolwich, Gen. Broome, of the artillery. He rose from the situation of a private to the high rank of a general officer, merely by his personal merit. He was a captain of artillery at the time of the trial of Lord George Sackville, in which he appeared as a principal evidence against his lordship.

Aged 60, Mr. John Rathall, of Lincoln, many years an officer in the excise.

In St. Thomas's parish, near Exeter, Mrs. Otto Baijer, relict of John Otto B. esq. of Antigua.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Beavis, relict of the late Rev. Peter B. rector of Warkleigh, near Southmolton, co. Devon.

At Ottery, Devon, Mrs. Hodge, wife of Mr. H. surgeon there.

At Norwich, aged 85, Mrs. F. Gibbon.

At Belmont, aged 82, W. Taylor, esq.

At Grantham, on his return from London, Mr. John Binns, of Leeds, printer, and one of the partners in the commercial bank at Leeds.

Much respected, aged 95, John Wakefield, esq. sen. alderman of the borough of Castle Rising, co. Norfolk. He had served the office of mayor 27 times.

At Wantage, Berks, Mrs. Sterling, widow of the late William S. esq. attorney at law, of that place. His brother was the late Mr. John S., attorney at law, of Pumpcourt, in the Temple; whose nephew, Thomas, is the present coroner and deputy-clerk of the peace for the co. of Middlesex. This branch of the family were of Eyemouth in the shire of Berwick.

Rev. Francis Blackwell, of Loudwater, Bucks.

At Saffron Walden, Essex, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Wm. Campbell, vicar of Henham, in that county. He was presented to it 1779; and, 1781, married Miss H. M. Bullock.

At Llanarmon, near Oswestry, very suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Williams, vicar of that parish. His brother, the curate of Manafin, having been sent for on the occasion, dropped down dead soon after entering the house. The widow also of the deceased vicar expired a few days before, after a very few hours illness.

At Scarborough, in his 95th year, Mr. Thomas Whitfield, mariner.

At Lymington, Devon, David Carnegie, esq. late in council at Bombay.

At Hammer Smith, aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Comme, widow of Mr. James G.

In Hill-street, Miss Caroline Baker,

youngest daughter of Wm. B. esq. representative of the county of Hertford.

May. . . . At Islington, Mrs. Dawes, relict of John D. esq. of Highbury, who died Feb. 1, 1788 (LVIII. 181).

1. At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Isaac Preston, esq. barrister at law, and recorder of Lynn, co. Norfolk.

In Boulton-street, Robert Pate, esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

In his 48th year, the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, vicar of Tideswell, co. Derby.

After a short illness, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Plumtre, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, of Trumpington, co. Cambridge.

2. At Southgate, of the palsy, Mrs. Collinson, wife of Mr. C. of that place, and daughter of the late Mr. Hinton-Browne, banker, of London.

After a few days illness, aged 67, Wm. Turnbull, M. D. physician to the Eastern Dispensary. Dr. T. was a very able and successful physician; he came to London from Wooler, in Northumberland, about 25 years ago.

Mr. Wm. Smith, many years porter of Merton-college, Oxford; whose upright integrity and social virtues will be long remembered.

At Hope-park, near Edinburgh, James Ogilvy, esq. deputy receiver-general of the customs of Scotland.

3. Of an inflammation in her bowels, Lady Gertrude Cromie.

After a few days indisposition, at the house of Mr. Mould, surgeon, of Oundle, where she was on a visit, Miss Hicks, dau. of Mr. H. of Fotheringhay.

After a short illness, Mr. Ring, of Basingstoke.

4. Mr. Deodatus Eaton, coal-merchant, of St. Aldate's, Oxford.

At Hampton court-palace, in her 71st year, Anna Catharina Rumsfohn Warminhuyhin, dowager Baroness du Tour, mother-in-law of Baron Nagel.

After a long illness, Mrs. Belgrave, wife of Mr. B. one of the aldermen of Stamford.

Lacheny Shrapnel, esq. of Bradford, Wilts.

At Stockport, Cheshire, Mrs. Crowther.

5. In London, Mr. James Sindry, silversmith and jeweller, of Oxford.

At Ramsgate, whither she went for the benefit of her health, the Lady of Francis Freeling, esq. principal and resident surveyor of the General Post-office.

At Chesterfield, aged 36, Mrs. Saxton, wife of Mr. S. hosier, of that place, and youngest daughter of the late F. Radford, esq. of Little Eaton.

6. At Camberwell, in her 18th year, Miss Amelia-Sophia Perkins, only daughter of John P. esq. brewer, of Southwark.

Mr. Wm. Walker, of Albemarle-street, surgeon to St. George's hospital. Mr. W. was about 55 years of age, and was a pupil



of the late worthy and amiable Thomas Gataker, esq. of Pall Mall, surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty, who died near 30 years ago. Mr. W. was carried off by an illness of two days from an epidemic and infectious fever, accompanied with a swelling of the face, caught in the hospital.

In his 89th year, Sir Thomas Blackhall, kn. senior alderman of Dublin.

At Britwell-coppice, near Watlington, John Phillips, a very industrious labouring-man. While felling an oak-tree, in company with his father and brother, one of the branches struck him on the right side of his head, and killed him instantly.

8. Mr. William Spreckley, of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Tookie, rector of Herringswell and Worlington, both co. Suffolk.

At Islington, of a decline, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard J. of Derby, brazier.

9. At Harniston-hall, near Lincoln, after a long illness, in her 16th year, Miss Clara Christina Thorold, youngest daughter of Samuel T. esq. youngest son of the late Sir John T. bart. who died in 1775, and god-daughter of the late Earl of Exeter. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault in Harniston church. Her sister was married, Feb. 28, to Capt. Simpson, see p. 254.

Rev. Thomas Danaett, rector of Liverpool.

At her house near Finchley church, Mrs. Anne Allen, widow.

10. Mrs. Haselridge, of Wansford, co. Huntingdon, one of the daughters of the late Sir Arthur H. bart. of Noseley-hall, co. Leicester.

Mr. Hardy, of Bradgate-park, many years huntsman to the Earl of Stamford. His abilities as a sportsman were in the highest estimation, and his deportment in private life amiable.

11. Mr. John Mozley, printer, of Gainfborough, co. Lincoln.

In Blackhall-street, Dublin, Henry Hart, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, and a divisional magistrate under the new police bill.

12. Aged 85, Mr. Robinson, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. H. distiller, Sol's-row.

In Kensington-squ. Samuel Palmer, esq. solicitor to the General Post-office, and brother to the late agent to the D. of Bedford.

13. At Chatham, aged 76, Mrs. Martin, relict of Mr. M. ship-builder.

Tobias Hippisley, esq. of Hambleton, co. Rutland; sheriff of the county in 1782.

At his house, Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, the Hon. James Erskine, of Alva, one of the senators of the College of Justice. He was admitted an advocate Dec. 3, 1743; appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer May 27, 1754; and, May 20,

1761, one of the lords of session, and took the title of Lord Barjarg, which he afterwards altered to that of Lord Alva.

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 57, Mrs. Elizabeth Bye, wife of Mr. Deodatus B. printer, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

15. At Hampstead, co. Middlesex, Henry W. Guyon, esq.

16. In his 75th year, Joseph Elderton, esq. one of the aldermen and a justice of the peace in Salisbury, many years registrar to the bishop of that diocese; and frequently an entertaining correspondent in our Miscellany.

17. At her house in Queen-square, in her 88th year, Mrs. Payne, relict of John P. esq. merchant, of London.

Mr. William Pardoe Allatt, mealman, of St. John's-street, London.

Mr. Michael Guest, of Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

At Frindsbury, near Rochester, Mr. Tho. Ayres, many years master of the Crown inn, and one of the common council of Rochester.

At Sidmouth, the Rev. William Blake, M.A. rector of Brampton, co. Devon, and of Stockland-Bristol, co. Somerset.

18. Aged 76, Mrs. Lister, relict of Thomas L. esq. of Girsby-hall, co. Lincoln.

19. Edward Athawes, esq. many years clerk to the Cordwainers Company.

At her house in Hereford-street, Lady Charlotte Finch, eldest daughter of Daniel seventh Earl of Winchelsea and third Earl of Nottingham. She formerly enjoyed the place of governess of the royal nursery, with an appointment of 600l. per annum.

20. Mrs. Tremells, wife of Mr. T. coal-merchant, of Northumberland-str. Strand.

Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. K. keeper of Newgate.

Mr. Benson, of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane. About three o'clock in the morning he flung himself from the top of a house in Bridges-street, Covent-garden, where he lodged, and his head pitching on the kirbstone, his brains were dashed in the high road. This lamentable circumstance is to be attributed to his having been afflicted with the brain-fever, from which he was supposed to have recovered. He had not the least article of cloaths on; and he attempted to get out of the two pair of stairs window, by breaking a square of glass; but not being able to open the window, he got out of the garret-window. He has left a widow (sister to Mrs. Stephen Kemble, who was expected in town from Edinburgh the day after the melancholy event happened), and four young children. He was an industrious, useful, and meritorious performer; and by his death an aged father and mother are deprived of support.

21. At her lodgings near Bath, after a long and painful illness, the Lady of Sir Edward Harrington,

22. At



22. At Dartmouth, after a long illness, much lamented, Capt. Edward Browne, of the royal navy.

At Mr. Robinson's, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, much esteemed and lamented, on account of her amiable temper and accomplishments, Miss Carver, formerly of Plymouth. From great anxiety and attention to a beloved sister, the late Mrs. Robinson, of Ely-place (see vol. LXV. 260), she suffered in her health, and greatly in her spirits; and was attacked with pulmonary consumption, under which she laboured 13 months.

At the White Lion inn at Bath, Henry-Thomas Cary, Viscount Falkland, and Baron Cary in Scotland. He had reached Melksham, on his way to London, but being too ill to proceed, returned to Bath. He was born in 1766, and succeeded his grandfather, the late viscount, in 1785. Dying without issue, his brother, the Hon. Charles-John Cary, succeeds him.

In Bloomsbury-square, Tho. Wier, esq.

23. At Knightsbridge, advanced in years, and after a lingering illness, Mr. Jm. Jones, formerly of Little Chelsea.

24. In Great Queen-street, sincerely lamented, Mrs. Francklin, widow of the justly-celebrated Dr. Thomas F. some time Greek professor at Cambridge, translator of Sophocles, &c. and author of some other valuable works; who died March 15, 1784; and of whom an account is given in vol. LIV. p. 238.

At Stockport, in Cheshire, Mr. Crowther, who survived his lady only three weeks (see p. 444).

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Hyde, many years an eminent grocer and very respectable character at Oxford.

Mr. Taylor, of Hertford-college, Oxford. He fell overboard and was drowned while taking his pleasure in a canoe between Islley and Oxford, about 7 in the evening.

27. Lord Charles-Patrick-Thomas Townsend, youngest son of the Marquis T. (see p. 436). He was born at Leixlip, in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1768, while his father was Lord-lieutenant of that kingdom.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Dive Downes, appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. Joseph Ashbridge, of Heath, near Chesterfield, Alt-Hucknall V. co. Derby.

Rev. John Robinson, of Weston, co. Nottingham, Tibshelf V. co. Derby.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of Walton and Street, Backwell R. co. Somerset; and

Rev. Henry Dyson, M.A. Baughurst R. co. Southampton; both *vice* Best, dec.

Rev. John Parsons, St. Leonard R. near Colchester, Essex.

Rev. Robert Maddy Tucker, B.A. St. Mary V. Marlborough.

Rev. George Sandby, Camberwell V. co. Surrey.

Rev. John Lilly, M. A. fellow of Merton-college, Oxford, Stoke-Lacy R. and Felton V. both co. Hereford.

Rev. William Hampson, B.A. of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, co. York, Peel perpetual curacy, near Manchester.

Rev. Peter Wright, M. A. fellow of Balliol-college, Oxf. Baddeley R. co. Chester.

Rev. Jn. Walters, rector of Llandough, near Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, and author of the English-Welsh Dictionary, and other publications, collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Landaff.

Rev. T. Cockayne, Burnham V. co. Essex, *vice* Petvin, dec.

Rev. Richard Runwa Jenkins, Axbridge R. co. Somerset, *vice* Gould, dec.

Rev. J. C. Mayber, M.A. Merthyr-Tidville R. in the diocese of Landaff.

Rev. John Yeatman, M. A. fellow of Oriel-college, Oxford, Edburton R. Suffex.

Rev. Thomas Waits, LL.B. St. Giles V. Northampton.

Rev. W. Butlin, M. A. Cooknoe, otherwise Cogenhoe R. co. Northampton.

Rev. William Trevanion Barlow, B. A. Southill R. with Kellington chapelry annexed, co. Cornwall.

Rev. James Glazebrook, Belton V. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Francis Browne Bohun, Debden R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Lewes, M. A. Ingatestone R. with Buttsbury perpetual curacy, both co. Essex, *vice* his father, resigned.

Rev. Ellis Burroughes, Sutton R. co. Norf.

Rev. T. Howes, Thurston V. co. Norf.

Rev. R. Warde, Ditton R. co. Kent.

Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, Hadleigh R. *vice* Watton, resigned; who is promoted to Rothbury R. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Charles Phillips, Rhagland add Llandenny RR. co. Monmouth; and Rev. John Powell, head-master of the grammar-school in Monmouth, Llanfby R. both *vice* Leech, of Blakeney, dec.

Rev. W. Ward, Mile-End R. near Colchester, Essex.

Rev. C. Paulett, jun. Kingsclote V. in Hampshire.

Rev. Darell Stephens, B. A. Maker V. co. Cornwall.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from April 26, to May 24, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	743	Males	669	2 and 5	205
Females	697	Females	680	5 and 10	61
				10 and 20	33
				20 and 30	89
				30 and 40	102
				40 and 50	113
				50 and 60	46
				60 and 70	95
				70 and 80	61
				80 and 90	22
				90 and 100	3
				100	

Peck Loaf 3s. 4d.



# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 21, 1796.

## INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	75	2	35	0	28	11	22	10	34	5
Surrey	75	4	00	0	27	8	23	10	39	8
Hertford	74	7	00	0	29	2	22	0	40	9
Bedford	74	3	60	9	29	4	21	11	37	7
Hunting.	72	2	00	0	29	4	18	2	31	1
Northam.	72	10	50	6	33	0	18	4	37	8
Rutland	80	0	00	0	38	6	20	0	38	0
Leicester	76	8	00	0	38	3	21	11	42	6
Notting.	80	3	58	2	38	6	25	2	47	1
Derby	81	2	00	0	40	6	28	6	49	0
Stafford	84	8	00	0	39	10	28	4	46	1
Salop	84	8	52	0	43	9	28	6	55	2
Hereford	76	10	48	0	35	3	23	1	40	10
Worcest.	81	2	00	0	35	1	24	11	41	11
Warwick	83	8	00	0	40	6	25	7	47	9
Wilts	75	4	00	0	30	4	24	6	41	0
Berks	75	3	00	0	28	8	23	6	39	6
Oxford	80	4	00	0	31	10	22	9	39	7
Bucks	76	3	00	0	31	6	22	0	36	6
Montgom.	85	4	00	0	34	10	21	8	00	0
Brecon	78	5	64	6	40	0	20	10	00	0
Radnor	77	6	00	0	37	5	22	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 10|48 10|34 2|21 9|39 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

74 5|34 2|29 11|23 5|40 1

## MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	76	0	29	0	25	0	19	0	35	0
Kent	73	0	00	0	27	11	20	9	30	6
Suffex	62	3	00	0	27	8	21	6	00	0
Suffolk	72	9	37	0	27	1	20	4	31	2
Cambrid.	65	9	00	0	25	1	15	3	29	3
Norfolk	72	5	40	0	24	7	18	6	30	0
Lincoln	71	2	56	0	33	3	16	8	35	5
York	72	4	54	8	28	9	20	7	37	7
Durham	74	7	38	0	39	0	23	2	00	0
Northam.	60	11	40	0	29	10	20	3	00	0
Cumberl.	86	8	52	7	38	8	26	2	00	0
Westm.	86	8	60	0	46	4	26	1	00	0
Lancast.	83	7	00	0	32	5	26	0	57	4
Chester	80	9	00	0	20	0	27	7	00	0
Flint	80	7	00	0	45	4	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	2	00	0	47	2	24	8	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	71	4	48	0	33	8	17	10	00	0
Merioneth	88	2	59	2	47	4	21	10	00	0
Cardigan	72	4	46	0	32	0	14	0	00	0
Pembroke	59	6	00	0	31	4	16	4	00	0
Carmarth.	66	8	00	0	36	0	13	4	00	0
Glamorg.	73	6	00	0	37	0	21	2	00	0
Gloucest.	78	4	00	0	35	4	22	6	37	7
Somerfet	75	6	00	0	36	1	20	10	32	0
Monm.	77	4	00	0	37	4	20	0	00	0
Devon	73	0	00	0	33	11	14	10	00	0
Cornwall	67	7	00	0	32	6	18	6	00	0
Dorset	68	7	00	0	31	11	23	0	40	0
Hants	68	7	00	0	28	8	25	0	00	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	77	4	32	0	28	10	20	2	39	6	9	69	3	46	0	34	2	15	4	39	4
2	71	4	37	0	26	7	18	5	30	6	10	76	11	48	10	35	10	22	1	36	2
3	72	6	40	0	24	7	18	6	30	0	11	70	6	48	10	33	2	16	11	39	4
4	71	3	56	0	31	5	18	7	35	8	12	68	7	48	10	29	11	23	6	40	0
5	67	2	39	0	33	6	20	11	39	4	13	77	10	34	2	30	11	25	3	40	10
6	86	8	55	0	40	7	26	2	39	4	14	68	9	34	2	32	6	20	6	42	9
7	82	7	48	10	32	5	26	8	57	4	15	77	8	34	2	31	4	25	9	45	6
8	81	7	53	7	42	3	21	5	39	4	16	68	4	34	2	26	7	21	0	35	3

## PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	56s. to 60s.	Middling	44s. to 62s.	House Pollard	11s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.
Seconds	54s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 00s.	Bran'	10s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	42s. to 48s.	Common ditto	11s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 43s. 10d.

## PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Bags	2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets	3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 16s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 0s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 25, 1796, is 63s. 9d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 6s. 7½d.

COALS, Newcastle, 34s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1796.

	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confs.	4per Ct. Confs.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3per Ct. Scrip.	4per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lett Tickets.
27	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{5}{8}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{1}{8}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$			65 $\frac{1}{4}$		5 $\frac{3}{8}$ di	2					
28	163	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	208 $\frac{1}{4}$					5 $\frac{1}{8}$ di	2					
29	164	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	83	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	209	21 dif.				5 $\frac{3}{8}$ di	2					
30	Sunday												5						
1	Sunday																		
2		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	209		70 $\frac{1}{2}$			5 $\frac{1}{8}$ di	2					
3		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	210					5 $\frac{1}{8}$ di						
4	164	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	82	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	78	209 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{7}{8}$						
5		65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	209 $\frac{1}{4}$	18				4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2					
6	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	209 $\frac{3}{4}$					4 $\frac{3}{4}$						
7	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	210					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2					
8	Sunday												4 $\frac{3}{4}$						
9	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	210					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2					
10	162 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	82	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	209					4 $\frac{3}{4}$						
11	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	210					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3					
12	162	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	81	97	18	78	210					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3					
13		65 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	81	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{3}{4}$						
14	Sunday																		
15																			
16																			
17	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	210					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3					
18	160	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	208					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4					
19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	208 $\frac{1}{4}$					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4					
20	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$					4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3					
21	Sunday																		
22																			
23		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$			69			5 $\frac{1}{2}$ di	4					
24	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	81	97	18	78	205					5 $\frac{1}{2}$ di	1					
25	158	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	196 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$ di	2					
26	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$ a	80	96	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	194					6	3					



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
M. Post—Telegr.  
Morning Advert.  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath 2, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry



ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Cumberland  
Doncaster 2  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
LEICESTER  
Lewes Leeds 2  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD 2  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury 2  
Stafford  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
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Worcester  
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JUNE, 1796.

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Embellished with a fine View of LYDINGTON HOSPITAL, in the County of RUTLAND;  
a Plan of a ROMAN SUMMER CAMP, and Sketch of a modern TELEGRAPH, in KENT.

By SYLVANUS URBANUS

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1796.



## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1796	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1796.
May	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	53	66	54	29,87	showery	12	60	63	52	29,96	cloudy
28	55	60	48	,89	cloudy	13	62	64	53	30,14	cloudy
29	56	55	46	,62	rain [h. wind	14	55	62	51	,02	cloudy
30	46	58	47	,10	showy & very	15	55	65	50	,14	fair
31	51	60	46	,5	showery	16	53	58	49	,18	small rain
J. 1	46	60	51	,82	fair	17	52	65	53	,25	showery
2	47	59	50	,73	cloudy	18	56	70	56	,33	cloudy
3	51	58	46	,56	cloudy	19	59	72	52	,05	fair
4	47	56	47	,85	showery	20	56	63	46	29,79	showery
5	52	68	53	30,15	fair	21	56	64	56	,90	windy & light
6	51	64	54	,22	cloudy	22	58	63	59	,76	showy [show.
7	56	72	58	,24	cloudy	23	60	66	60	30,00	fair
8	63	70	58	,08	fair	24	63	73	58	,28	fair
9	60	67	57	29,94	fair	25	66	73	59	,30	fair
10	59	69	58	30,07	fair	26	66	82	61	,01	fair
11	62	73	53	29,95	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	E calm	29,43	54	46	47	45	45	14 2.5	showers
2	SE calm	45	54	48	48	59	51	.5	showers P.M.
3	NE moderate	72	54	46	47	49	46	.6	sun and clear
4	NE calm	80	50	42	42	70	50	.9	white clouds
5	SW calm	80	52	46	46	49	48	.8	white clouds
6	NW calm	74	54	50	49	65	52	.6	flight showers A.M. cloudy P.M.
7	S calm	80	54	51	50	51	49	.8	heavy rain
8	SE gentle	53	56	49	49	52	48	.4	cloudy A.M. heavy rain P.M.
9	W gentle	44	56	49	48	48	48	.2	showers
10	SE calm	44	56	50	50	51	49	.3	showers
11	SW gentle	44	57	54	52	60	54	.3	showers
12	SW brisk	44	57	52	52	54	51	.3	stormy showers, hail
13	NW gentle	40	53	44	46	43	43	.4	hail storms A.M. clears up P.M.
14	NW moderate	76	53	47	45	69	62	.6	showers A.M. clears up P.M.
15	SW calm	76	53	44	43	40	40	.5	showers with hail
16	NW calm	87	55	49	46	74	59	.6	fair and clear sky
17	S moderate	30, 2	56	53	51	57	52	.5	clear A.M. overcast P.M.
18	E moderate	2	58	55	51	59	60	.6	white clouds
19	E brisk	29,96	60	56	52	78	66	.8	white veil upon the blue
20	E gentle	86	60	53	49	79	65	3.0	clear blue sky
21	E calm	80	60	52	49	77	67	.1	light clouds
22	NW brisk	80	56	49	49	49	49	2.9	overcast, flight showers
23	N calm	30, 2	58	51	51	53	51	.7	gloomy
24	S moderate	4	59	54	52	75	65	.7	white clouds
25	SW moderate	29,76	60	55	54	56	56	.7	mizzley A.M. white clouds P.M.
26	SW brisk	67	59	53	52	54	54	.6	showers A.M. clears up P.M.
27	SW moderate	64	59	51	52	52	50	.6	overcast A.M. showers P.M.
28	SW moderate	68	59	54	53	55	53	.6	showers
29	SW brisk	47	57	53	50	70	56	.8	cloudy with shower
30	S moderate	40	57	51	51	51	51	.4	showers
31	SW gentle	40	57	48	49	46	48	.5	overcast, with shower

1. Laburnum and syringo bloom.—4. Potatoe-stems destroyed by last night's frost: this frost has also been fatal to the different fruits. Plantanus foliates.—9. Horn-beam foliated. Frogs croak in the evening.—10. Ilex foliates.—16. Hawthorn blooms.—17. Throstle sings violent.—18. Dust rises in eddies.—19. Dust rises. Barley in some places changes colour by the excess of wet; it has also in some degree affected the wheat.—20. Myriads of flies sporting over the stagnant water of ditches.—21. Frost for a succession of nights; the prejudicial effects evident upon the fruits, hedges, &c.—23. Mountain-ash in full bloom.—17. Horse-chestnut in bloom.—28. Guelder rose blooms.



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1796.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART I.

## MEMOIRS OF THE REV. DR. PEGGE.

THE late Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. and F. S. A. was the representative of one of four branches of the family of that name in Derbyshire, derived from a common ancestor, all which existed together till within a few years. The eldest became extinct by the death of Mr. William Pegge, of Yelderfley, near Ashborne, 1768; and another by that of the Rev. Nathaniel Pegge, M. A. vicar of Packington in Leicestershire, 1782.

The Doctor's immediate predecessors, as may appear from the Herald's-office, were of Olmaston, near Ashborne, where they resided, in lineal succession, for four generations, antecedently to his father and himself, and where they left a patrimonial inheritance, of which the Doctor died possessed<sup>1</sup>.

Of the other existing branch, Mr. Edward Pegge having [1662] married Gertrude, sole daughter and heir of William Strelley, Esq. of Beauchief, in the Northern part of Derbyshire, seated himself there, and was appointed high sheriff of the county in 1667; as was his grandson, Strelley Pegge, Esq. 1739; and his great grandson, the present Peter Pegge, Esq. 1788.

It was by Katharine Pegge, a daughter of Thomas Pegge, Esq. of Yelderfley, that King Charles II. (who saw her abroad during his exile) had a son (born 1657), whom he called Charles Fitz-Charles, to whom he granted the royal arms, with a baton sinister, Vairé, and whom (1675) his Majesty created Earl of Plymouth, Viscount Totness, and Baron Dartmouth<sup>2</sup>. He was bred to the sea, and, having been educated abroad, most probably in Spain, was known by the name of Don Carlos<sup>3</sup>. The Earl married the Lady Bridget Osborne, third daughter of Thomas Earl of Danby, lord high treasurer (at Wimbledon, in Surrey), 1678<sup>4</sup>, and died of a flux at the siege of Tangier, 1680, without issue. The body was brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey<sup>5</sup>. The Countess re-married Dr. Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, by whom she had no issue, and who, surviving her, erected a handsome tablet to her memory in his cathedral. Katharine Pegge, the Earl's mother, married Sir Edward Greene, Bart. of Samford in Essex, and died without issue by him<sup>6</sup>.

But to return to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, the outline of whose life we only propose to give. His father (Christopher) was, as we have observed, of Olmaston, though he never resided there, even

<sup>1</sup> In Church-street, at Ashborne, is an alms-house, originally founded by Christopher Pegge, esq. The name occurs also on the table of benefactors in Ashborne church.

<sup>2</sup> Docquet-book in the Crown-office.

<sup>3</sup> See Sandford, p. 647, edit. 1707. Granger erroneously calls him Carle; and also, by mistake, gives him the name of Fitz-roy.

<sup>4</sup> See Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. I. p. 537.

<sup>5</sup> Dart's History of Westminster-abbey, vol. II. p. 55.

<sup>6</sup> There is a half-length portrait of the earl, in a robe de chambre, laced cravat, and flowing hair (with a ship in the back ground of the picture), by Sir Peter Lely, now in the family: and also two of his mother, lady Greene; one a half length, with her infant son standing by her side; the other a three quarters; both either by Sir Peter Lely, or by one of his pupils.

An uncommon quantity of white butterflies almost daily on the wing. The hedges swarm with nests of grubs. Quantities of apples, pears, &c. almost cover the ground under the different trees.—Fall of rain this month, 3.46. Evaporation, 3 inches 7—10ths.

Walsley near Liverpool.

J. HOYT.



even after he became possessed of it; for, being a younger brother, it was thought proper to put him to business; and he served his time with a considerable woollen-draper at Derby, which line he followed till the death of his elder brother (Humphry, who died without issue 1711) at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, when he commenced lead-merchant, then a lucrative branch of traffick there; and, having been for several years a member of the corporation, died in his third mayoralty, 1723.

He had married Gertrude Stephenson (a daughter of Francis Stephenson, of Unston, near Chesterfield, gent.), whose mother was Gertrude Pegge, a daughter of the before-mentioned Edward Pegge, Esq. of Beauchief; by which marriage these two branches of the family, which had long been diverging from each other, became re-united, both by blood and name, in the person of Dr. Pegge, their only surviving child.

He was born Nov. 5, 1704, N. S. at Chesterfield, where he had his school education; and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 30, 1722, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. William Edmundson; was matriculated July 7; and, in the following November, was elected a scholar of the house upon Lupton's foundation.

In the same year with his father (1723) died the heir of his maternal grandfather (Stephenson), a minor; by whose death a moiety of the real estate at Unston (before mentioned) became the property of our young collegian, who was then pursuing his academical studies with intention of taking orders.

Having, however, no immediate prospect of preferment, he looked up to a fellowship of the college, after he had taken the degree of A. B. in January 1725, N. S.; and became a candidate upon a vacancy which happened favourably in that very year; for, it was a lay-fellowship on the Beresford foundation, and appropriated to the founder's kin, or at least confined to a native of Derbyshire.

The competitors were, Mr. Michael

Burton (afterwards Dr. Burton), and another, whose name we do not find; but the contest lay between Mr. Burton and Mr. Pegge. Mr. Burton had the stronger claim, being indubitably related to the founder; but, upon examination, was declared to be so very deficient in literature that his superior right, as founder's kin, was set aside, on account of the insufficiency of his learning; and Mr. Pegge was admitted, and sworn fellow March 21, 1726, O. S.

In consequence of this disappointment, Mr. Burton was obliged to take new ground to enable him to procure an establishment in the world; and therefore artfully applied to the College for a testimonial, that he might receive orders, and undertake some cure in the vicinity of Cambridge. Being ordained, he turned the circumstance into a manœuvre, and took an unexpected advantage of it, by appealing to the visitor [the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Thomas Green], representing, that, as the College had, by the testimonial, thought him qualified for ordination, it could not, in justice, deem him unworthy of becoming a fellow of the society upon such forcible claims as founder's kin, and also as a native of Derbyshire.

These were irresistible pleas on the part of Mr. Burton; and the Visitor found himself reluctantly obliged to eject Mr. Pegge, when Mr. Burton took possession of the fellowship, which he held many years<sup>7</sup>.

Thus this business closed; but the Visitor did Mr. Pegge the favour to recommend him, in so particular a manner, to the master and seniors of the college, that he was thenceforward considered as an honorary member of the body of fellows (*tanquam socius*), kept his seat at their table and in the chapel, being placed in the situation of a fellow-commoner.

In consequence, then, of this testimony of the Bishop of Ely's approbation, Mr. Pegge was chosen a Platt-fellow on the first vacancy, A. D. 1729<sup>8</sup>. He was therefore, in fact, twice a fellow of St. John's.

There

<sup>7</sup> Dr. Burton was president (i. e. vice-master) of the college when Mr. Pegge's son was admitted of it, 1751; but soon afterwards took the living of Staplehurst, in Kent.

<sup>8</sup> The Platt-fellowships at St. John's are similar to what are called *bye-fellowships* in some other colleges at Cambridge, and are not on the foundation. Their original number was six, with a stipend of 20l. per annum each, besides rooms, and commons at the



There is good reason to believe that, in the interval between his removal from his first fellowship and his acceding to the second, he meditated the publication of Xenophon's *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis*, from a collation of them with a Duport MS in the library at Eton, to convince the world that the master and seniors of St. John's College did not judge unworthily in giving him so decided a preference to Mr. Burton in their election. It appears that he had made very large collections for such a work; but we suspect that it was thrown aside by being anticipated by Mr. Hutchinson's edition, which was formed from more valuable manuscripts.

While resident in college (and in the year 1730) Mr. Pegge was elected a member of the *Zodiac Club*, a literary society, which consisted of twelve members, denominated from the twelve signs. This little institution was founded, and articles, in the nature of statutes, were agreed upon Dec. 10, 1725. Afterwards (1728) this society thought proper to enlarge their body, when six select additional members were chosen, and denominated from six of the planets, though it still went collectively under the name of the *Zodiac Club*. In this latter class Mr. Pegge was the original *Mars*, and continued a member of the club as long as he resided in the university. His secession was in April 1732, and his seat accordingly declared vacant<sup>9</sup>.

In the same year, 1730, Mr. Pegge appears in a more public literary body, viz. among the members of the Gentlemen's Society at *Spalding*, in Lincolnshire, to which he contributed some papers which will be mentioned hereafter<sup>10</sup>.

Having taken the degree of A. M. in July 1729, Mr. Pegge was ordained deacon in December in the same year; and, in the February following, received priest's orders; both which

were conferred by Dr. William Baker, Bishop of Norwich.

It was natural that he should now look to employment in his profession, and, agreeably to his wishes, he was soon retained as curate to the Rev. Dr. John Lynch (afterwards [1733] Dean of Canterbury), at Sundrich in Kent, on which charge he entered at Lady-day 1730; and in his principal, as will appear, soon afterwards, very unexpectedly, found a patron.

The Doctor gave Mr. Pegge the choice of three cures under him, viz. of Sundrich, of a London living, or the chaplainship of St. Cross, of which the Doctor was the master. Mr. Pegge preferred Sundrich, which he held till Dr. Lynch exchanged that living for Bishopbourne, and then removed thither at Midsummer 1731.

Within a few months after this period, Dr. Lynch, who had married a daughter of Archbishop Wake, obtained for Mr. Pegge, unsolicited, the living of Godmerham (cum Challock) into which he was inducted Dec. 6, 1731.

We have said *unsolicited*, because, at the moment when the living was conferred, Mr. Pegge had more reason to expect a *reproof* from his principal than a *reward* for so short a service of these cures. The case was, that Mr. Pegge had, in the course of the preceding summer (unknown to Dr. Lynch) taken a little tour, for a few months, to Leyden, with a fellow-collegian (John Stubbing, M. B. then a medical pupil under Boerhaave), leaving his curacy to the charge of some of the neighbouring clergy. On his return, therefore, he was not a little surprized to obtain actual preferment through Dr. Lynch, without the most distant engagement on the score of the Doctor's interest with the Archbishop, or the smallest suggestion from Mr. Pegge.

Being now in possession of a living,

the fellows' table. They were founded by William Platt, esq. (son of Sir Hugh Platt, knt.) an opulent citizen of London, out of an estate then of the annual value of 140l. Being a rent-charge, the fellowships cannot be enlarged in point of revenue, though the number has been increased to *eight*, by savings from the surplus. There is a good portrait of Mr. Platt in the master's lodge at St. John's, with the date of 1626, æt. 47. He died 1637. More of him may be seen in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. III. pp. 59, 66, 70, 71, 110, 376.

<sup>9</sup> Of this little academical literary society we shall hereafter be empowered to give an enlarged account from the original MS. entrusted to us by the compiler of this Memoir. EDIT.

<sup>10</sup> An account of this Society may be seen in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX.



and independent property, Mr. Pegge married (April 13, 1732) Miss Anne Clarke, the only daughter of Benjamin, and sister of John, Clarke, Esqrs. of Stanley, near Wakefield, in the county of York, by whom he had one son, the present Samuel Pegge, Esq. who, after his mother's death, became eventually heir to his uncle, and one daughter, Anna-Katharina (now living) the wife of the Rev. John Bourne, M.A. of Spital, near Chesterfield, rector of Sutton cum Duckmanton, and vicar of South Winfield, both in Derbyshire. From the son, by Martha, a daughter of Dr. Henry Bourne, an eminent physician in Derbyshire, descended Charlotte-Anne, who died unmarried March 17, 1793 [see our Obituary of that month], and Christopher Pegge, M.D. F.R.S. and fellow of the College of Physicians, reader of anatomy, on Dr. Lee's foundation, at Christ Church, Oxford: Mrs. Bourne's issue being two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, now living, unmarried.

While Mr. Pegge was resident in Kent, where he continued 20 years, he made himself acceptable to every body, by his general knowledge, his agreeable conversation, and his vivacity; for he was received into the familiar acquaintance of the best gentlemen's families in East Kent, several of whom he preserved in his correspondence after he quitted the county, till the whole of those of his own standing gave way to fate before him.

Having an early propensity to the study of antiquity among his general researches, and being allowedly an excellent classical scholar, he here laid the foundation of what in time became a considerable collection of books, and his little cabinet of coins grew in proportion; by which two assemblages (so scarce among country gentlemen in general) he was qualified to pursue these collateral studies, without neglecting his parochial duties, to which he was always assiduously attentive.

The few pieces which Mr. Pegge printed while he lived in Kent will be mentioned hereafter, when we shall enumerate such of his writings as are most material. These (exclusively of Mr. Urban's obligations to him in this periodical publication) have appeared principally, and most conspicuously, in the *Archæologia*, which may be termed the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. In that valu-

able collection will be found 47 memoirs, written and communicated by him, many of which are of considerable length, being by much the greatest number hitherto contributed by any individual member of that respectable Society.

In returning to the order of time, we find that, in July 1746, Mr. Pegge had the great misfortune to lose his wife; whose monumental inscription, in the church of Godmersham, bears ample testimony of her worth, and where, in a short Latin inscription, she is said to be "*Fœmina, si qua alia, sine dolo.*" (See Mr. Parsons's Monuments in Kent, 1794, 4to. p. 66.)

This event entirely changed Mr. Pegge's destinations; for he now zealously meditated on some mode of removing himself, without disadvantage, into his native county. To effect this, one of two points was to be carried; either to obtain some piece of preferment, tenable in its nature with his Kentish living; or to exchange the latter for an equivalent; in which last he eventually succeeded beyond his immediate expectations.

(To be continued in our Magazine for August.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

THE correspondent who furnished you with the anecdotes of the Abbé Raynal, p. 348, is mistaken in saying that he raised a monument to the founders of Helvetian liberty on an island in the lake of *Benne* (probably misprinted for *Bienne*); for, upon referring to a Journal of my first visit to Switzerland in 1786, I find the following account of the monument in question.—“Within three miles of Lucerne we landed upon the very small island of *Ardflatt*, situated a few yards from the main land, at the place where the lake of Lucerne assumes the figure of a cross. Upon this island the celebrated Abbé Raynal has chosen to erect an obelisk in commemoration of the Swiss league, and in honour of the three Swiss patriots who swore to defend the liberties of their country. I was told that he was desirous of placing it at *Rutli* in *Uri*, where the engagement was entered into; but that the three Cantons objected, upon the ground, that the facts which had given rise to their freedom were too fresh in their memories to want any modern and foreign support to keep them alive;



alive; that all the pyramids of Egypt, if placed there, would not contribute to make them revere the authors of their liberty more than they actually did; that, if ever they should be base and degenerate enough to forget what they owed to their ancestors, no monument could possibly have any effect upon their minds; and that they conceived the proposal to have been made for the gratification of private vanity, to which it would doubtless contribute more than to the honour of their illustrious forefathers. Foiled by this unexpected and independent reply, the Abbé obtained permission from the canton of Lucerne to erect the obelisk upon this little island. It is of a very ordinary species of black and white granite, is not more than 45 feet high, including the pedestal, is extremely slender, and is surcharged with a gilded ball and spear. Upon one side of the obelisk is painted a cap of liberty upon a staff supported by two hands; and below it are painted three united escucheons of the arms of the three cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. Upon the four sides of the pedestal are the following inscriptions:

*To the immortal Memory of the first Founders  
of the Swiss Confederacy.*

1. Dem ewigen andenken  
Der ersten stiftar  
Des Eidgenössischen bundes  
Gewidmet.  
Optimis civibus  
Gualtero Furst, Uranienfi,  
Vernero Stauffach, Svitenfi,  
Arnoldo Melchthal, Subsilvanienfi.
2. Quod eorum consilio, virtute,  
Constantiâ,  
Exacti Austriacorum præfecti,  
Victi duces  
Exercitus profligati:
3. Quod antiquam trium foederatarum  
Provinciarum libertatem  
Pene ereptam,  
Pari fide, animo, forturâ, recuperarunt,  
vindicarunt, asseruerunt.
4. Ad rerum tam bene fortiter feliciterque  
gestarum memoriam sempiternam,  
Obeliscum hunc  
Guglielmus Thomas Raynal, natione Gallus,  
Proprio sumptu erigi curavit:  
Anno X<sup>ti</sup> M D C C LXXXIII.

I was told by General Pfyffer, of Lucerne, that several months elapsed, and several applications were made, after the erection of the obelisk, before the Abbé remitted the money necessary for defraying the expence of putting

up this pitiful monument, which did not exceed the sum of 50l. sterling."

I am now writing to you, Mr. Urban, from the extreme point of the hundred of Wirrall, in Cheshire, near the broad estuary of the Dee, and only seven miles from the confluence of the more commercial waters of the Mersey with the Ocean. Your last Magazine has noticed Miss Seward's poetical address to the proprietor of High Lake: some of the lines in which are, indeed, not less elegant than classically descriptive. The Hoyle sand breaks the force of the waves, so as to render the lake a safe road for vessels of any size in the roughest weather; and it is strictly true, that "age and infirmity may securely plunge" during the highest tides and most boisterous gales, such indeed as we have lately experienced for a length of time, at this season exceedingly unusual. The hotel lately erected by Sir John Stanley, the lord of the manor, is situated within a few yards of the beach, and contains a variety of commodious apartments, both public and private, very comfortably furnished. The charges are very moderate, the table well and amply supplied, and nothing is wanting on the part of the persons who have the management of it to render this house as pleasant and convenient as can be desired. Although, at the first glance, we appear shut out from the rest of the world, a very short time conveys us to Park-gate (the station of the Dublin packets), across the water into Wales, into the bustle of Liverpool, or the less busy capital of this county. The coast of Flintshire, richly wooded even to the water's edges, and singularly contrasting with this naked district, displays itself with great beauty on the other side of the Dee, whilst the rugged mountains of Wales, boldly stretching out as far as Anglesea, form the boundary of the prospect towards the South-west. There is a great extent of fine short turf along this coast, extending nearly to the Mersey, and affording very dry and pleasant walks and rides; as does also the sand, which is firm and compact, and wholly destitute of pebbles. This shore is protected by a chain of sand-hills, held together by the star-grass, or sea-reed, whose long fibrous roots, penetrating deep into the sands, offer a fixed point round which they may collect. This grass is under the espe-



cial protection of the law; for, if it were cut and converted to the uses of which it is capable, such as making mats and besoms, the sand-hills would quickly be blown away, and the country behind overwhelmed with a moving sand. The sand-hills are the resort of a very excellent breed of rabbits. The Dee affords abundance of fine salmon; cockles, shrimps, soles, and various kinds of flat fish, are taken on the sand-banks and in the lake; and the Liverpool markets furnish an ample supply of the productions of animal and vegetable nature. Every vessel that comes into, or goes out of, the Dee or Mersey, is distinctively seen hence; and the lake is frequently enlivened by brigs and schooners beating to windward, as well as by the anchorage of the Dublin packets, whose passengers are glad to partake of the amusements and refreshments which the hotel affords. It is well calculated for the inhabitants of the central counties, who, at no great distance from their own houses, will here find genteel society, good accommodations at reasonable prices, and one of the most commodious bathing-places in the island. The lake is distinguished in the maps by the appellation of *Hoyle lake*; but Sir John Stanley, having found it termed *Highb lake* in some old writings belonging to the estate, has desired it to be so printed in the advertisements relative to the establishment of the hotel, which was opened in 1793. VIATOR A.

Mr. URBAN, June 22.

ARE not the *buskins*, worn by doctors in divinity at an act in the university of Oxford, called *sotulares*? and do they not answer the account given by Mr. Fosbrooke in your last (p. 384, col. 1) from Wilkins's *Consilia*, vol. II. p. 607? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.

I DO not mean to impress upon your readers a superstitious belief in the accomplishment of dreams. Those airy phantoms are too often the effects of bodily and constitutional causes to be considered with any certainty as prognosticks of future events. However, give me leave to present you with the following very extraordinary instance.

A poor chimney-sweeper in the neighbourhood of Swindon, Wilts,

lately dreamed that he should lose one of his children by water. This dream he communicated to his wife; and, with an earnest solicitude, entreated her stricter care and watchfulness over their family. The mother accordingly complied with his desires; and, when her daily labour called her to the field, did not in her prudence forget to leave her children closely confined at home. It happened, shortly after, a neighbouring woman, having occasion to borrow some common utensil, came to the house; and, knowing the place where the key was usually secreted, gained admittance, and, after satisfying her wants, departed. During this visit, the eldest son, a child of six or seven years old, watched the opportunity of slipping out unperceived; and, too fatally straying to a horse-pool at no great distance, accidentally fell in, and was drowned.

The shock was too great for parental feelings. From the strong impression of his dream, and from the melancholy accomplishment of it, the father quickly after was seized with a delirious fever, which in a few days put an end to his life.

The truth of this fact may be fully confirmed by the inhabitants of East-Cott, the village in which he lived, as well as by the clergyman to whose sad office it fell to read the last solemn service over the remains of both father and son. G.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

HISTORICUS desires us to ask our correspondents, if *William Wood*, who died March 25, 1763, secretary of the Custom-house in London, aged 86, was *William Wood*, ironmonger and hardwareman, to whom was granted, under earl Carteret's administration in Ireland, the famous patent to coin half-pence, which Swift wrote down in his *Drapier's Letters*. Any particulars of the life of either *William Wood* would be acceptable. Is there any thing illustrative of this in any of the numerous lives of Swift, or editions of his works?

A CONSTANT READER enquires whether there are ever found *completely* petrified parts of terrestrial animals, or those which *never* inhabit the sea: *incrustation* is a distinct process from *petrification*. He also asks, are there any well-attested accounts of hair growing on human bodies after interment, as he doubts the fact?

C. requests, from some ingenious correspondent, any hints relative to the history, nature, mode of breeding and rearing, peafowls.

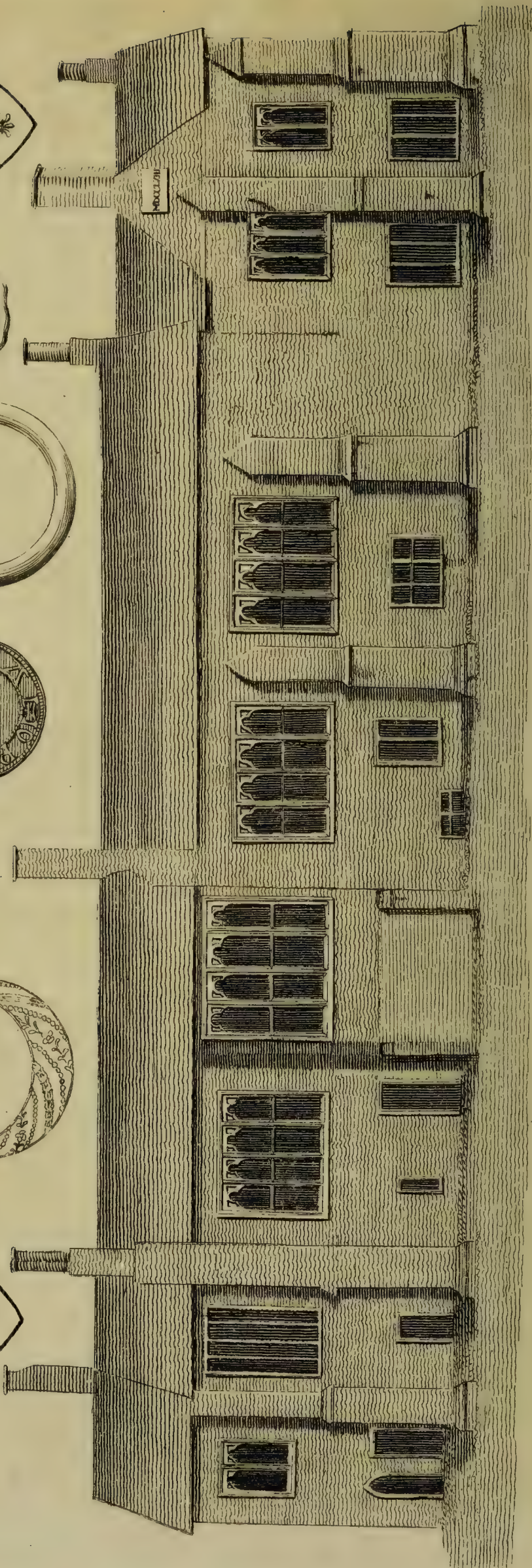
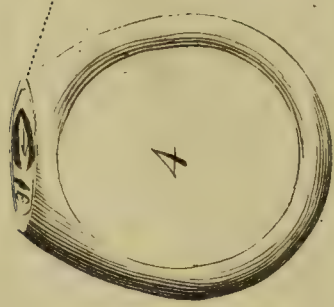
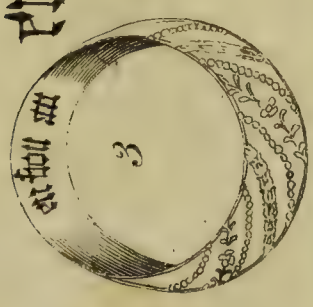
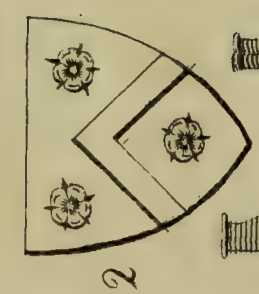
Mr.







BRITISH MUSEUM



N. Front of the Bishop of Lincoln's Palace, now the Hospital at Liddington.



Mr. URBAN,

May 11.

THE town of LYDINGTON, in Rutlandshire, formerly more considerable than at present, is situate in the hundred of Wrangdike, in the South part of the county, and near the Eastern edge of Leicestershire, about three miles South of Uppingham. In Domesday Book it is written *Lidenstone*, and reckoned as part of the bishoprick of *Lincoln*, in the county of Northampton; of which, till the reign of John, Rutlandshire made a part. Edward III. a. r. 3, granted Henry Burghersh, then bp. of Lincoln, free warren in this manor, which continued annexed to the see till the reign of Edward VI. when bishop Holbech gave it up to the Crown, but on what condition does not appear. It was granted 2 Edward VI. to Gregory lord Cromwell and his wife for their lives, during the king's pleasure; and, 5 Edward VI. the reversion in fee to Sir William Cecyl, lord Burghley, whose son Thomas was, 3 James I. created earl of Exeter; and in this family it still remains. This Thomas, earl of Exeter, about the year 1602, converted part of the bishop of Lincoln's palace here into an hospital for a warden, 12 poor men, and two women nurses, by the name of Jesus hospital; which foundation still subsists. This building is on the North side of the church-yard, the South front of which is here represented (*plate I.*) Behind is a cloister, and between the chimneys a window under a pediment, 4 doors and a porch, stone steps ascending to the hall, in the windows of which are the red rose crowned, and several times repeated, D'N'S EXALTATIO MEA, and DELECTARE IN DOMINO, a border of crosses moline A. and S. and a saltire A. and Erm. between 4 fleurs-de-lis G. the arms of bishop *Longland*, *fig. 1.* There were, in Wright's time, those of bishop Ruffel, a chevron between three roses, *fig. 2.*

In the window of the warden's room, on a label, O LUX PREFVLGENS ENVSTA REX SINE MANERIS EM ORATE. A bishop in a red rochet and mitre, jewels on his hands, kneeling and praying, holding a crozier with a scroll round it, EGNO RESIDENS O DIVINA PATRONA PARADISI GAVDIA DONO ET LIMS. Over the chimney 3 roses, perhaps the arms GENT. MAG. *June, 1796.*

of bp. Ruffel, but without the chevron.

In the hall lies a folio Bible inscribed, "Liddington hospital Bible, by John Clare, esq. steward to lord Exeter;" and a written prayer for the hospital read with the rest of the service by the warden. At the entrance to the church-yard is a stone watch-tower.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a body on 5 pointed arches, clustered columns, and 5 square clerestory windows. Two aisles. In the East end of the South aisle a piscina, a perk over it, and two on each side of it. In the East end of the North aisle is a perk and no piscina. Door to loft, and steps to rood-loft.

On the floor, the brass figure of a woman in the veil head-dress, thin meagre visage, mitten sleeves, belt and cordon.

In the South wall of the chancel a small window low as a door.

Three steps lead up to the altar on the chancel floor.

Three seats and a piscina are in the South wall.

A brass figure of a man in hair, fur gown, long loose sleeves furred at the end, long close sleeves, a woman in the veil head-dress, fallen cape to gown, furred cuffs, long belt, and cordon, fur falls from the hips. Below, 5 sons and 10 daughters.

Arms, twice, on a chevron 3 roundels between 3 birds. Two shields gone. Here lyeth Helyn Harvy, the wyf of Robert Harvy, gentilman, wch decessyd on Whitsunday, in the yere of our lord God a° M° CCCXXXII. on whose soule God have mercy. Amen.

The epitaph on Edward Watson, secretary to three bishops of Lincoln, who died 1530, mentioned by Mr. Wright, p. 81, is still remaining.

Here is a school, the master's salary 6l. 14s. 8d. for five boys; to which a lady left 300l.; the interest of which, much improved, arising from land, is for the benefit of three parishes, Nottingham, Lenton co. Nottingham, and Liddington.

The church is a vicarage, a prebend of Lincoln, the corps whereof consists of the impropriation and advowson, valued, 1534, at 20l. 10s.; now, in the King's books, at 20l.

A list of the prebends may be seen in Willis's Lincoln, p. 209—212. The vicarage



vicarage was endowed so early as the reign of Henry III. and consisted in altarage and all the small tithes of Lydington, except those of the bishop's court (*curia*), and of all mills in the parish, and in two marks a year from the churches of Caldecot and Snelleston. Valued altogether at 8l. 2s. (Wright, p. 81). Clear yearly value, 43l. 17s. 1d. being a discharged living; and, though in the diocese of Peterborough, exempt from the jurisdiction of that see, being a peculiar of the church of Lincoln (Bacon, 849).

Caldecot church, dedicated to St. John, stands at the South-east extremity of the village, consists of a nave and chancel (the latter lower than the former, having only an East and two South windows), a slender tower embattled, with a stone spire having windows in it. The nave has a South aisle, and a stone, dated 1648, fixed at the East end of the roof of the nave. In the South wall of the chancel, two pointed stalls and a square piscina. A locker at the back of the communion-table, and another in the North wall. The nave has two pointed arches on octagon pillars: the font is octagon. In the South aisle is a long pointed piscina. This is a chapel annexed to Lydington, served by Mr. Graham, of Gretton, patron. The present lord of the manor is the earl of Exeter.

In Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, p. 184\*, is a writ of nuisance, directed to the sheriff of Rutland, authorizing the bishop of Lincoln to disannul (*prostrernere*) the market at Uppingham, set up unjustly to the prejudice of the free market of C; bishop of Lincoln, by P. de M. (Peter de Montfort). Mr. Wright supposes this writ of the time of Henry III. when Peter de Montfort was lord of the manor of Uppingham.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, May 24.*

A FEW days ago I purchased a gold ring, which was dug up in St. Mary's field, near Leicester, about a fortnight before. As it is curiously

\* *Rex. vic. &c. prec. P. quod iuste, &c. permittat episcopum Lincoln. prostrernere quoddam mercatum in Uppingham, quod P. de M. pater præd. P. cujus hæres ipse est, iniuste, &c. levavit ad nocumentum liberi mercati C. nuper episcopi in Ludington ut dicit, & nisi fecer. & præd. episcopus sec. te secur. &c. tunc sum. præd. P. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare.*

Wright.

carved, and has some deeply-engraved characters withinside of it, I have inclosed a drawing (*pl. I. fig. 3*) of the ring and characters as near as I could take them, hoping you will insert them in your valuable Magazine for an explanation from some of your learned correspondents. If I mistake not, the words are *en bou ait*, and the ring has been originally a new-year's gift.

*Fig. 4*, which is also in my possession, was found, some time since, at Belgrave, near Leicester. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 25.

ABOUT the year 1731, a brass seal, of which the impression is inclosed (*fig. 5*), was dug up in a garden in the Friar-lane, at Leicester, belonging to a house of Mr. Simpson, on which site had formerly stood a priory of Grey friers. In the centre, under a rude Gothic arch, *Ihs*, and round it, *EST AMOR ME*, making, when complete,

*Iesus est Amor meus*, an inscription not unfrequent on old monuments. J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

May 21.

WHAT I and others\* formerly predicted three years ago† has now happened to the Dissenters: "*Babylon is fallen, is fallen!*" HACKNEY-COLLEGE, a spacious building, fitted up at an immense expence‡, is to be sold by auction, or private contract, before the expiration of next month, in one lot, and the house occupied by Dr. Rees in another. What will be the future application of this *substructio insana* time will shew: but that the proud boasts of this party are come to an end already is pretty clear; "He that sitteth in the Heavens hath laughed them to scorn, and men will have them in derision." They spake too plain §, and their designs are covered with confusion. Either they have no funds, or they have no managers, or they have lost all the men of abilities capable of conducting the mighty Babel, which was to make them a name to Heaven. The crazy —, the infuriate —, the heavy —, the obese —, the

\* Vol. LXIII. pp. 334, 409.

† Vol. LXIII. pp. 412, 618.

‡ See vol. LX. p. 793.

§ See vol. LXI. pp. 509, 622, 984; LXIII. p. 492.



pedantic —, the pretended classic —, are not, when united, equal to the grand incendiary now under sentence of self-transportation. I mean not to insult these self-deceivers; but, it is fit this issue of their machinations should be recorded by the impartial hand of Sylvanus Urban. Neither do thou fear them, son of man; for, know that no wisdom or council devised against the foundation and truth of the Gospel will prosper. P. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

IN the Temple of Fame which the noble Editor of Mr. Gibbon's *Posthumous Works* has erected to the memory of his friend, I little expected to have found a niche. But, as I am so far honoured, and the passages in Mr. Gibbon's letters\*, unexplained by the subject of them, may convey an indirect censure, it is proper to observe, that the first letter alluded to, as printed in your vol. LXIV. p. 5, was followed by the two I here transcribe:

"SIR, Lausanne, Jan. 16, 1793.

"It gives me serious concern to find that I have been the innocent occasion of injuring a very respectable man in the very act in which he intended a kindness to me.

"Last February, on the credit of your general character, I addressed you by letter on the subject of an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* relative to my family. I am now assured that my expectation was fulfilled, and that my curiosity would have been gratified by the communication of several interesting papers which you procured for my use, and deposited in Mr. —'s hands; and I can only lament that you did not, at the same time, favour me with a line by the post, to inform me of the success of my application. During the whole spring and summer I remained in a state of ignorance; nor was it till late in the autumn, and after several fruitless enquiries, that I was informed at once of your deposit, and of Mr. —'s inexcusable neglect. I then wrote to him, requesting, first, that the parcel might be sent to Lausanne, and afterwards, on cooler thoughts, that it might be returned to you to await my approaching arrival in England. You may guess at my surprize and concern when he informed me, by a letter which I received last post, that it was lost, mislaid, taken away perhaps by some workmen in repairing his house, &c. By this state of the case, you will acknowledge how perfectly I am guiltless of this unfortunate accident. You are on the spot: you have but too good a right to interrogate Mr. — closely and

sharply. Perhaps an advertisement with an handsome reward might detect these papers, which are of little value except to ourselves. I should willingly take any trouble, or support any expence, to repair the mischief which has been the consequence of my application, and your kindness. I beg the favour of an immediate answer; and you will perhaps give me some account of these papers, which, I hope, will not turn out to be the bill of lading of a shipwreck. I am, with sincere regard, your obliged humble servant, E. GIBBON."

"SIR, Lausanne, April 4, 1793.

"Mr. Gibbon might perhaps have expected the favour of an answer to his first or second letter; but he is himself so indifferent a correspondent, and he feels himself so much indebted to Mr. Nichols's good offices, that he will not complain of this apparent neglect. It gave him great pleasure to learn by —'s last letter that the family-papers are found, and most probably returned into Mr. Nichols's hands. It was Mr. G's intention to have left them there till his arrival in England; but his journey this summer appears so uncertain, that he is tempted to make use of a very favourable opportunity. Mr. Francillon, a Swiss clergyman established in London, and his particular friend, is setting out on a visit of three or four months to his family at Lausanne. He will call on Mr. Nichols; and, should the papers be intrusted to his care, their conveyance will be safe and speedy. According to the time that may be allowed, Mr. G. will either return them by the same messenger, or bring them to England himself."

Mr. Gibbon returning shortly after to England, an interview took place early in June 1793; which led to the query inserted in vol. LXIII. p. 536; and to the following notes in July:

"If the invitation in this month's *Magazine* has revealed the author of the articles relative to the Gibbon family, Mr. G. will be much obliged to Mr. Nichols for a line inclosed to Lord Sheffield, Sheffield Place, Uckfield, Suffex.

"Mr. Gibbon will be much obliged to Mr. Nichols for Philpot and Lambard. The shortness of his stay in town will oblige him to carry them to Lord Sheffield's, in Suffex; but they shall be carefully used, and speedily returned."

The consequence of the enquiry was, a literary intercourse between Mr. Gibbon and the respectable correspondent who originally communicated the anecdotes of the family; and whose name is annexed to some corrections on this subject in the present volume of *Gent. Mag.* p. 272.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

Mr.

\* See vol. I. pp. 244, 253, 254.



Mr. URBAN, May 23.

P. 292. In the second battle of St. Alban's the Duke of York's troops broke through the king's, and, "at the North end of the town, called Barnard heath, toward a little town called Syndridge (now Sundridge), in a place called *No man's land*, they had far greater conflict with 4 or 5000 of the king's armie." Stowe's Annals, p. 413.

P. 321, col. 1, l. 27, r. Hertford.

P. 357, col. 2, l. 18, dele *the late*.

Yours, &amp;c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, May 23.

I HAVE inclosed for you some account of the Waterhouse family. Morgan, lib. II. p. 67, speaking of the *pile* as a charge in arms, says, "so that family, which had its denomination *ab aqua domo*, its first ancestor of note probably living in a seat upon the water; one family of them bearing the *pile between two fountains*; those of Buckingham, Hartford, Wiltshire, and Shropshire, bearing the *pile engrailed*, are strengthened by the *pile* of honourable families, from whom is descended Edward Waterhouse, esq. and engrailed into the memory of after-ages, that the teeth of time cannot but leave the marks of his antient family, who is descended lineally from Sir Gilbert *ab Aquædomo*, of Kirton, in Low Lindsey, co. Lincoln; but because, in this book, I only mention the pedigree from the great grandfather; therefore, I shall only begin with John Waterhouse, esq. who was of Hemelhemsted-berry, co. Hertford, and by Margaret, daughter of Turner of Bluntshill, in Essex (who bore, Ermines, on a cross quatrevoided Ar. 4 milloins Sa.), had issue two sons, 1. Sir Edward Waterhouse, of Woodchurch, in Kent, chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the privy-council of Ireland to the famous Queen Elizabeth."

This man lies buried at Woodchurch under an altar-tomb, on the ledge of which is the following inscription in Roman capitals:

"Edwardus Waterhous, miles, reginæ a consiliis regni sui Hiberniæ, obiit 13 die Octobris, 1591."

Arms. 1. Or, a *pile engrailed* Sa. Waterhous.

2. G. 3 bendlets vairé. Longavalle.

3. Per pale indented, Ar. and G.

4. Az. on a chevron between 3

crosslets fitché Sa. atrefoil Ar. Davenport.

5. Ar. 3 towers G. Castell.

6. Or and Az. a bend Erm. Sparke.

A crescent for difference.

Impaling, 1. A bend Erm.

2. Checky, A. and Sa.

3. Ar. 9 annulets G. 3, 2, 1.

4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, G. a bend Ar. 2 and 3, Sa. a fleur-de-lis, Ar.

5. Sa. a chevron engrailed between 3 owls, Ar.

6. A fess indented between 6 crosslets.

7. G. a chevron between 10 crosses patée, within a bordure Arg.

8. O. on a saltire G. 6 estoils of the field.

9. Ar. 3 fleurs-de-lis, 2, 1.\*

"Sir Edward's brother, Thomas Waterhouse, was of Berkhamstead, co. Hertford, and lies buried with his father in a chapel in the church of Berkhamsted. By Mary, his wife, daughter of John Kirby, of co. Nottingham (who bore, Ar. 2 bars, and a canton Gu.); he had issue Edward Waterhous, esq. of Berkhamsted, who married the daughter of Sir William Lane, of Horton, co. Northampton; and Francis Waterhous, of London, afterwards of Greenford, co. Middlesex, esq. who, by Bridget, daughter of Morgan Powell, descended from Parkhall, in Shropshire (her arms, a chief O. and lion ramp. jeffant G.), had issue Edward Waterhous, of Greenford, Middlesex, esq. now living, 1660, and lodging in Sion college, London, who married two wives, viz. Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Smith, alias Carrington, descended from the Leicestershire family by Magdalen, his wife, daughter to Robert Harvey, esq. controulor to the custom-house to King James. His other wife was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bateman, esq. by Christian, his first wife, daughter of William Stone, of London, esq. by whom he had issue Edward, her only son, since her deceased, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Bridget, both living this August, 1660."

Then follows a plate of his arms and quarterings; the same as those of Sir Edward Waterhous, at Woodchurch, with the addition of Leibourn in the 4th quarter, viz. Az. 6 lioncels rampant Arg.; and, in the 7th quarter, Sa. on a cross (between 4 towers Ar.)

\* Copied from the church, Sept. 1792. In this church is a curious brass plate with the following inscription on a circle, which has puzzled many:

Mastre Nichol de Gore

Gist en ceste place

Jhesu Christ prions ore

Qe merci lui face,

5 spear.



5 spear-heads of the field, also *Waterhouse*. On two escucheons of pretence, 1. Smith, *alias* Carrington. Ar. a cross Gu. between 4 peacocks Az. and, 2. Bateman, Or, 3 crescents surmounted of as many estoils G.

Mr. Edward Waterhouse, of whom A. Wood speaks with too violent contempt, introduces his *Discourse on the Rise and Decay of Families* thus:

"Though I have little reason to concern myself for the grandeur of families, the glory and vapour of the world promoted by them, having so little, I thank God, obliged and engaged me; nor ought I to hold myself much responsible to mine own family, whose inactivity as well as misfortune has left me little cause to boast of a generous ancestry, or to deprecate its setting in the masculinity of it in my line; which, being interacious of sons (the only ordinary continuers of it in its name and lustre), shrewdly hazards the temporary silence of it in me: yet the love and service I bear to nobility and gentry compels me to write," &c.

He seems to have been a man of considerable learning, but excessively vain and pedantic.

Of the book before cited the full title is, "The Gentleman's Monitor; or, a sober Inspection into the Vertues, Vices, and ordinary Means of the Rise and Decay of Men of Families. With the Author's Apology and Application to the Nobles and Gentry of England, seasonable for these times. Lond. Printed by T. R. for R. Royston, Bookseller to his most Sacred Majesty. MDCLXV." Prefixed is a good print of him by A. Hertocks.

At the end is a list of the following books written and published by the author:

1. An Apology for Learning and learned Men. 8vo, 1653.
2. A Discourse of the Piety, Policy, and Charity, of elder Times, and Christians. 12mo, 1655.
3. Two Contemplations of Magnanimity and Acquaintance with God. 8vo, 1653.
4. A Defence of Arms and Armory. 8vo, 1659.
5. Fortescutus illustratus. Fol, 1663.
6. The Gentleman's Monitor (as above). 8vo, 1664. F \* S.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

THE Robert Herrick, enquired after by W. F. I. p. 384, was "a Londoner born, but descended from those of his name (which are antient

and genteel) in Leicestershire\*." He was the fourth son of Nicholas Herrick, of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London, by Julian Stone his wife; was baptized Aug. 24, 1591; and became fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, from that of St. John, about the year 1628. He was M.A.; but the time of taking his degree is not known. Being patronized by the earl of Exeter, he was presented by King Charles I. on the promotion of Dr. Potter to the see of Carlisle, to the vicarage of Dean-Prior in Devonshire†, Oct. 1, 1629, where he exercised his Muse as well in poetry as other learning, and became much beloved by the gentry in those parts for his florid and witty discourse; but, being ejected from his vicarage during the civil wars, he retired to London; where, having no fifths paid him, his subsistence was but scanty. His verses "to Dean-bourn," however, on his "Return to London," I transcribe as characteristic‡. They are copied from "Hesperides, or the Works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq. London, 1648," in a thick octavo, with his picture (a shoulder-piece) before it, engraved by Marshall; which Granger describes as "a bust; two angels bringing chaplets of laurel, Pegasus on Parnassus, Helicon," &c.; and this compliment:

"Tempora cinxisset foliorum densior um-  
Debetur genio laurea sylva tuo. [bra:  
Tempora et illa tibi mollis redimisset oliva;  
Scilicet excludis versibus arma tuis.  
Admisce antiqua novis, jucunda severis:  
Hinc juvenis discat, fœmina, virgo, senex.  
Ut solo minor es Phœbo, sic major es unus  
Omnibus ingenio, mente, lepore, stylo."

To this volume was appended, "His noble Numbers, or, his pious Pieces;" wherein (amongst other things) he sings the Birth of Christ, and sighs for his Saviour's sufferings on the Cross. These two books made him much admired in the time they were published, and especially by the generous and boon Loyalists, who commiserated his sufferings. He resided in St. Anne's parish, in Westminster, till the Restoration; when he again obtained his vicarage§. He was author of a great number of poems, many of which are of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds. His "Christmas

\* Wood, Athen. Oxon. II. 122.

† Rymer, Fœd. tom. XIX. p. 138.

‡ See our Poetical Department, p. 509.

§ Walker's Sufferings of Clergy, p. 263. Carol,"



Carol," and his "New Year's Gift," were set to musick by Henry Lawes, and performed before the king. Several are addressed to his own relations—"to the reverend shade of his religious Father"—"to his dying brother, Master William Herrick"—"to his dearest Sister, Mrs. Mercie Herrick"—"A Country Life, to his Brother Mr. Thomas Herrick"—"to his Brother Nicholas Herrick"—"to his Sister-in-law, Mrs. Susanna Herrick"—"to his Brother-in-law, Mr. John Wingfield"—"upon his Kinswoman, Mrs. Bridget Herrick"—upon his Kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Herrick—"to his Kinsman, Mr. Thomas Herrick, who desired to be in his Book"—"to his honoured Kinsman, Sir Will. Soame"—"to the most fair and lovely Mrs. Anne Soame, now Lady Abdie"—"to his Kinsman, Sir Thomas Stone"—"to his honoured Kinsman, Sir Richard Stone"—many "to Endymion Porter, a great friend and patron of poets"—and one to "Mrs. Katherine Bradshaw, the Lovely that crowned him with Laurel."—He was, perhaps, the first of the numerous translators of the "Dialogue betwixt Horace and Lydia;" which may be seen among his Works. His general character is not unaptly described in the lines quoted above; and in the following couplet, which concludes his volume:

"To his book's end this last line he'd have plac'd;  
[chaste."  
Jocund his Muse was, but his life was

See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," II. 122, where his "Divine Poems" are particularly commended.

EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Basinghall-st.* June 7.

THE *Edward Sherburne*, enquired after p. 384, was born in the year 1613, or 1614, and died, towards the latter end of the reign of King William, in distressed circumstances.

His father, Edward Sherburne, esq. was secretary to the first East India Company (that established by Queen Elizabeth's charter); and, in the year 1613, obtained a reversionary grant of the office of clerk of the Ordnance. He was afterwards knighted by Charles the First. The son was bred to the army; but, in 1638, his father procured for him a reversionary grant of his own office (clerk of the Ordnance), to which he in a short time afterwards

succeeded upon the father's death. This office he held till the breaking-out of the civil war in 1642, when he, with other adherents to the royal cause, was imprisoned, and deprived of his office, by those who then usurped the powers of government; his property was also sequestered. What were his pursuits, or in what manner he employed himself, during the *interregnum*, I can give but little account of, more especially of his poetical or literary career. It appears, however, that in 1651 he published a small book of poems, and the other Works your correspondent notices; sent into the world most probably, if not written, as a means of relieving his present wants. At the Restoration, the king re-established him, with others of the Ordnance-board, in his former situation; and, in 1682, conferred on him the honour of knighthood as a reward for his services. He continued to enjoy his office till Charles's death, and was confirmed in it upon the accession of James the Second; but, at the close of that unfortunate reign, his run of fortune, like that of his royal master, set never to rise again. Being a member of the Romish church, and conscientiously scrupling to take the oaths, and subscribe the Declaration, required by law (the performance of which ceremonies was at that time rigorously exacted from all persons in office), he was forced to leave his house in the Tower, and was again deprived of his office. His place, however, was not filled up till the following August, when one Swaddell, the patentee in reversion, took his seat at the Board, upon the ground of the patent to Sir Edward Sherburne having become void by his non-conformity; and, immediately, appointed Captain (afterwards Sir) Thomas Middleton, his deputy. From this time I have no farther notices of Sir Edw. Sherburne till 1696, in which year I find him presenting a supplicatory memorial to the Earl of Romney\*, then master-general of the Ordnance, and another to the king†. In both these memorials he represented in very earnest, but modest, language, his long and faithful services; his total loss of fortune in the cause of royalty; his extreme indigence; and his advanced age (he being then upwards of 82 years old);

\* Sloane MSS. 836. 2. † Ib. 1059. 9. and



and concluded with a humble request, that an annual stipend for his support might be granted upon the quarter-books of the office. A small matter would have sufficed to render the remainder of his life comfortable, and, at almost any *other* time, would have been granted; but I cannot discover that his request was complied with.

He was well acquainted with the duties of his station, to the discharge of which he dedicated a long life; and was the principal person concerned in drawing up the "Rules, Orders, and Instructions," given to the Office of Ordnance in 1683; which, with very few alterations, have been confirmed at the beginning of every reign since, and are those by which the office is now governed. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

FOR the information of W. F. I. I communicate the following hints. *Charles Aleyn* has a place in the new edit. of Biog. Brit. vol. I.

*Robert Heath* is slightly mentioned by Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1672, p. 162; and by Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* II. 27.

*Robert Herrick* is recorded by Phillips along with *Heath*, *ubi supra*; and Winstanley follows Phillips. [See p. 461].

To the author of *Amanda* I can supply no clue for biographical research; nor does it even appear certain that your correspondent is right in calling him *Nicholas*; for, as he only subscribes himself *N. Hooker*, the initial letter may equally apply to *Nathaniel*.

*Edward Sherburne* has a copious article in Wood's *Fasti*, II. 18; and Langbaine speaks of his translations as the "best then extant of Seneca's tragedies." His brother *John* was also a poetical writer, and published an English Version of Ovid's Epistles in 1639.

Of *Martin Lluellin* there is a particular account in *Athen. Oxon.* II. 706. An impression of his poems in 1661 was intitled, "The Marrow of the Muses." Winstanley, in 1687, knew not whethet he was then living; but Wood describes his death to have taken place in 1681. Phillips styles him, "the not uncommended writer of a book of facetious poems."

Permit me, in my turn, to enquire whether any *memoranda* are to be traced of the versifiers named below.

*Arthur Newman*, gent. who published a diminutive volume in 1619, called, "Pleasure's Vision, with Desart's Complaint;" and may be styled a minor poet, according to Dr. Anderson's just distinction, "from the brevity rather than the inferiority of his writings."

*Tho. Scot*, gent. author of "Philomythie, or Philomythologie, a Poem, wherein outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are taught to speak true English plainly." 8vo, 1616 and 1622.

*N. W.* [Whiting], M.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge, "de Hore di Recreatione, or the pleasant Historie of Atbino and Bellama," &c. a poetical romance, 12mo, 1637.

*R. Fletcher* published, "Ex Otio negotium, or Martiall his Epigrams translated, with sundry Poems and Fancies." 8vo, 1656.

*Joseph Rigbie*, gent. clerk of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster, and a colonel, author of a small poem, called, "The Drunkard's Prospective, or Burning-glasse." 12mo, 1656.

*Henry Delaune* printed "Patrikon Doron, or, a Legacy to his Sons; being a Miscellany of Precepts digested into Seven Centuries of Quadrins." 12mo, 1657, 2d edit.

*Will. Bosworth*, gent. author of a posthumous publication, called, "The chaste and lost Lovers, &c. with Hinc Lachrimæ, or certain Sonnets to Aurora," 8vo, 1651.

*Philip Ayres*, esq. the polished writer of "Lyric Poems in Imitation of the Italians," with many translations from the Greek and Latin. 8vo, 1687. At p. 145 are verses addressed "to John Dryden, Esq. Poet Laureat and Historiographer royal, his honoured Friend."

I beg to acquaint Bob Short, p. 364, that Mr. Ireland's folio *Prospectus* was dated March 4, 1795, and consequently must have *distanced* this *Avant-courier* by two whole months. The fact is, that the compiler of the *Avonian Anecdotes* was only acting in concert with the editor of the *Pseudo-Shakespeare*, and following up his own advertisements. LEVITER ERUDITUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

THE notification of the death of Madame de Welderen, though in England it has the appearance of singularity, is made according to the usual custom of her adopted country. I observe,



serve, however, in the translation of the advertisement, a strange mistake (see p. 473); for, she is called Lady Anne, Countess of Welderen, *born at Whitwell*. The fact is, Mr. Urban, that Madame de W. was a sister of the present Lord Howard de Walden, whose original name was John Griffin *Whitwell*, esq. the appellation he retained till he became in possession of his maternal estates, and with them the *surname* of Griffin. In the original it is *née Whitwell*, and meant no more than that Whitwell was Madame de Welderen's maiden-name.

I wish I could give any assistance to your correspondent Flosculus (p. 386), in his enquiries after the family of Henshaw. About thirty years ago, I remember a very respectable branch of it settled either at Broxburne or Hoddesden, in the county of Hertford; but it became extinct, I believe, soon after that period. I suspect the name to have been originally Heronshaw, or Hernshaw\* [i. e. a meadow the resort of herons]; and, I believe, the armorial bearings of the family justify the supposition.

In the first column of the same page your readers are referred to "a most admirable and affecting Charge, which was not, but might have been very properly, delivered at the Old Bailey in the month of May." Will you allow me, Mr. Urban, to inclose you a MS copy of the charge alluded to, which was handed to me by the ingenious author, and which differs in some respects from the paper to which your correspondent Q. refers? I am sure that you will receive the thanks of your readers for its republication, for the sake of the text, if not for its various readings. Heaven knows, we have reason enough to exclaim at all times, and in all places, **GOD SAVE THE KING!** R. H

"*A Charge not delivered at the Old Bailey, on Thursday, March 12, 1796.*

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"It is customary, on occasions like the present, that you should be addressed from this place, previously to your exercising the solemn office to which you are delegated by your country. At this moment, how-

ever (I say it with some degree of satisfaction, for I dare not trust my feelings), any necessity for this painful task is superseded. It would be an insult on your understandings, it would be a libel on your loyalty, were I to suppose it possible that any doubt could arise in your minds which might require elucidation from me. You have heard the evidence, and you need no monitor to point out to you its application to the unhappy criminal at the bar.

"It is in direct and positive proof, Gentlemen of the Jury, that the prisoner, whose life is now in your hands, has openly avowed his determination to repeat his attempts on that of his sovereign. It is in proof that he has declared, *that an unsuccessful effort of this kind HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE*; and you have heard the expressions of his regret that the sacrilegious design was frustrated. Familiar with deeds of death, he has been proved to have meditated the murder of an innocent fellow-creature, who, in the discharge of his lawful employment, was conveying him from the place of apprehension to that of trial; but this cannot excite any astonishment in your minds. He, who thirsts for the most precious blood in this country, cannot be supposed to be very delicate or scrupulous with respect to the meanest.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, you have seen a description of the instrument of intended assassination, delineated by the prisoner himself. You have heard its diabolical purposes explained. You are in possession of the circumstances which demonstrate the eager anxiety of the prisoner to fabricate the engine of death, and his persevering assiduity, undeterred by repeated disappointment, in going from place to place to procure artificers for his purpose.

"Retire, Gentlemen, if it is necessary to retire; with the oath of God upon you, and your duty to your country and your king. Remember, that it is the accursed policy of our enemies (with whom the connexions of the prisoner at the bar are too well ascertained) to employ all means, however detestable, not only to abolish monarchy, but also to exterminate monarchs. Remember, that one lawful sovereign has already fallen on the scaffold—another by the arm of a murderer—another in the loathsome dungeon—two more, it is too probable, by secret, silent parricide. Preserve this kingdom from similar horrors; or, if you do not, may God in his mercy extend his own right-hand to protect his anointed servant!—If, after all that you have heard, it is possible that you can acquit the prisoner at the bar, should he hereafter execute his atrocious designs, remember, that the blood of your sovereign will be on your heads.

"Gentlemen, I have done,"

\* Heronshaw sometimes also signifies a young heron. It is well known that this was the original word in the proverb (now unintelligible), "he does not know a *barok* from a *bandshaw*" [heronshaw].



Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

**S**UPERSTITION has done much mischief in the world in the days of our forefathers; and perhaps, in some instances, their children of the present day are not quite exempted from its influence. May I be permitted to select the following as a specimen? It is common to throw away the feathers of pigeons, as unfit to be used for beds; and the only reason assigned for this is, that persons cannot die easily on beds which contain any such feathers.

Will any of your correspondents be so kind as to inform us, *whether* pigeon-feathers are unfit in their own nature for beds? or whence the opinion with respect to dying persons took its origin?

ERASTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Corwbit, Feb. 10.*

**I** MUST beg leave to remark, that my sentiments agree with your correspondent, LXV. 914, respecting Job's father being alive when his troubles happened; for, the original text does certainly mention his father; but your correspondent, LXV. 1066, in the sense he gives of the passage, entirely leaves him out. That Job's father might be living at the time of his troubles may very well be inferred; because, in Job ch. xlii. 16. it says, he lived an hundred and forty years after his afflictions; therefore, as he might be about sixty years old at the the time of his sufferings, his father might very probably be living when Job's troubles happened, especially as they lived to a great age in those elder times.

There is a mistake in what your correspondent (who signs himself A Layman) says, LXV. 916, viz. that Job was born A. M. 2254, and that his troubles happened *after* A. M. 2314; which could not be, supposing his whole life to be two hundred years, since the scripture tells us he lived *after* his troubles 140 years.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Langton, near Spilby, March 7.*

**T**HE kind notice which your correspondent P. P. p. 106, has taken of my request in your Supplement for 1795, makes it necessary for me (with your permission) thus publicly to mention again my Hebrew studies.

Having lately applied to some learned friends of the university of Cambridge for their advice and direction, I

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have so far succeeded, by the interposition of one of the principal and most respectable members of that body, that my writings on the Hebrew language are, by his direction, to be sent to Cambridge, in order to their examination by a learned and competent judge. If approved, they may probably obtain (after passing through the usual forms) the patronage of the University, and be printed at their press and at their expence, and afterwards published by general subscription, unless, by some kind encourager of this branch of learning, a more eligible mode of publication can be pointed out.

R. U.

*A List of Writings, &c. intended for Publication, by Robert Uvedale, B.A.*

1. An Instrument, or Machine, for representing and illustrating the Structure of the Hebrew Language.

A Description of that Invention, with an Introduction and Notes, &c.

From this work it will, perhaps, appear that the author has thrown new light on the structure of that sacred and most antient language, the Hebrew.

2. A Dissertation concerning the Hebrew Letters and Pronunciation, on a new Plan.

N. B. A great diversity of opinions having prevailed on this subject, this is a separate treatise upon it, in *two parts*. Part I. treats of the Hebrew pronunciation in general, and is divided into *seven sections*. Part II. exhibits an accurate collation of the opinions of a variety of authors respecting the pronunciation of the Hebrew letters, with notes, which, it may be presumed, will make the work essentially useful to those who would form a proper judgement concerning the antient and present state of the Hebrew pronunciation.

3. A Chart, on canvas and rollers, three feet in length and two in breadth, exhibiting all the Hebrew and Chaldee words in the books of the Old Testament, with their various significations, in one view. A description will accompany it.

This work is intended to assist the student as well in acquiring as retaining in memory the various significations of Hebrew words, and may be very easily and expeditiously consulted, by a method never before attempted. The execution of this work has been attended with considerable labour; and the author has endeavoured to give the

trus



true sense of the Hebrew words, unbiassed by a servile attachment to any particular writer or system.

4. An Introduction to the Writing of Hebrew.

Mr. URBAN, May 22.

I SEND you the following biographical and genealogical notices for preservation in your excellent Miscellany.

*Tunbridge Parish Register.*

"Mr. Anthony Hamman, and Mrs. Jane Clarges were married by licence, Aug. 14, 1694."

N. B. These were the father and mother of James Hammond, the elegiac poet.

Burials.—Nov. 12, 1635. "Præ-nobilis Ricardus, comes Clanricard et Sc. Alban's, isto xii die ab hac luce migravit, et sepultus fuit 24 die apud merid. hor."

Sept. 24, 1666. "The young earl of Glencarty, of Summerhill, a child about two years old," buried.

Mar. 14, 1664. "Sir Richard Colbrond, bart." buried.

Mar. 19, 1667. "Sir Charles Colbrond, bart." buried.

Jul. 26, 1666. "The lady Margaret Colbrond," buried.

Oct. 11, 1619. "The lady Darcy," buried.

Aug. 12, 1664. "Sir George Barker, who died at Dr. Amherst's," buried.

*Parish-Register of Kingston, Kent.*

Oct. 5, 1592. "William Swifte [ancestor of Dean Swift] and Mary Philpott," married.

*Register of Bishopbourne, Kent.*

Nov. 4, 1600. Buried. "Mr. Richard Hooker, parson of Bishopbourne."

Mar. 23, 1600. Married, "Edward Nethersole, gent. and Joane Hooker," Richard Hooker's widow.

Oct. 15, 1621. Married, "Thomas Stanley, gent. and Mary Hammon," the father and mother of the poet of that name.

*Denton Register.*

Buried, June 17, 1670, "Mr. Henry Oxinden, of [Little Maydeykin, in] Barham, gent." an obscure poet, of whom there is a scarce print, 1647, ascribed by Granger to his cousin, Sir Henry. This Henry was son of Richard Oxinden, of Maydeykin, gent. who died 1629, by Katharine, daughter of Sir Adam Spakeling, of Canterbury, Kent: which Richard was youn-

ger son of Sir Henry Oxinden, of Dene, in Wingham, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Booker, of Maydekin, who died 1588.

*Westcliffe Register.*

Buried, Feb. 6, 1582, "Robert Fynnett, gent." father of Sir John Fynnett, a noted poet, master of the ceremonies to James I. and Charles I. &c.

Baptized, Feb. 23, 1642, "Matthew, the son of Thomas Gibbon and Alice," the great grandfather of Edward Gibbon, the historian.

Buried, Nov. 19, 1675, "Mr. Thomas Gibbon, sen. aged 81 years," father of Matthew.

From the Note-books of Symonds, temp. Charles I. (Harl. MSS. 991), I select the following notices:

"Mr. Denham, of Surry (the poet), son to Baron Denham, has 2,000*l.* per annum.

"Waller, of Beaconsfield, in Bucks, the poet, had 2,000*l.* per annum. Sold 5 or 600*l.* to save his life.

"Earl of Pembroke (Philip, the bawling coward) had 19,000*l.* per annum.

"How, of the Subpoena office, is worth 3,000*l.* per annum in Gloucestershire. One they call Squire Chester married his daughter.

"Lord St. John, son to the Marquis of Winchester, having married a daughter of Frecheville, with whom he was to have 6,000*l.*: 2,000*l.* of that was unpaid at the time of her death; and the mother agrees with this lord, that, if she can procure him the daughter of Sir Th. Meyerne, she shall be excused of that 2000*l.*

"Earl of Arundel's estate, now in Mr. H. Howard, 27,000*l.* a year. 30,000*l.* debt. The debt was 150,000*l.*

"Tufton, of Kent, had 10,000*l.* a year.

"Edward Honeywood, of Elmsted, son of Sir John, 1,500*l.* a year.

"The father of Col. Phil. Honeywood, 2,000*l.* a year.

"Sir Edward Hales, 12,000*l.* a year. Herlackenden governs it. Sir Edward has little command of money.

"Herlackenden, of Kent, has 6 or 700*l.* a year.

"Anne, daughter of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, and Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Barnham, married Dr. Fox, who had issue by her Alice, wife of Sir Richard Willys. Fox, doctor of physick, had 400*l.* per annum at Waltham abbey, and 300*l.* per annum in Oxfordshire: 8,000*l.* left him by his uncle Dr. Fox. His daughter, whom Sir Richard Willys married, had 1000*l.* given to her by Capt. Fox, her uncle, one of the King's sea captains, and 1,000*l.* by the Doctor.

"Earl of Warwick had 8,000*l.* per ann.

"Sir William Lackyn, 2,000*l.* per ann.

"Lord



" Lord Hopton, 4,000*l.* *per annum.* Major-general Harrison hath 400*l.* a year given him, part of it.

" Sir Harbottle Grimstone, of Bradfield, 2000*l.* a year.

" Sir Freder. Cornwallis, 2,000*l.* a year.

" Dymock, of Kyme, in Lincolnshire, the champion, that died in Oxford, had 4,000*l.* a year.

" George Villiers, duke of Bucks; 29,000*l.* a year.

" Lord Bellasis, 3,000*l.* a year.

" Lord Arundel of Wardour, 11 or 12,000*l.* a year.

" Earl of Northumberland, 8 or 10,000*l.* a year, besides demesnes.

" Sir Richard Bettison, 1,500 or 1,600*l.* a year; and this year, 1658, bought a purchase of 14,000*l.*"

Yours, &c.

F \* S.

Mr. URBAN. *Crediton, March 7.*

I SCARCELY sit down an evening without a volume of your Magazine at my elbow, the entertainment it affords far surpassing any other volume in my library. This I attribute to the miscellaneous insertion of letters, from your numerous and learned correspondents, on every subject; where the Antiquary, though deeply skilled in antique mystic lore, still must find fresh amusement from new discoveries communicated to you, at the same time unbends his mind, and turns the leaves of his *Domesday* with cheerfulness to answer enquiries made to Mr. Urban by those less learned than himself. The sedate Philosopher or refined Moralist finds an equal fund, the Naturalist an equal field, and the Husbandman, Farmer, and Gardener, must find amusement as well as a beneficial interest, in the entertaining communications of *Agricola* and a *Southern Faunist*. And, lastly, though not least, your friend Malcolm amuses, by his peregrinations, the fire-side traveller. In fact, all ranks and classes of mortal men must feel the great superiority of your entertaining Publication, and, at one time or other, meet with a communication suited to his hobby-horse, on which you good-naturedly permit him to ride at only the expence of the postage of his letter to you. *Apropos*, on the subject of hobby-horses. I must tell you, Mr. Urban, the name of the one I ride is now and then a letter for the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and, possessing a few scattered ideas, which I have gained by dint of reading, and observation of museums and cabinets, I venture now and then to mount and

intrude my hobby on the publick; and, as he is perfectly harmless, I hope no one will be offended. I am so fond of your Magazine, that a single line scarcely escapes my reading, as I begin with your *Meteorological Diary*, and finish with Mr. Wilkie's *Price of Stocks*, minutings, in a book kept on purpose, the queries of your correspondents as I proceed. On perusing this book lately, I find many enquiries unanswered, among which is L. E. vol. LXIII. p. 513, requesting a description of the *Gamgarou*. Your correspondent, A *Southern Faunist*, answers it generally in vol. LXIII. 587; and it is now my place to answer it specifically, which I am enabled to do from a very fine stuffed skin presented to my collection about three months since. The *Gamgarou*, or, as *Pennant* calls it, *Kangaroo*, is a native of New South Wales, and first discovered by that able and much-lamented navigator Capt. Cook. The proportions of this animal are singular in a great degree, its hinder (or lower) parts being generally seen in an erect position, possessing great muscular strength, and, compared with the fore-parts, are singularly striking. It uses its hind legs for the purpose of progressive motion, jumping to the astonishing distance of from 20 to 30 feet at a jump, and with so great a dexterity as seemingly not to touch the ground. The fore-legs are extremely slender; at the end a paw, or hand, with five fingers, or toes, the middle finger the largest, the other four diminishing gradually in length, being nearly of one shape: each possesses a long black horny nail formed for grasping. The skin on the palm of the hand is very thick and horny, without hair, and different from the fingers or back of the hand. It uses these paws, or hands, as the squirrel or monkey, for feeding or grasping of any thing. Its tail is thick and long, tapering to the point, covered with hair. It is said to be used as a counterpoise to the head when the animal is in the act of jumping, as it is then always in an erect position. It also uses it as a weapon of offence and defence, Nature having apparently denied it any other, as its teeth, mouth, &c. seem in no ways calculated for that purpose. The teeth of animals being one of the criterions by which Naturalists discover the tribe or class to which they belong, is in this animal of no authority, bearing



ing no proportion to any class or tribe of the brute creation yet known, though the mouth at large bears some affinity to the *scalpris dentata*, and with the horse and ruminants in a fainter degree. The thigh is remarkably short, the leg extremely long, and the foot very long, on which are placed three toes, the middle toe very large and strong, bearing a marked resemblance to the long toe of the ostrich. The nail on this toe is also similar. The outer toe is smaller; and, what appears to be the inner toe, is in reality two toes of a diminutive size inclosed in one skin or covering. The nails of these toes are the same as the long toe, black and horny. The nails on the two small toes are of the same substance, very sharp, and much bent. On the under side of the foot and toes there is no hair, but a hard callous skin, well adapted for the purpose of walking. The head bears a strong affinity to the head of the greyhound, also the neck, only shorter. The underlip has a chap in the middle, each side rounded off at the division. It is of the granivorous kind, very timid, shy, and inoffensive, and has been taken from the size of a rat to the weight of 150 pounds. The male has a pendulous *scrotum* of some length; the female, a pouch, or bag, for carrying her young, which she evidently suckles, as the female has been taken by the settlers at New South Wales with a young one of the size of a walnut adhering to the teat of the mother within the pouch, or bag. The body is covered with fine hair of a greyish-brown colour, inclining to a dirty white on the belly, very thick and woolly; the arms (or fore-legs), hands, hind-legs, and head, with hair of a more coarse and wiry nature.

*Dimensions of the Kangaroo in my Possession, from actual Measurement.*

Height from the tip of nose to f. in. the ground	3	5
Length from tip of nose to end of tail	5	10
Length of fore-leg from shoulder to end of nail	0	5
Breadth of the paw, or hand	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Circumference of fore-leg	0	3
Length of the hind-leg	1	2
Ditto of the foot	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the thigh	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extreme girth at the hips	3	5
Ditto round the middle	2	7
Ditto at the chest	1	5

Circumference of the thigh	1	8
Ditto of hind-leg	0	5
Extreme girth at shoulders	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the head	0	9
Ditto of neck	0	5
Ditto of ears	0	4
Ditto of tail	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference at base	1	0
Ditto at the tip	0	1
Length of the middle toe on the hind foot	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the toe-nail	0	2
Length of <i>scrotum</i>	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Supposed weight, 70 pounds.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, May 9.

I AM happy in being able to dissipate Mr. Malcolm's fears respecting the beautiful antique tomb of Christopher Ursiwich in the chancel of Hackney church; for, it is, as all the other monuments are to be, carefully taken down, and rebuilt in convenient parts, appropriated for the purpose, in the new one. The elegant chapel, being the mausoleum (if I may so term it) of the Rowe family, will remain after the church is demolished, and neatly cased with stone. I think Mr. M. would employ his pencil to great advantage, were he to sketch a view of this chapel at the time he does the tomb aforementioned. The organ, which in its present state is not a very handsome, though an excellent, one, is to be removed, previous to which it will undergo considerable improvements, exclusive of entire new exterior decorations. The bells also, which are very fine, with the clock, are all to be re-erected in the new church.

In regard to the parsonage, Mr. M. is perfectly wrong; for, it is neither a very old one, nor will its existence terminate with that of its venerable appendage. The interior of the new church will be elegant, and yet sufficiently plain to entitle it to the appellation (if this be not inaptly applied to such objects) *simplex munditiis*. The pulpit, galleries, pews, &c. will be of wainscot, and the aisles will have transverse seats for the poor. The apartments your correspondent mentions are merely for the entrances and gallery-staircases; and, in regard to the vaults, these, I believe, will be about three feet high for the purpose mentioned. Any farther information Mr. M. may desire respecting the old church, its materials, or ornaments, or relative to the



the new, he can amply procure by application to the parish-officers, or to Mr. Spiller, the architect.

I cannot pass over the ignorant attack on the sexual system which *Candide* introduces in a note to his letter on Swallows, p. 268. At present, however, I shall only censure the ironical temerity with which he treats this justly-celebrated system: but, for a full vindication of the Linnean doctrine of plants, I must request your readers' patient indulgence, and particularly those who, like myself, feel themselves insulted by such insignificant criticisms, till a more convenient opportunity shall enable me to present them with it. Had C. been at all acquainted with the œconomy of Nature, or had ever studied the *Philosophia Botanica* of our great Naturalist, whose efforts were invariably directed towards the establishment of a natural system, he would neither have exposed his own ignorance, nor offended others with his half-witted malevolence.

Scammonius, p. 250, enquires whether the *Galanthus nivalis* has ever been found growing in places which indicate its being an indigenous plant. In answer to which I inform him, that a botanical friend of mine saw it last year in this state in Hornsea-wood, in sufficient quantities, and too remote from any house or orchard to suspect its being a naturalized plant.

Can any of your readers inform me how it happens that detached parts of several counties in England are situated in others, at a distance from, and totally unconnected with, their own? And what interest of civil or provincial œconomy such a transmutation can serve?

Before I conclude, I must say a few words to B—s, p. 210, who there asserts his having found the *Thesium Lynophyllum* in February. He must be mistaken; for, this rare plant does not usually produce its leaves before this time. I think he has taken the *Linum perenne varians caule procumbente* for it; and I conceive that, upon consulting his *Species Plantarum*, and comparing these two plants, not forgetting to mark their respective times of first appearing, he will discover his error. B—s might doubtless have fallen into this mistake owing to a trivial similarity\* between these plants when not in

\* In the *Thesium Lynophyllum* the leaves are linear; in the *Linum perenne* they are

flower; but, if he wishes to be an accurate Botanist, he must be more cautious in future. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, May 10.

THERE is a mistake in your last Number, p. 277, where a certain monk of the name of Andrew, who was committed to prison at Hyde abbey, without the walls of this city, is termed "abbot of Winchester cathedral." The fact is, the ealdan-mýnstrne\*, or cathedral-church, though so much superior in dignity and antiquity, was only governed by a prior, whilst the nýpan-mýnstrne†, founded by Alfred close to the antient church, and removed by Henry I. into Hyde meadow, always had an abbot for its chief superior, who enjoyed the privilege of the mitre, and of a seat in parliament. If any one is desirous of knowing the ground of this difference, it is this: where a cathedral-church was served by monks, as those of Winchester, Canterbury, Worcester, Bath, &c. were, the bishop or archbishop, by virtue of his office, being the head superior, was considered of course as its abbot. Hence the office of prior was the highest conventual rank to which any monk could be raised in the same; whilst the other abbeys, being under no such restraint, chose a regular abbot, who always had a prior subordinate to him. Your correspondent will observe, in the subsequent paragraph to that which he has quoted, and elsewhere‡, that the prior Wintonensis and the abbas de Hida are always distinguished by their appropriate titles.

Permit me to inform W. W. of Barnstaple (see p. 287), that the late Mr. Porter, of this city, though a very able and sagacious man in his profession, was never known to aspire to the honour of authorship. It was Mr. Wavell himself who had the chief hand in compiling the two volumes of the History of Winchester, and not the account of Magdalen hospital alone, as your correspondent supposes, which since his time has been pulled down, and the materials of it sold, though the site of it still constitutes an ecclesiastical living. The chief merit, however, alternately lanceolate; and in both these the stems are procumbent.

\* Chron. Sax. ad an. MXLI. † Ibid.

‡ Succell. Priorum Ec. Win. Ang. Sac. vol. 1. p. 323.

ever,



ever, of the aforesaid history is certainly due to the late learned and much-regretted Poet and Antiquary, Thomas Warton, as it was upon a smaller work of his, published some years before, that the copious, though incomplete and inaccurate, history abovementioned was modelled and made up.

Having hinted at inaccuracies in the History of Winchester, I cannot help complaining to you, Mr. Urban, and, through you, to the Learned World, that a city, which only subsists by its connexions with literature, should be disgraced by a public record, emblazoned with gold characters, and erected in the city chambers, so replete with false facts, false grammar, and revolting anachronisms; that I defy all your correspondents together to produce its parallel within the same compass of writing. Do you suspect me of exaggeration? Take the following instance, and judge of Hercules by his foot. In the aforesaid record, which is intended to perpetuate the memory of the most remarkable incidents which have befallen Winchester, the Danes are introduced (by one of whom the city is said to have been burnt down) before even the Saxons were known in this island, viz. in the year of Christ 315; when, under the shadow of the great Constantine's sceptre, the whole kingdom was secure, and this city was rich by its manufactures and commerce. The numerous errors in question, together with the method of correcting them, were pointed out by your present correspondent at the time when the two tables, containing the said record, were first erected in our assembly-room about ten years ago; and his criticisms underwent the ordeal of public examination two several times at the meetings of the learned Society at Somerset-house, in your Magazine\*, and in other periodical papers. The only consequence, however, of the detection was, that the tables were removed to a less conspicuous situation in the adjoining chamber. In short, they were a second time erected, and that with all their flagrant falsehoods on their foreheads, though they might have been corrected in the space of a few hours. That a majority of the Wintonians should preserve the character of their

ancestors in the 11th and 13th centuries\* is not surprizing: still, however, there are amongst them some men of ingenuous and well-stored minds, who feel for the honour of their native place, and with whom the attainment of truth has charms even beyond a city-feast.

The Harleian MS. (see p. 290), giving an account of the antient refectory of Beaulieu abbey, is not exempt from inaccuracies in consequence of its being a century and an half old. The said refectory, into which the antient tombstones have been removed, and irregularly disposed in every possible direction, does not "stand South and North," nor indeed pointing to any of the cardinal points of the compass. It is also a mistake in this antient writer, whoever he was, to describe the curious pulpit, with the plate of which you have enriched your Miscellany, as appropriated to "the function of the abbot's bible-clarke." This expression intimates, that the office of reader in the refectories of our antient abbeyes distinctively belonged to some one person, and that there existed such a post as that of the abbot's bible-clerk: whereas it is a certain and well-known fact, that the monks in general, as many as were qualified for the same, were appointed to discharge this duty by turns, each one for the space of a week. Independently of other arguments, this is proved by the rule of St. Benedict; the same which was observed at Beaulieu, and in every other Cistercian abbey. See cap. 38, "*De hebdomadario Lectore*—" *Mensis fratrum edetium lectio deesse non debet; nec fortuito casu, qui arripuerit codicem legere audeat ibi; sed lecturus totâ hebdomadâ, Dominicâ ingrediatur,*" &c.

I pass, Mr. Urban, from your Essays to your Review; p. 317, where I find a work, intituled, "The Monastery," improperly noiced as a poem, whereas it contains no one ingredient of poetry except its fiction. Your Reviewer also must certainly have been misinformed, when he ascribes these anonymous lines to a divine of a university which has immortalized itself by its humanity and liberality to those conscientious sufferers the exiled Cler-

\* Chron. Sax. ad an. MVI. Annal. Wigorn. ad an. MCCLXIX. Angl. Sac. vol. I. p. 498.

\* See vol. LVIII. p. 670.



gy of France. Could I be of this opinion, I should think it necessary to enquire into the history of an author (if I did not think proper to take due notice of his work) who could assert, at the present day, that

"Rome

With unrelenting zeal inculcateth  
This dreadful lesson, 'Protestants, my sons,  
Are objects of God's hatred; he, who most  
Annoyeth them, gains highest place in heaven."

The publick will agree with me, that such language as this, be it prose or be it verse, must have escaped from the port-folio of the late unfortunate maniac, Lord George Gordon, and have been written previously to the month of June, 1780. With the work itself, therefore, I have nothing to do, except where your Reviewer appears unguardedly to have given it a consequence which it could not otherwise possess. Your tried impartiality, Mr. Urban, will afford me the opportunity of contradicting certain false positions of a cruel tendency, which I am sure you do not intend they should have, that are either asserted or implied in the aforesaid article.

It is false, then, that a *monastery*, or other religious structure, has been lately erected in Dorsetshire by Aretti, Rosella, Carlo, or any other architect, or distinguished artist. The whole fact is this: amongst the numerous Emigrant Clergy, who, some months back, were supported in London by the Committee instituted for the relief of such objects, a small number being desirous of gaining their bread by the sweat of their brows, a gentleman, who has distinguished himself by his public spirit and loyalty, offered a piece of waste land upon his estate for the realizing of this project. The offer was accepted of, by the Committee, and a few *mud cottages*, covered with thatch, were raised by the hands of the aforesaid poor men, with the help of the gentleman's servants, on the wild heath which they inhabit and till, at a considerable distance from any other human habitation. It is false that these clerical peasants (for they are not distinguished in dress, or outward appearance, from the ordinary ploughmen of the country) have ever made the least *parade of religious ceremonies*, or have furnished any argument by which the most inquisitive person could judge whether they professed any religion at all or

not. It is false that any one person in the neighbouring country has been *turned from his religion by them, or by their means*; it is even false that any one of the aforesaid solitaries has ever interchanged a single word with any person of the latter description. It is, moreover, false that the late *parish-clerk* (now discarded) of the village near which they reside *is become a catholic*, or is in the way of becoming one. And, with respect to his successor, it is notorious that he was brought up in the Catholic persuasion, until seduced by the ambition of rising to the vacant dignity, or overcome by evidence (I shall not determine which), he became a proselyte to Protestantism. In other passages, Mr. Urban, of the article before me I miss the usual accuracy of your Reviewer. You know there is no such place in Suffolk as *Hessgrave* house. You know that the ladies at Amesbury are not *Benedictine nuns*. You know that the oaths lately appointed for Catholics, instead of the usual oaths of allegiance and supremacy, are not *new oaths*, being the same which were appointed for them by the English parliament in 1778, and by the Irish parliament in 1785. Finally, I do not think you are of opinion, that these, or any other oaths, are necessary to secure the *allegiance and peaceable behaviour* either of the *newly-imported* Catholics, or of those who have been established in the island ever since the days of yore. Be that as it may, certain it is, that a considerable number of the new-comers of our own nation have, in order to secure themselves from the remaining sparks of the conflagration of 1780, taken the oaths abovementioned as the act directs.

Yours, &c. JOHN MILNER.

MR. URBAN, *Hedington, Wilts, Mar. 16.*

MANY pages of your interesting Miscellany having lately been dedicated to the discussion of some of the antient roads and stations of the Romans in Britain, induces a request for the continuance of this indulgence in the insertion of the following lines, addressed to Agricola, or any other Antiquary disposed to give his sentiments on the subject.

What is the general opinion of Stukeley's interpretation of Antonine's 14th Journey, and more particularly concerning his fixing of the station *Verlucio* at Hedington, a village about four



four miles North of Devizes? As to myself, I am inclined to adopt the idea, with the addition of two corroborating testimonies more than he was acquainted with, to be mentioned in the sequel. *Verlucio*, it is well known, had been before referred to Warminster, to Westbury, and to Eddington, (miscalled *Heddington* once in Camden), a village about eight miles South-west of Devizes. The first has no claim but the commencing syllable of the name, without coins or other Roman vestiges; and the two latter have afforded scarcely any thing more than coins and obscure indefinite foundations for the support of theirs. But Hedington, the place of Stukeley's assignment, in his "*Itinerarium curiosum*," p. 136, &c. besides possessing the same remains in common with these, has, at this day, a well-preserved and conspicuous Roman road leading to it from *Cuneio*, or Marlborough. This, so accurately described in the sixth Journey of the same work, and afterwards in his "*Abury*," pp. 26, 30, 32, and 43, plates IX. X. XI. seems to have principally determined him in the conclusion. Four or five antient camps also are to be seen within a mile or two of the village. I will now state the other indications which strengthen the Doctor's opinion, though unknown to himself. The Roman road proceeds visibly nearly from East to West to Hedington; but, on the Western side of it, immediately becomes obliterated from the operations of agriculture. If we still continue *ideally* the line Westerly, its course, as tending towards *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, at about two miles distance, just before crossing the present turnpike-road from Devizes to Chippenham, is a spot where, about thirty years since, was discovered a *Roman tessellated pavement*. It still continues nearly unimpaired, but covered over with earth, lying about a foot beneath the surface in an arable ground in the parish of Bromham. It represents a Roman soldier, or military officer of higher rank, of the natural size, armed with a spear composed of different coloured dice; the red of brick, the white, &c. of the marly chalk, or *creta margacea*, which forms the neighbouring hills and downs. Round about this spot the plough turns up the fragments of a red Roman tile, an inch in thickness nearly, and latticed

on one side with diagonal furrows; but none to my knowledge inscribed. The subject of this work seems to mark it out for a *prætorium*. But, not to indulge in conjecture, it is sufficient for our present purpose that it establishes the residence of the Romans in the vicinity to much greater certainty than coins, fibulæ, &c. which might only have been dropt accidentally in a march, or an engagement with the hostile Britons. It was discovered between twenty and thirty years after Stukeley published his "*Abury*," and near the time of his death, or but shortly preceding it.

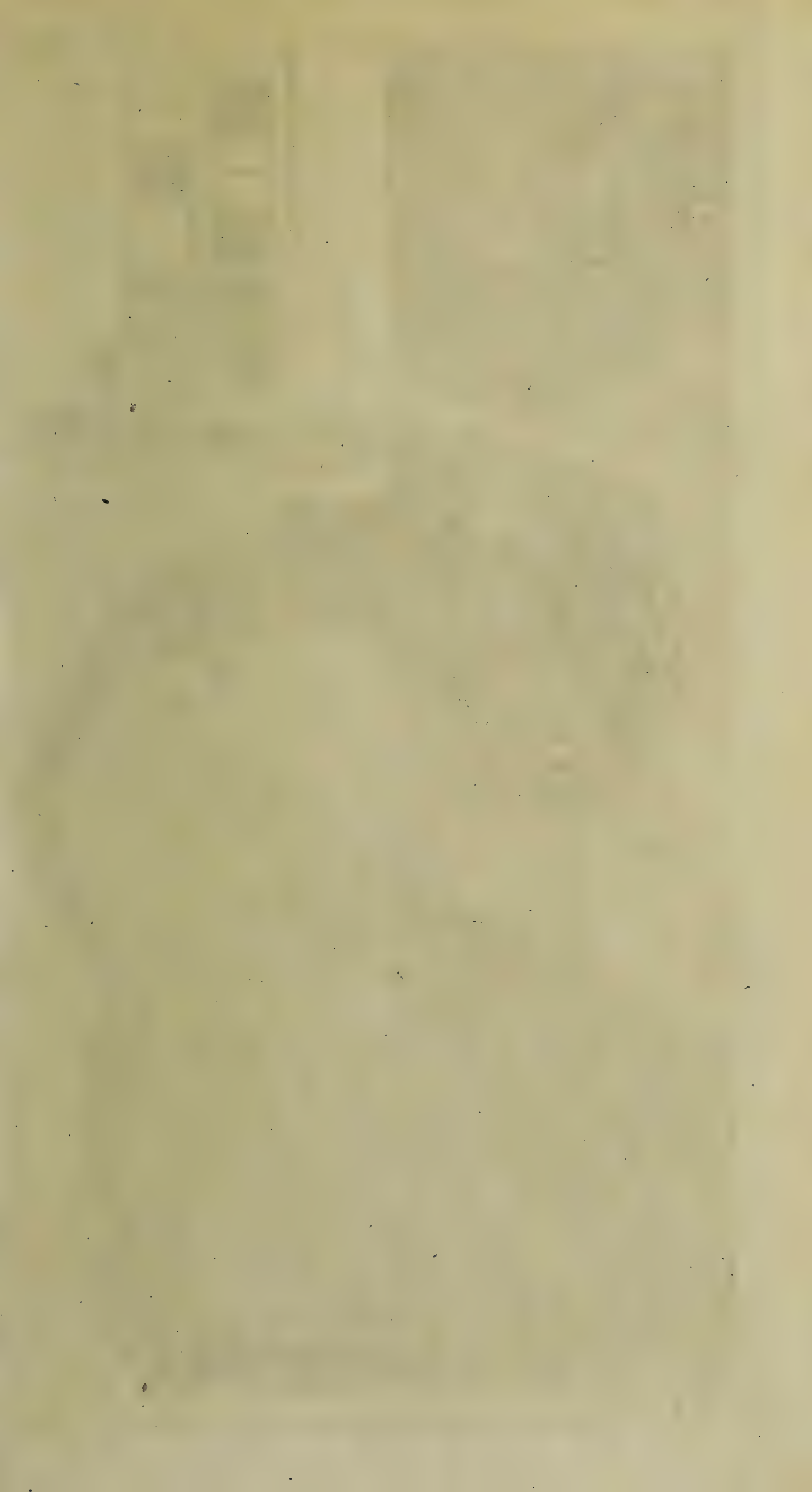
As the Roman road from Hedington to this pavement is defaced and obscured, so hence towards the Avon it still continues, from the same cause, to elude the search of the Antiquary. But, again tracing it in the *mind's eye* Westward, its direction towards *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, about two miles farther on, at a place called *Busby marsh*, is another vestige, probably, of Roman origin. It is the remains of an extensive *pottery*, spreading under the turf of a large meadow; where, in digging, or felling of trees, &c. the abundant fragments of a *coarse, red, unglazed, ware* never fail to occur; and the bed of clay is still plentiful and good. Our assumed *Verlucio*, or Hedington, is distant from it about 4 miles Eastward.

On both sides of the line of direction, in the lands of Bromham and Chitway, &c. are found many heaps of *iron slags*, some very near, others more remote. Great part of these are yet to be seen; and the ploughed grounds are in a manner often covered with the scattered pieces to a wide extent. Concerning them and their origin not only written evidence, but even tradition, is silent. The ore which has afforded these slags, or dross, abounds still in the neighbourhood; and much metal must have been here extracted at some remote period, when the fuel of the forests predominated over the improvements of agriculture. Such cinder-heaps, as they are often called, are found also in other parts of our island, in Monmouthshire\*, Yorkshires†, &c. and are there regarded as the remains of Roman works. Particularly, near

\* Brokesby, in Leland, vol. VI. p. 96, edit. 2d.

† Richardson, in Leland, vol. I. p. 141, edit. 2d.







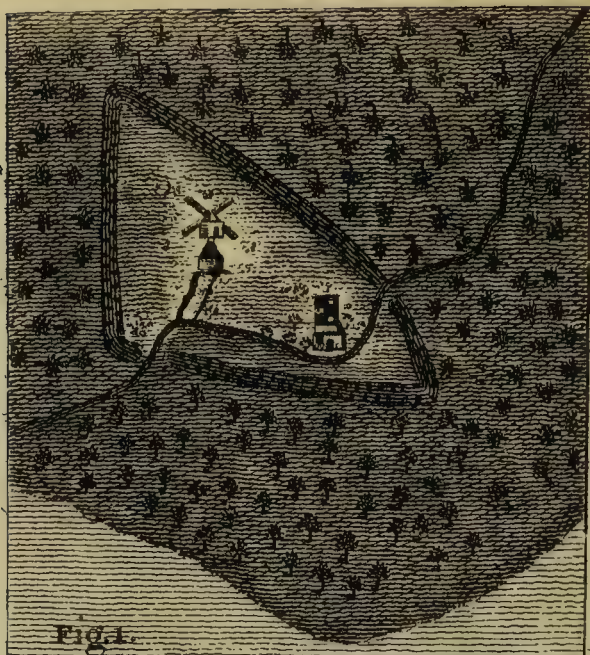


Fig. 1.

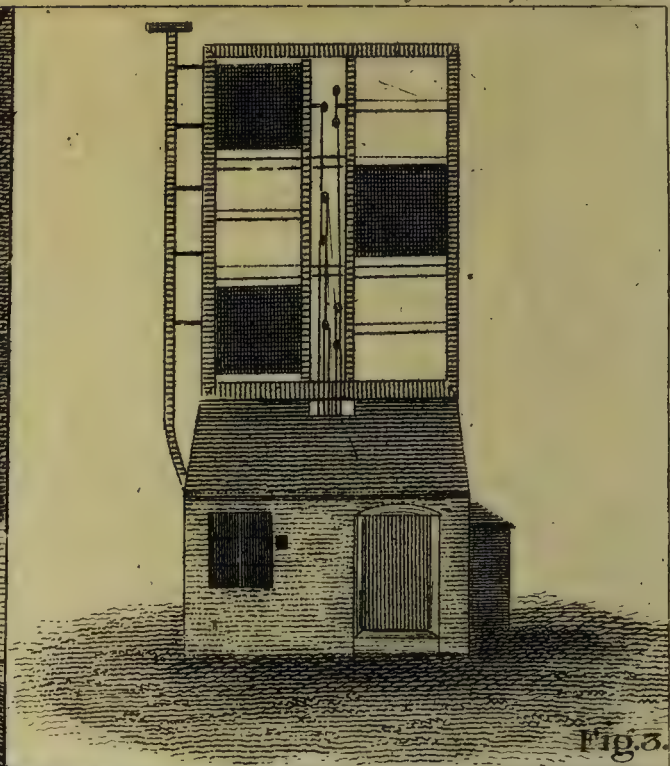


Fig. 3.

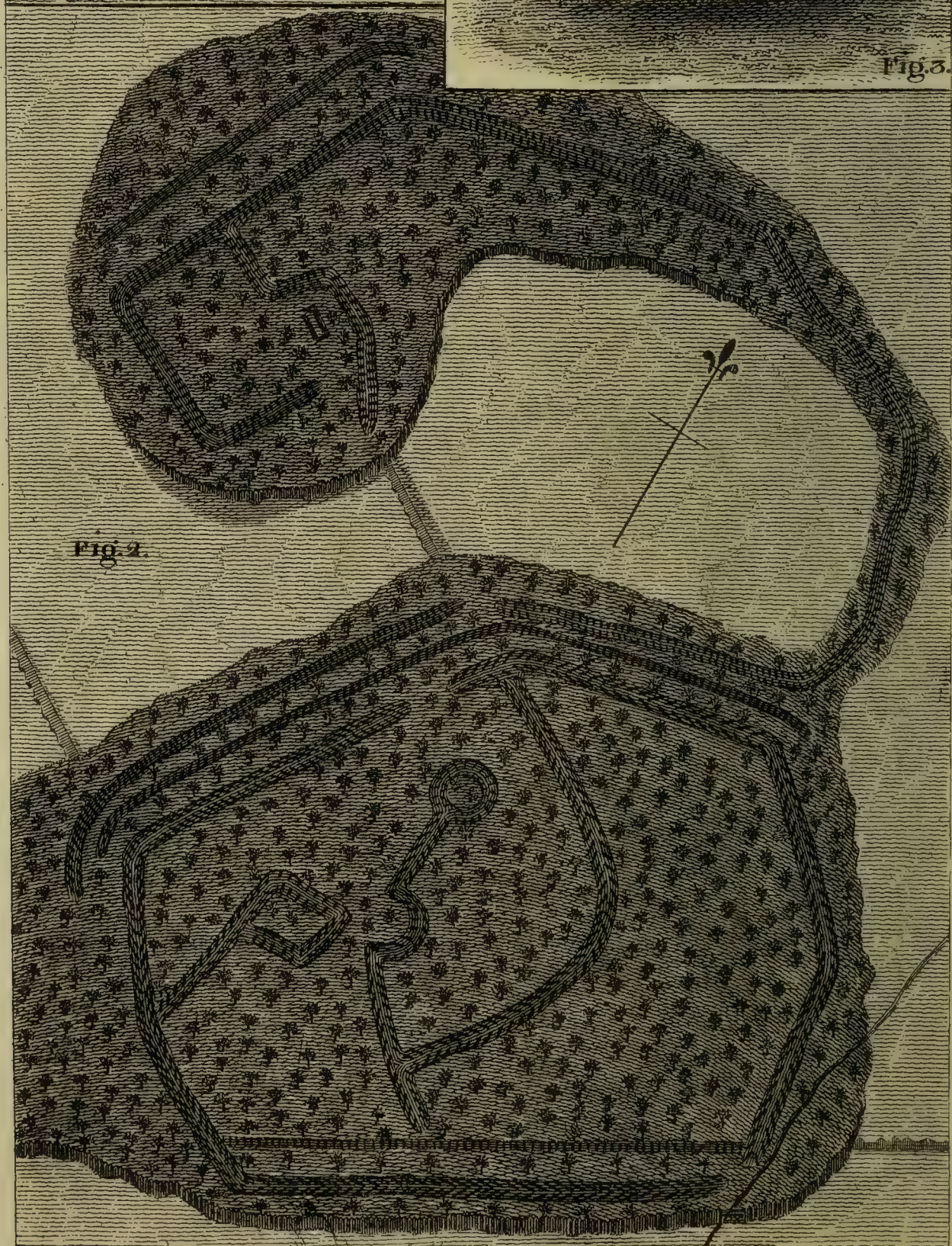


Fig. 2.

*L. Vozens del.*

*Roman Encampments at CHILHAM in Kent. Telegraph &c.*



North Brierly, in the West riding of Yorkshire, Dr. Richardson writes, that the Romans certainly made iron; for, in removing a heap of flags to repair the roads, a quantity of copper coins were discovered, of Constantine, Constantius, Dioclesian, and Carausius. He adds, that the surrounding country abounds with these remains, without even the tradition of iron having been made there. From this respectable authority we need not hesitate in admitting the similar flag-heaps of Bromham, Chitway, &c. to an equal share in the claim of a Roman origin. And, as a farther support of the opinion, may be mentioned the well-known antient monumental stone of Julius Vitalis Fabricienſis, found, in 1708, near Bath, in repairing the Foss-way; who, being a workman at the forges, was interred at the charge of what might be called the Roman Iron-company. By this inscription, the existence of such works in the neighbourhood at that time receives more than a presumptive proof; and the distance, not exceeding 15 miles, renders a connexion with Bromham, Chitway, and the environs, more probable than with Monmouthshire, as Dr. Brokesby suggests.

These are the observations which have led me to embrace the sentiments of Stukeley, and which are submitted with deference to the better judgement of others more versed in the Roman geography of our island. I will now cease farther to intrude; only stating that, exclusive of what has been before said, if we draw a right-line from *Cunetio* to *Aquæ Solis*, from Marlborough to Bath, Hedington will be found much more nearly situated to that line than Warminster, Westbury, or Ed-dindon.

What authority is there for that passage concerning Stonehenge, in Dodſley's "England-illustrated," vol. II. p. 337, where he laments the loss of an *inscribed tablet of tin*, found there in the reign of Henry VIII; the characters of which were not understood by those who were then unfortunately consulted?

JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

TAKING a ramble, a few weeks since, into the interior of the county of Kent, my curiosity led me to inspect one of the improved telegraphs

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in the chain between Deal and London. And, as it respects the destructive trade of war, permit me, before I enter on its description, to particularize some remarkable vestiges of the station of the Romans on their second invasion of this country; as there appears a connexion between them both as to science and situation, I hope the combination will not be thought unnatural. The telegraph to which I refer is placed on Shottenton-hill, in the parish of Selling, a very considerable eminence, commanding some of the most pleasing and extensive prospects in this county; for which reason it is supposed, by Mr. Haſted, that it was chosen by the Romans as a proper situation for an explanatory fort, and that they had here one of their *castra æstiva*, or summer encampments; which is certainly probable, as the summit of the hill is inclosed by an intrenchment (*see pl. II. fig. 1*) encircling nearly two acres of ground, on which site the telegraph is fixed. As the same historian has mentioned a considerable remain of a superior work in Shellingheld wood, which is situated near a mile to the South-east of the former, but has given no delineation of it as he has of the above, I explored that also. As the result exceeded my most sanguine expectation, and as it is singular in its form and extent, I made as accurate a sketch of it as its situation would permit (*fig. 2*). This evidently, from its circumference, which contains about 12 acres, and the multiplicity of the works, was one of their *castra stativa*, or lasting encampments. The fosses and vallums are very entire; and that on the North, after taking a considerable circuit around what is now a corn-field, enters a wood, in the centre of which is a very regular *tumulus*. That these works are Roman cannot be doubted, from the number of coins, urns, &c. which have been at different times dug up in them. And, if your correspondent T. R. (p. 201), be right in his conjecture, that the Roman mile exceeded the English in length, they, perhaps, may form a clue to unravel the mystery which has long perplexed many Antiquaries, *viz.* where was the site of Cæsar's decisive battle with Cassivelaunus. Cæsar speaks of it, in his Commentaries, as happening at about 12 miles from the sea.



sea-shore, on the *banks of a river*. Now, as there is not a *river*, in the direction in which he moved, at a less distance than 16 English miles from Deal, namely, at Chilham, and though Camden has said that that was the spot on which the battle was fought, historians in general, probably from the idea that the Roman mile was not equal in length to the English, have scouted the supposition, and strove to fix on several places, which have not the discriminating circumstance of being on *the banks of a river*.

It is generally acknowledged that Cæsar, having been repulsed by the Britons in this attempt at Dover, sailed *eight* miles towards the East; and, after a sharp conflict, landed on a flat open shore (*"circiter millia passuum viii ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano littore naves constituit"*), evidently between where Deal and Sandwich now stand; and, after divers encounters in their vicinity, concluded a peace with the natives, and returned to Gaul. That this landing could not be exactly on the spot where Walmer castle now stands, as Dr. Packe in his *Ancographia* insinuates, I think must be evident to every person who is acquainted either with the situation, or the evidences which have been produced, proving that the marshes, which now surround Sandwich and Deal, were, in those early days, entirely covered by the sea. Consequently, the earth-works near Walmer, which he supposes were thrown up by the Romans, must be the production of some later period. It is also as generally acknowledged that, on Cæsar's second visit, he landed at the same place, and proceeded to Barham-downs, eight miles to the Westward of Deal; where casting up an intrenchment, still visible, he left Quintus Atrius with a considerable body of men, and advanced himself with the remainder in quest of the Britons. That this was his route, is even now extremely evident, from the considerable works which are remaining at Ripple, Mongeham, Eythorn, Barfreton, and on Snow-down; from which last place there is a communication of fosses and vallums, interspersed with numerous *tumuli*, &c. with his grand encampment on Barham downs. In the same direction he appears to have advanced four miles to *Iffin wood*, where, probably at the close of that day's march, he encamped, securing

himself with those extensive lines still remaining entire. Pursuing this course to the distance of *about 12* Roman miles from the shore (and about four English miles from Iffin wood), the Britons under Cassivelaunus presented themselves, and disputed the passage of a river, but were defeated by Cæsar's cavalry, and obliged to retreat into a thick fortified wood (*"se in silvas abdidierunt, locum nasti egregiè & naturâ & opere munitum, quem domestici belli causâ ante præparaverant"*); from which, after a dreadful struggle with the Roman infantry, they were driven with a great slaughter. Now, for the reason above given, and from concomitant circumstances, I must suppose that it was near Chilham where they passed the river, and that the wood to which the Britons retired was Shellingheld wood, distant one mile from the ford. If we consider the succeeding particulars, I apprehend, they will much strengthen this conjecture; for, soon after this conflict, Cæsar returned to the sea-shore, to repair the damage his fleet had sustained in a storm. This work accomplished, he returned to his former station, probably in Iffin wood. Cassivelaunus having resumed his station in the wood, whence he had been driven by the enemy (and which they probably had strengthened by the fortifications of which I have given a sketch), harassed their advanced parties with such success as encouraged them to make a general attack on the Romans; in which, though they were at last overpowered, they completely defeated the advanced guard, and two cohorts sent to its assistance, slaying a tribune, Quintus Laberius Durus (*"eo die cecidit Laberius"*), and several other principal officers. This attack appears to me to have commenced at the above passage of the river, between Cæsar's post in Iffin wood and Cassivelaunus's in Shellingheld wood; as here we have the large tumulus which has ever been supposed to contain the ashes of Laberius; as its name, *Juliberius grave*, certainly implies, being probably a corruption of *Jul. Laber.* or *Julii Laberius*, i. e. the grave of Julius's tribune Laberius; and as Chartham and Swerdling-downs, which lie about midway between the river and Iffin wood, are covered with innumerable *tumuli*, whither I suppose the Romans were obliged to retreat on their dis-

comfiture



comfiture; and where, having received considerable reinforcements, they finally defeated Cassivelaunus. After this defeat, Cassivelaunus retired to his home in Middlesex, and the Britons in these parts flying into the woods remained tolerably quiet (*“neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copis hostes contenderunt”*). Besides, the whole of the site on which Chilham castle now stands appears to have been a burying-ground, probably of the Britons slain in these conflicts; as well afterwards of the Romans, who had there one of their explanatory, if not one of their lasting, encampments; witness the many urns and other Roman remains discovered by Sir Dudley Digges, on digging for the foundation of the present stately edifice.

If the above conjectures can be confirmed, or confuted, by any of your correspondents, I shall be happy that I have made them public.

From the view of the telegraph which I have given (*fig. 3*), it will be clear that it entirely differs from the French telegraph, of which you have given a plate and description in vol. LXIV. p. 992. This consists of a strong high wooden frame placed on a low building, containing two rooms for the accommodation of the persons who have the direction of the machine. Within this frame are fixed six shutters, each moving on an axis, and are brought to an horizontal position by weights affixed to the end of the cross-bars attached to the axle; at the other end of each bar is a rope, conveyed to the centre of the building, by pulling of which the shutters are raised perpendicularly, as Nos. 1, 3, and 5, are represented in the sketch; which being liberated, by means of the weights they return to their original position, and appear as Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in the drawing. By these six shutters, or frames, it is evident 720 different positions may be formed; and these being appropriated to different letters and words, intelligence may be conveyed with astonishing celerity; so great, that a message has been forwarded from London to Deal, a distance of 72 miles, and an answer returned, in seven minutes and an half. To the side of the machine is affixed a tin tube, to convey the smoke from the apartments above the shutters, that the sight may not be impeded thereby.

To each of these machines, which

are placed at convenient distances, so as to be easily discernible with a common telescope, there are four persons appointed; one to observe the signals at the first station, the second to make the necessary movements, the third to notice when they are repeated at the next station; and the other, who is the superior, to enter the observations on a journal.

Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

SO much has been said *pro* and *con* as to whether Mary queen of Scots really wrote the letters which she is charged to have done, that one might reasonably have expected that the matter would have been fully cleared up one way or other; but that has by no means been the case: indeed, instances are not wanted of later times, where the sagacity of able lawyers, after the fullest discussion, has been forced to leave them in their original obscurity. I believe I may say, that I have read every thing that has been written on the subject, except the two last performances by Messrs. Whitaker and Dr. Thomas Robertson, which, from the extracts I saw in the Reviews, seem to be written too oratorically to assist much in making an impartial determination. To guard your readers against being influenced by any thing I may say, farther than facts and truth will warrant, I freely own, that I cannot help being of opinion, that the Queen really wrote the first long letter in French, whose non-existence now, either in the original or copy, I own I am not able to account for. After this frank confession, I will beg leave to state, in the plainest manner, some of the weightiest objections made on the other side, with such answers to them as occur most readily.

Objection 1. That it is not at all probable, that Bothwell would keep letters that were so disgraceful to the writer.

Answer I. One would think that those who made this objection had never heard of the many stupid and indecent letters which are produced in Westminster-hall on most trials of *crim. con.* Besides, might not Bothwell carefully preserve this letter, to hold over the Queen's head in case she transferred her affections from him to another; as he must know she was capable of doing? Before more is said on this head, it is highly proper that her advocate



advocate should settle whether there is any thing wrong at all in the letter; which some of them say there is not; whilst others maintain that they are too bad to have ever been written by any married woman.

Obj. 2. The author of an Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence, &c. Edinburgh, 1760, 8vo, who I think writes ably in the Queen's defence, insists much, p. 5, on George Dalgleish, Bothwell's servant, on whom the letters were found, not being exactly questioned as to the circumstances.

Ans. 2. His examination passed before Morton, Athole, and Grange, lords of the secret council; and by a public act these her previous letters, written and subscribed with her awin hand, and sent by her to James Erle of Bothwell, were made the grounds and justification of their seizing and imprisoning the Queen's person. This act was subscribed by the earls of Murray, Morton, and others; and they must all have been hardened villains indeed, if, in this early state of the business, they could thus publicly attest an important fact, of the reality of which they had not the most perfect assurance. Here I would just observe, that many of the writers in favour of the Queen seem to argue strenuously, as if the honour of their nation was intimately connected with the condemnation or acquittal of the Queen; whereas to me it seems, that, if only one party were so abominably wicked as they must have been, let the cause go which way it will, the less that is said on that head the better; and, if both were so bad, then the body politic was absolutely corrupted *in capite et membris nobilioribus*. It may also be proposed as a doubt, which is most likely to be the guilty party, a young woman, however beautiful or sensible, bred in a confessedly profligate court, and now under no controul, and without a single friend (as it should seem) of age, ability, and experience, to advise her; or that a numerous nobility, who have always valued themselves on the high rank and antiquity of their families, should readily agree to act in such an infamous and cruel manner against their innocent, young, and accomplished, sovereign.

Obj. 3. The letters were not publicly produced till some months after they were seized.

Ans. 3. Do the objectors consider,

what a dangerous step it was to provoke an offended sovereign, by a publication which could never be forgiven by her? Would common prudence, and a regard for their own safety, allow the insurgents to make the publication before they had gotten the upper-hand? Had the letters of King Charles, taken and published after the battle of Naseby, been taken at Edgehill fight, where both parties equally claimed the victory, will any one say, that the Commons would have dared to have made the publication? They seem to have acted just as the Scotch did; both, after they had got the victory, published in justification of what they had done.

Obj. 4. The very short statement of the charge varies; for within ten days the same letters are said to be written *halelie* (i. e. wholly) with her awin hand; and this is said by the same authority as before.

Ans. 4. If any one reads and sees the variation in the charges preferred to the English parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, he will hardly persuade himself that they are not more material than those we are considering; much less that no charges at all were preferred against the Cardinal: to me the expression is clear enough; I suppose they mean to say, that the letters were wholly written, and the contract subscribed, by the Queen. Must we not, from the face of the papers, conclude that they did mean so? if, instead of *and*, they had said *or*, nobody could have had any doubt of their meaning; and that *and* was sometimes used in this sense, is plain from many instances: when a culprit at the bar says, "by God and my country," does he mean to have his cause determined both by God, i. e. by duel or ordeal, and also by a jury of his peers? By this form we may guess that it was meant he should say only one of the two members of the sentence, though both are set down for his choice, i. e. by God, if he chose to have it so, or else, by my country. As things are managed at present, the former part seems perfectly unmeaning, as God has very little to do in modern trials, or is even mentioned, except in the swearing part, in which he is not always honoured. In the by-foundation of a college at Cambridge, dated about 1515, the person claiming the fellowship is directed to be of the name and



kin of the founder: this was very easy to be understood, and matters went on quietly and conformably for above 200 years, when a person started up and claimed the fellowship, though of a very different name: the college therefore rejected him; but, on his appealing to the Visitor, his claim was substantiated, and perhaps not unjustly, for, the qualification next specified is, that, in case none of the former description claim, the person should be born in the counties of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Here it is equally plain that *and* must mean *or*, as one person could not be born in two counties. In Deuteronomy the ravisher is to marry the damsel, and give fifty pieces to the father: here some able commentators think, that *and* must mean *or*, as some might not be able to pay the money; at least it is affirmed that the Hebrew particle *ו*, which commonly means *and*, sometimes means *or*. But could any number of noblemen that had common sense, or eyes, or that could barely read, affirm in a public act that the letters, which are not subscribed at all, were really subscribed; or the contract written by her, which nobody ever pretended to say was written by her? Any argument, therefore, drawn from such a palpable absurdity, must be placed in the class of the sleight-of-hand-men's tricks, mentioned at the conclusion of this paper; and we must be allowed the liberty of putting an easy and natural explanation upon them, if we do not chuse rather to leave them wrapt up in error and perplexed with mazes. One thing seems certain, all such arguments, the more they are, and the more decisive they seem, the more they hurt the cause they were intended to defend, like the cannon of a flying army, when turned upon those that brought them into the field.

The foregoing seem to me to be the principal arguments commonly used in favour of the Queen; and, I think, are here satisfactorily answered. One other, indeed, is brought, which must be allowed to be decisive in proving the spuriousness of the letters, if it cannot be done away in a satisfactory manner. In the Enquiry before quoted, Appendix, p. 26, stands, under the title of "Part of the Journal or Diary of the most material Passages concerning Queen Mary exhibited by Murray and his Associates"—"Jan. 28. The Queen

brought the King to Linlythquow, and there remained all morn, quhill she gat word of my Lord Bothwell his returning towards Edynbrough be Hob Ormistoun ane of the murtheraris. *The same day, the Erle Bothwell came back from Lyddisdaill towards Edynbrough.*" The Enquirer properly enough adds, p. 30, that "no error of date can have crept into this journal, which came from the Queen's enemies; because, the error in the date of one day in a journal, which proceeds progressively from day to day, and recites the transactions of each day as it passes, must run through the whole journal." This must readily be granted; but it must be considered, that the fact, if true, makes the Earl travel about 150 miles in two days, in going and returning, in the worst of Scotch roads as they then stood, and in the depth of winter, without assigning any reason for his taking such a journey, or saying, in the slightest manner, what business he could transact, when, as we say, he had so much business to do nearer home. If he did perform such a journey on those days, it must be allowed that Paris could not deliver the letter to him, or was in conference with him. It is to be noted, that this paper is marked by Cecil's hand. Now, the writers of this paper, who in some places are described as the most artful of wicked men, must have shewn themselves to be quite otherwise by inserting this short paragraph, which was perfectly unnecessary to their purpose, as no ways tending to criminate the Earl, but quite the contrary; and Cecil must have been of greater dullness as a politician than is usually supposed, if he could overlook such a glaring inconsistency. But all is easily reconciled, if you only suppose that the Earl was locked up in his chamber at Edinburgh, and only gave out that he was gone such a journey: such temporary absences were really, or pretendedly, made by several of the actors in these horrid scenes as often as it was necessary. If this is once granted, the difficulty of the journey vanishes; and the improbability too of the Earl's departing from Edinburgh at a time that he seems to have had business enough upon his hands to have detained him in his plotting-chamber there, at the same time that he might be glad to have it thought that he was far enough off. If a person find it hard to believe



lieve that Elizabeth Canning staid in a room without meat or drink, though under no restraint, perhaps he may be disposed to remove all difficulties by believing that she was not there all the time; and then all the wonderful part of the story at once vanishes. I know a person of high rank, who, within these few years, entertained company at his own table on a Tuesday. Towards evening he was missing. The company continued sitting for some time quiet; but at last called in his gentleman, and desired to know what was become of his master; who assured them that he was retired to his chamber, and was not to be disturbed on any account. The next day, the common servants expressed great uneasiness at their master's non-appearance. Their uneasiness increased, and they grew more violent, but could not get any thing more from the gentleman, than that it was as much as his place was worth to go in to his master, his orders being, not to be disturbed on any account. So matters continued till Saturday morning, when his lordship made his usual appearance. I only ask which is most credible, that he was locked up in his chamber from Tuesday evening till Saturday morning, without eating or drinking, or being seen by any body in said chamber, or that he stole out, by the assistance of the gentleman, the first night, upon some secret project of pleasure, and kept it up till the Friday night. In short, all such stories greatly resemble the most wonderful tricks of sleight-of-hand-men, which, though they seem perfectly astonishing and incredible, are, when the secret is let out, the simplest and silliest. Witness the egg or no egg in a box of the shape and size; the guinea and shilling in either hand at command, though the arms be held wide-extended; &c. &c.

Yours, &c. PEED.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, June 6.*

CONCESSIONS are due from me to several of your correspondents; and first to A. M. T. vol. LXV. p. 906. I beg leave to thank him for setting me right about the name of Dean Langton's deanry; it was *Clogher*, and not Colerane. I could not have thought the melancholy accident between M<sup>rs</sup> La Roche and him had been nearly so long since; but his accurate account, and Mr. Urban's re-

ference to the time of her marriage with John Fulford, esq. of Great Fulford, in Devonshire, puts it past dispute.

The gentleman who signs *Ordinis Minoris* I am now able, thankfully, to inform, that the Rev. Mr. Peters was curate of St. Clement Dane, and chosen lecturer thereof, July 3, 1723; but, as his Christian name was *John*, he was not the critick on Job. Thus much I have gathered from a friend, an old inhabitant. He used to be morning-preacher at Spring-garden chapel in the year 1752, and till 1759; and died some time between 60 and 70.

Voltaire's vindication by J. B. R. I must take leave to think very incomplete. Had he been able to have cleared the philosopher from the charge brought against him by my superior, whom I took the liberty to quote, it would have been something; but he preferred shooting at the dwarf rather than the man. However, I acknowledge he has proved it the *fault of the translator*; which, as I had not the original French then, though I have purchased it since, I could not refer to. His translators were Dr. Francklin, Williams, Downname, &c. &c. all, or mostly, clergymen; and mine being Lackington's edition,—how could I, Mr. Urban, suspect any error to come from them, or least of all from *the Temple of the Muses*? But, Sir, I have another edition of the translation, printed for J. Carnan, and sold by Berry, Rogers, and Berry, New-York, with an elegant head of the author in an oval, where the same blunder occurs, in p. 201, of hanging the *butler* instead of the baker. The same translation is guilty of another error in calling the third book of Kings the first book of Chronicles, in p. 289; and at bottom refers to Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. p. 222, viz. under the head Salomon:

“Salomon, selon le troisième livre des Rois, avait quarante mille écuries pour les chevaux de ses chariots—”

which is right in the original, because the two books of Samuel are intitled, “otherwise the First and Second Book of Kings.”

“Solomon, according to the third book of Kings, had 40,000 stables for his chariot-horses.”

The above gentleman seems offended at my *boldness*; but I think courage in detecting error, and vindicating truth,



truth, equally pardonable in one man as in another. I hope to have convinced him that both his *warmth* and his *threat* were misplaced, and that he sees *where censure is due*.

The wit of the Philosopher is not disputed, but cannot be approved by any sincere Christian, while he is *breaking jests upon the Scripture*. The greatest wits that we have had have used that talent *in its defence*. Wit is an edge-tool, and a sharp-one, and therefore should be handled carefully, for fear of cutting oneself; which they certainly do who make use of a *talent God has given them against himself*.

"It requires a nice eye to distinguish between some people's and other people's madness." Bishop Pearce.

An impartial History of the Revolution in France, now before me, evinces the *benefit* this author has been of to the world so forcibly, that I beg leave to quote it:

"After all, if we would trace calamity to its source, we must be forced to confess, that the flimsy writings of that wretched caviller Voltaire have undone France. We earnestly hope the example will operate as a caution to all other governments, and teach them to beware of permitting with impunity impious and licentious publications. They may rely upon it, there are no libels so dangerous to a state as those against God. We venerate, and ever shall, the cause of religious toleration: every sect which acknowledges a future state of rewards and punishments is innoxious, if not respectable. But, if this great foundation of morality is removed, there can be no dependence on the principle or integrity of a people. Let the Horneys and the Priestleys freely indulge in theological contests concerning disputed points; but let every impious scoffer, who presumes to aim his destructive shafts at any of the great doctrines of religion, be *severely punished*, and his writings strictly prohibited. Till this is the case, no government can be safe; nor will it be possible to maintain order, or even common honesty, among men."

*No man's land*, Sir, you will find, consisting of a large house walled round, and three or four more in the vicinity, contiguous to Fulham field. As I suppose it is in the manor of my Lord of London, you will not be at a loss for intelligence concerning it.

T. O. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

IN the year 1780, some of your intelligent correspondents favoured

us with a short account of the poets whose productions compose Doddsley's Collection; but they said nothing of Mr. William Taylor, the ingenious author of "The Brewer's Coachman," and other lively pieces, in the 5th volume; or of Robert Nugent, esq. who wrote the "Epistle to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Cornbury," and several pleasant odes in the 2d volume.

Permit me to request some account of these gentlemen through your Magazine.

I should be glad also to know who translated Professor D'Arnay's "Private Life of the Romans." The translation now before me was published in 1764. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

HAVING an opportunity of perusing the Curates Bill, lately passed by parliament, I send you the following extract. By giving it a place in your useful Miscellany, you will oblige

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

By the 12th of Queen Anne, stat. 2, chap. 12, it was enacted, That if any rector or vicar, having cure of souls, should nominate and present any curate to the bishop to be licensed, he should appoint a certain stipend, not exceeding 50*l. per annum*, nor less than 20*l.* to be paid by such rector or vicar to his curate.

The act of parliament lately passed says,

"That it shall and may be lawful for the bishop or ordinary to appoint, under his hand and seal, any stipend or allowance for any curate heretofore nominated or employed, not exceeding seventy-five pounds *per annum*, over and besides, on livings where the rector or vicar does not personally reside four months in the year at least, the use of the rectory or vicarage-house, and the garden and stable thereunto belonging; such use to be granted to the said curate for the space of twelve calendar months by the authority of the bishop or ordinary, under his hand and seal, with power in the said bishop or ordinary to renew the grant from time to time, or a further sum, not exceeding fifteen pounds *per annum*, in lieu of such house, garden, and stable, in case there shall be none such, or it shall appear to the bishop or ordinary not to be convenient to allot and assign the same to such curate; which said stipend or stipends shall be paid and recovered in such and the same manner as the stipend payable under and by virtue of the said statute of Queen Anne: Provided always, that the said house, garden, and stable, shall be for



for the use of the said curate and his family only during his actual residence in the said rectory and vicarage-house."

The grant of the house may be revoked at any time by the bishop. Churches augmented by Queen Anne's bounty to be deemed benefices presentative, and the officiating curate may have a stipend of 75*l.* a year. Benefices held with augmented cures to be held by the present incumbents. The bishop may apportion the stipend to officiating curates of perpetual curacies not augmented. The ordinary may license curates employed, though no nomination shall have been made to him by the incumbent; and may revoke any licence, subject to appeal to the archbishop of the province. Q. S.

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

**Y**OUR Magazine has of late been so much occupied on the subject of the watery retreat of Swallows, that I should not trouble your readers any more on the subject, were I not myself an eye-witness to the truth of the conjecture. Unfortunately, I was witness of this curious fact at that early period of life when the mind, unversed in controversy, allows often proofs the most irrefragable to slide insensibly into oblivion, and which, if at a future period they are convincing at all, can be so to the observer only. I have, therefore, but slender hopes of administering conviction to your correspondent Scepticus, p. 385.

"Of all the conjectures," says he, "respecting Swallows, that which supposes their immersion in rivers, &c. appears to me the least probable. This kingdom is remarkable for its lakes; but I never saw," continues he, "nor ever heard from any person, any thing to warrant the belief of the watery retreat of Swallows."

In answer to this, and in confirmation, or rather in aid, of the watery retreat of Swallows, you will allow me to relate a circumstance I very well recollect, that attended clearing a very muddy pond (I cannot say exactly how many years back, but it was when I could not have long overpassed my first *lustrum*), at Purfleet, in Essex.

My parents were out, and I was left in the care of the steward, who superintended the labourers. As I was playing about the pond, my attention, I perfectly recollect, was on a sudden drawn from the trifles that then engaged me to the vulgar exclamations of

these labourers, that they had found a nest of *dead birds*. Whether one or all of them shewed any signs of life at the time, or whatever other inducement these workmen had, I cannot say, but the birds were all carried before a fire in their hovel, where they every one, as I well remember, shewed themselves to be alive, by spreading their wings, &c. This is a piece of information, as I am well aware, so imperfect, that it will be convincing to few, if to any. I shall make no comment on it; but merely add that, as a gentleman and a Naturalist, all that is asserted is true; and that, if you think the subject is at all elucidated by the communication, you will allow it to appear in your Magazine.

In Dr. Derham's *Physico Theology*, vol. I. chap. 3, there is the following note:

"We had, at a meeting of the Royal Society, Feb. 12, 1712-13, a farther confirmation of Swallows retiring under water in winter, from Dr. Colas, a person very curious in these matters; who, speaking of their way of fishing in the Northern parts, by breaking holes, and drawing their nets under the ice, saith, that he saw 16 Swallows so drawn out of the lake of Samrodt, and about 30 out of the king's great pond at Rosincilen; and that at Schlebittin, near an house of the Earl of Dohna, he saw two Swallows just come out of the waters that could scarcely stand, being very wet and weak, with their wings hanging on the ground; and that he hath observed the Swallows to be often weak for some days after their appearance."

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

**I** TRUST the following brief account of the departure and return of Swallows in the summer months will, in a great measure, do away the controversies which have so lately appeared in your Magazine.

Dr. Beauveileu, in his *Natural History of Birds and Insects*, asserts it as a fact, that Swallows in the winter leave this climate for that better adapted for the purpose of laying concealed in a dormant state, which takes place about a month after their quitting this kingdom, either in high cliffs or excavated caverns usually surrounded with moss or thick clods of turf. In the hollow parts of these cliffs they have been seen to enter in large swarms; and, after fluttering round their destined abode for some time, collect vast quantities



quantities of earth or clay, with which they entirely cover themselves. During their continuance in such a state, they are sometimes disturbed by the application of warm water applied to the hollow parts of the cliff, and have, upon this trial, appeared in great abundance. "Of this," says Dr. Beauveileu, "I was an eye-witness; and, taking particular notice of the Swallows, I discovered a thin film, of a transparent substance, by which each was protected. They, however, were in a very weak condition, and apparently totally inanimate. I carried a few of them in my coat-pocket to my dwelling, and placed them in a dry closet in my study, where nothing could molest them. Scarcely did a day pass that I did not observe them. However, they appeared in the same uniform position several months; when, to my great surprize, upon laying them near the fire, they resumed their pristine figure. These same I kept in my house for two years, when an unhappy circumstance deprived me of my booty."

NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

WE are certainly indebted to Candide, p. 267, for the attention which he has exerted on the *Hirundo* controversy. I think, if no one has "seen one dozen only together in a travelling body," it must be as *mysterious* to the advocates of *immersion* as to those who favour the contrary hypothesis; for, if they do emerge from the lakes, which are principally confined to a few counties of this extensive nation, can it be supposed that they disperse themselves throughout the kingdom by one or two at a time? But it appears from his own evidence, that nearly *two hundred* have been seen in a flock; though the circumstances attending the place and time could not be very favourable for observation. Though Candide appears to have no scruple on his mind respecting the emerging of these birds from the water, it may not be useless to investigate this article closely. We are told, that they arose from a ditch *full of rushes*, and flew to the lake about *two hundred yards*, and *settled among the rushes*. This occurrence happened on the 21st of April, at eight in the evening, by *moonlight*; but, as the sun did not set that day till 53 minutes before eight, the moon conse-

quently could have little influence; and, if it had, could any person, through such a medium, distinguish a Swallow from other small birds? And to ascertain that they arose from the rushes in the ditch, and settled in those on the lake at two hundred yards distance, by such a light, is impossible. They might *appear* so to do, as others are said to *appear* to come out of the water, at least out of the rushes, and that the plumage of others *seemed* to be wet; but that any of them were actually seen emerging from the water, even Candide has not confidence enough to assert. Now, reverting to the old system of migration, might not this flock be a part of the grand caravan, which was dispersing itself throughout the kingdom, and, fatigued with their long flight, had rested among the rushes? For, their being seen issuing from them by no means implies that they then came out of the water; which if possible, their plumage being wet would have prevented their flight even two hundred yards. Besides, the time of their being seen is with me a proof that they did not emerge from the water, but were really in the act of migration; for, throughout the day none had been seen on the lake; and, if the meridian sun had not been sufficiently invigorating to entice them from their watery abode, can we suppose that in the evening, with the wind Eastwardly, any thing could induce them to come forth? for, at that time of the evening (except when on their passage from distant countries), they ever retire to their places of abode for the night. The whole of the evidence of Candide proves only that these birds are usually first seen near the lakes and rivers; which certainly is most reasonable; for, there they can procure the food necessary for their sustenance before it can be obtained in villages and towns.

With me, the note from Dr. Watson's Essay is very far from proving what was intended by it; for, a person must be little acquainted indeed with the œconomy of Nature, who does not know that water contains a considerable portion of air; but to conclude thence, "that it is a much better situation to breathe in," especially for birds, than the earth is for some few of the reptile tribe, whose construction is peculiarly adapted to those situations, is exceedingly problematical.

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matical. Exclusive of the formation of those reptiles, as well as its being the proper element to which the grand Architect has consigned them (which water never can be to the feathered race), may not the means, which convey them "three feet under ground," leave a sufficient admission of air for respiration? If Candide has any scruples on this point, let him but cover the surface where such reptiles are concealed with water, and, as much air as it contains, he will find that it proves their immediate destruction.

The hope which he expresses in the close of his letter, "that in the autumn the immersion of these birds will be proved," seems to infer, that he considers their emersion to be fully established by his evidence, which principally is again through a second person. But how to reconcile the last sentence, that, though "they seem to perish in the ratio of *ten to one*," yet, "the numbers at the spring and fall are, perhaps, as *uniform* as any thing in the history of Nature," I know not. For, if he means that they increase during the summer in a ten-fold proportion (which certainly his words do not clearly express), he is undoubtedly mistaken; for, then each pair must produce 20 young; which, as they seldom lay more than 4 or 5 eggs to incubate on at a time, they could not perform but by raising 4 broods, for which labour the summer is by far too short.

P. S. Having proceeded thus far in my letter on the above date, the uncommon change in the weather promised me an opportunity of trying an experiment on which I had long determined. Some of the last days of May being cold, wet, and windy, I observed that the *Hirundines* in general became less active, and manifested much the same appearance as they do at the close of the season, when they are about to leave us; and, particularly on the 31st, they were so enfeebled by the rough cold gales and heavy showers, that in the course of the day many were easily taken by the hand, sitting torpid under the eaves of houses and other places of shelter; even the Swifts were so benumbed and tired as to settle on the hands and heads of several persons who were observing their uncommon appearance in the meadows. I had several *Hirundines* brought me in the evening, which appeared to be dying; their eyes were closed, and their wings drooping, so that they would continue

in any position in which they were laid. I wrapped some in flannel, and deposited them in a warm room, and in less than an hour they became as active as I ever observed them; but, on exposing of them to the cold, they became torpid as before; in which state I affixed weights to the feet of two of them, and carried them to the meadows whence they were taken, and immersed them gradually in a ditch among rushes, where I had observed the first that made their appearance this year, that, if they had emerged thence, the experiment might be tried in the water and place that had preserved them throughout the winter. I immediately had cause to conclude they were drowning; for, when they first came in contact with the water, it roused them from their lethargy, and, when fully immersed, the air escaped from them copiously, causing large bubbles on the surface of the water. In this situation I left them till early the next morning, when I easily recovered them from the bottom of the ditch by a string that was attached to them. Having taken them home, I deposited them in wool, and placed them at a considerable distance from my kitchen-fire. At intervals I removed them nearer; so that, in about three hours, their plumage was dried, and, in an hour more, their bodies had acquired a natural blood-heat; but not the least signs of re-animation appeared: so that, when I despaired of recovering them by the aid of the fire, I placed them full in the warm rays of a forenoon's sun, where I suffered them to continue till the meridian, when they remained as **TORPID** as ever. That they might receive every possible assistance, I then tried the powers of electricity, but equally in vain; for, though the friction was increased so as to expand their wings, their life had for ever fled! and in two days more their bodies were hastily becoming corrupt; whilst those, that were *preserved* from the *genial* fluid, through the influence of the warm sun the next morning took their flight in the more beneficent element of air.

Whether this evidence will be sufficient to convince Candide, &c. that it is impossible for these birds to survive a state of immersion, I know not; but with me, and, I think, with every reasonable person, it entirely explodes such an improbable hypothesis.

Yours, &c. HZ. SNEZOC, June 6.



## THE DECALOGUE, translated into Welsh; corrected from p. 423.

ddelw ti i wnei Ni .fygwynebi o flaen eraill - Dduwiau ti i fydd Ni  
לא יהיה לך אלהים אחרים על פני: לא תעשה לך פסל  
yr hwn ac ,ychod oddi y nefoedd yn (fydd) yr hwn tebygrwydd phob a  
וכל תמונה אשר בשמים ממעל ואשר  
y dyfroedd yn (fydd) yr hwn ac ,danodd oddi yn y ddaiar (fydd)  
בארץ מתחת ואשר במים  
.hwynt wafanaethi ni ag ,iddynt ymostengi ni :ddaiar ir danodd oddi  
מתחת לארץ: לא תשתחוה להם ולא תעבדם  
pechod yn ymweled ,eiddigus Duw ,iti Duw ,Jehova wyf myfi Canys  
כי אנכי יהוה אלהיך אל קנא פקר עון  
;genchedlaethau am cafant pedwerydd ir ag trydydd ir plant ar tadau  
אבת על בנים על שלשים ועל רבעים לשנאי:  
.fyngorchniynion y gadwant ag ,ym carant a miloedd i trugaredd yn gwneud ag  
ועשה חסד לאלפים לאהבי ולשמרי מצותי:  
ni canys ;oferwch i dy Dduw Jehova henw yr cymmeri Ni  
לא תשא את שם יהוה אלהיך לשוא כי לא  
y Cofia ,oferwch i enw ef ei cymmero hwn a yr Jehova maddeua  
ינקח יהוה את אשר ישא את שמו לשוא: וכוור את  
a wnei ac ,y gweithi diwrnod Chwe .ef sancteiddio iw fabbath y dydd  
יום השבת לקדשו: ששת ימים תעבד ועשית  
.dy Dduw Jehova i y fydded fabbath feithfed dydd a'r ,iti waith pob  
כל מלאכתך: ויום השבועי שבת ליהוה אלהיך  
,forwyn a'th ,dy was ,ferch a'th ,fab a'th tydi ,waith dim wnei Ni  
לא תעשה כל מלאכה אתה ובנך ובתך עבדך ואמתך  
chwe mewn Canys .dy byrth yn fydd yr hwn, dy efron, dy anifail a  
ובהמתך וגרך אשר בשעריך: כי ששת  
ag yr ,mor y ,ddaiar a'yr ,nefoedd y Jehova a'wnaeth diwrnod  
ימים עשה יהוה את השמים ואת הארץ את הים ואת  
paham o herwydd :feithfed y dydd a gorfwyfodd ag ,ynddynt fydd a holl  
כל אשר בם וינח ביום השביעי על כן  
Fawrha .ef sancteiddiodd ai ,fabbath y dydd y Jehova bendithiodd  
ברך יהוה את יום השבת ויקדשוהו: כבוד  
yr hwn ,ddaiar y ar dy dyddiau estynner fel yr ,th fam a dy Dad  
את אביך ואת אמך למען יארכון ימך על האדמה אשר  
.odinebi Ni .leddi Ni .iti yn rhoi dy Dduw Jehova y mae  
יהוה אלהיך נתן לך: לא תרצח: לא תנאף:  
anwir tyftiolaeth dy gymmydog yn erbin ddygi Ni .ladretti Ni  
לא תגנב: לא תענה ברעך עד שקר:  
,ef was a'i ;dy gymmydog wraig cybyddi ni ;dy gymmydog y cybyddi Ni  
לא תחמד בית רעך לא תחמד אשר רעך ועבדו  
.dy gymmydog i fydd a 'rgwbla ,ef afyn a'i ,ef ych a'i ,ef n a'i  
ואמתו ושורו וחמרו וכל אשר לרעך:



## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 7.

**A** MESSAGE was brought from his Majesty, expressing his intention of applying to the public service the money arising from the sale of the prizes belonging to the United Provinces, after an adequate reward had been allowed to the captors for their services.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Address to his Majesty for his gracious Message; which was agreed to unanimously. He then moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means of the whole House on the supplies. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in opening the Budget, said, that he was perfectly aware, at so early a period of the session, of the difficulty of forming an accurate account of the expences of the year, so as to enable the House to give a satisfactory answer to their constituents of the burdens to be laid on them, and of the general articles on which those burdens were to be laid. He had, however, powerful motives not to delay laying this before them. He recurred to the opening of the present session of parliament, and to the approaching prospect of peace; and that nothing was more desirable than the means to fulfil and obtain these ends. He was happy, however, that that House was prepared for all extremities, and to act vigorously until peace could be obtained on grounds that were good and acceptable. He adverted next to the difficulties of the enemy to continue their present enormous expence. While, however, we were anxious for peace, it was necessary that we should continue our exertions for the next year, to carry on a war for the support of our liberties, by taking the best method of supporting ourselves through our difficulties until that period arrived when it would be necessary for the enemy to terminate the war on just and equitable grounds, and on terms acceptable to us. He requested a patient attention while he laid that part of his duty before the House, the amount of which would be contained under each particular head. First head was the Navy, the ordinary expences of which amounted to 5,700,000l.

sterling, the ordinaries and repairs to 1,300,000l. the number of seamen was greater by 10,000 than last year, and the excess 757,000l.; the total of the expences of the Navy, therefore, amounted to 7,000,000l. sterling. The next head was the Army, the total expences of which amounted to 6,104,000l. Last year there had been an overplus of 1,000,000l. and which, omitting the difference, he would state at 900,000l. which had been paid for foreign troops. Last year there had been paid for the different French corps 427,000l.; the extraordinaries of the Army, including the Sardinian treaty, that had not yet been voted, amounted to 2,646,000l.; and that 350,000l. more would be necessary: the total, therefore, including the Sardinian subsidy, would be, in round numbers, 6,000,000l.; and in the Army there would be a total saving over the last year of 130,000l. The next head was that of the Ordnance, the total expence of which amounted to 1,744,000l. and which was less than the last year by 577,000l. Next, there were the Miscellaneous Expences: for the French corps, the prosecution of Warren Hastings, increased expences of the Civil List, &c. 360,000l. The next head of expence was, the re-placing of the sums issued on Exchequer bills. The total amount of the expences of the current year would be 26,000,000l. sterling; 3,000,000l. of which would be re-placed by a vote of credit, and 200,000l. applied to the reduction of the national debt. Gentlemen would recollect, that there was a loan of 18,000,000l.; the amount of the taxes was stated at 19,000,000l. one million more than last year. The total to be provided for this year would be 2,330,000l.; the total amount contained under the head of the Supplies of the current year would be 27,662,000l.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The land-tax and malt duty, growing produce of the Consolidated Funds, and stamp duties, would amount, on an average, last year to 13,933,000l. this year to 13,598,000l.; the permanent charge, therefore, would be 11,538,000l. the balance of which would be 2,395,000l. There were other articles, which he would state to the House; one of which was the sum that would arise in consequence of his Majesty's Message respecting the Dutch prizes



prizes detained in our ports. These were not, according to the prize-act, vested in the captors, but in the Crown; yet a due attention would be paid to the merits of the different claimants; and from this would arise a sum of 1,000,000*l.* By the vote of last year there was 1,000,000*l.* remaining; which, however, it would be better to leave untouched, as there might be occasion for it for other services should the war last another year: therefore, it would be necessary to provide for 18,000,000*l.* No one, he was sure, would regret the increased expences of the navy, which were incurred in order to put our navy on that respectable footing which the exigences of the times required. It was also increased by the transport-service, the total amount of which was 5,000,000*l.* Since the 31st of December, 1794, the purchase of East-India ships, to be converted into ships of war and transports, had cost 1,500,000*l.*; but this year the expences of the navy would be reduced two millions and an half. The army extraordinaries were greatly increased from our operations on the Continent. Another head of expence would be the bounty on the importation of corn; which, perhaps, might be something far beyond our expectations, but to which he looked up with hope rather than fear. The total extraordinary expences of the year he would state at 5,000,000*l.* It was his duty also to state the revenue arising from the lottery, which amounted to 300,000*l.* This went to pay the American Loyalists; 250,000*l.* of which would cease at the end of the present year. Whether it would then be better to continue this evil, as being more than counter-balanced by the good it would do, he would leave to the determination of the House, to consider of it as it thought proper; but surely they would think this better than existing taxes. Having taken a view of the interest of the loan, he then proceeded to state the new taxes; which would be taxes levied on all species of collateral succession; on assessments an increase of ten *per cent.*; a double amount of taxes on all horses kept for pleasure, and on all other horses to a certain extent employed in the business of agriculture, or otherwise; on tobacco, printed cottons, salt; a diminution of bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugars: and these were the general outlines, which he thought it his duty

to lay before them. First, as to taxes on collateral succession. This species of taxation had originated in a country that had nearly equalled this in commercial consequence; he alluded to Holland. Under this might be comprehended all legacies; which, computing the degree of proximity, would be rated at from one to two *per cent.* First then, to enforce the principal of two *per cent.* on all legacies above a certain sum, residuary legacies to extend to the following calculation, making some trifling variations, *viz.* from two to four, and from four to six *per cent.* beginning with first cousins, and continuing to perfect strangers, observing a regular proportion. This sort of property was, he said, most connected with the existence of the country; and, surely, it could not be thought unreasonable to extend it to landed property of the country also. The mode of assessing this tax would be, when the relation was not wide, two *per cent.*; in case of a first cousin, three *per cent.*; second cousin, four *per cent.*; and the more remote in proportion up to the absolute stranger, who should pay six *per cent.* and this tax to be paid in proportion to the degree of consanguinity. The landed property amounted, on the lowest calculation, to 25,000,000*l.*; the annual rental at 28 years purchase would amount to 700,000,000*l.*; add to this the personal property of 600,000,000*l.* the total amount would be 1300,000,000*l.* Taking legacies left by will one-third of the whole, and the amount of legacies to collaterals to less than landed property one-fifth—then taking one-fourth as the medium amount, the amount might be computed at 325,000,000*l.* which would produce annually a sum of 294,000*l.*; the amount of the assessed taxes 140,000*l.* The next article of taxation was horses. There was already a tax of 10*s.* on every single horse kept for pleasure. This tax should, therefore, be increased in proportion until the number reached six, when the amount should be doubled, which would make 20*s.* for every horse—this he computed at 116,000*l.* On every horse employed in agriculture, or otherwise, 2*s.* *per annum*—this could not be complained of by farmers, as lately their produce had risen to a very great price, and they could easily afford it. The number of horses thus employed he computed at one million; which would produce



produce a revenue of 100,000*l.* The next article of taxation was tobacco; the duty on which he would augment one-fourth *per* pound; the amount of which would be 170,000*l.* Next, printed cottons; the duty on which he would propose raising two-pence half-penny *per* yard—the duty at present was three-pence half-penny, and this rise of two-pence half-penny would be six-pence; which would amount to 135,000*l.* The next article was salt, which he would state at 32,000*l.* A diminution of one-fourth of the drawback on the exportation of sugar, which would amount to between 7 and 800,000*l.* The total amount would therefore be 1,122,000*l.* to be raised by these taxes. The supply for the navy was the only article in which the future estimate exceeded the expenditure of the present year.

After Mr. Pitt had finished, a long conversation took place between Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hussy, and Mr. Jekyll.

A motion was made for the chairman reporting progress; when there appeared, for it 27, against it 137.

The several resolutions being read, and agreed to, in the Committee, and the House having resumed, the report was brought up, and ordered to be received next day.

#### H. OF LORDS.

December 8.

The Duke of Portland presented a Message from his Majesty relative to the appropriating of Dutch captures, similar to that presented to the House of Commons yesterday.

Received some private bills from the Commons; which were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the following Message from his Majesty:

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, relying on the assurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, and to take such measures as the emergency of affairs may require. His Majesty on this occasion

thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session has led to such an order of things in France as will induce his Majesty (conformably to the sentiments which he has already declared) to meet any disposition to negotiate on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for general peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies. That it his Majesty's earnest wish that the spirit and determination manifested by parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassment of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this country is engaged, and the situation of affairs, may entitle his Majesty to expect.”

The Message was ordered to be taken into consideration on the morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then delivered another Message from his Majesty relative to the landing of foreign troops into this kingdom; which was also ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The different resolutions were read the first and second time, and the report agreed to.

#### H. OF LORDS.

December 9.

Lord Grenville delivered two Messages from his Majesty; the same as those to the House of Commons on Tuesday. Ordered to be taken into consideration on the morrow.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill for preventing seditious meetings, Lord Grenville called their Lordships attention to those circumstances which the House had already decided were sufficient to justify some measures like the present. This, he admitted, was connected with the former bill, and was one system of measures. It had often been recognized, that there existed in the country a party of men who were determined to destroy our constitution. They had met some check, and received what was deemed sufficient to shew them the error of their conduct; but, instead of altering their conduct, they with increased rancour militated against our constitution, and sought to destroy it, even to its very foundation.

Several of their Lordships spoke after;



ter; when the House divided, Contents 109, Non-contents 21.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration. He would not, he said, trouble the House with more than a few words on this occasion. The sentiments contained in the Message were nearly the same as those delivered in his Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session of parliament, *viz.* that the system of government in France had now arrived at that crisis when his Majesty thought he could treat under the existing circumstances of the present time. He had not the least doubt but the House would express on this occasion the same assurances which it had before. He would, therefore, move an humble Address of thanks to his Majesty, for the sentiments contained in his Message.—The Address was merely an echo of the Message.

Mr. *Sheridan* proposed an amendment, which was of considerable length, and was in substance as follows, *viz.* "that his Majesty's faithful Commons, having taken his Message into consideration, and wishing to give it the fullest effect, had to regret, that his Majesty had been so ill advised as to refuse to treat with any form of government in France, and humbly to implore his Majesty to abandon eternally those who had advised him to such measures; and that his Majesty would endeavour to procure a speedy peace; that an immediate negotiation for that purpose should take place; and that no change in the government of France should prevent the carrying of this object into effect."

The question was put upon the amendment; which was negatived without a division. The Address was then put, and carried.

The House proceeded to take into consideration his Majesty's Message relative to the debarkation of some foreign troops from stress of weather.

Mr. *Dundas* moved an Address of thanks, which was carried *nem. con.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 7.  
YOU formerly enquired after the copy of Burton's *Leicestershire* with Richard Gascoyne's notes, mentioned twice in Osborne's *Harleian Cat.* I. No. 8191, p. 469, III. No. 368,

p. 23. In this last place a very particular description is given of this valuable book. It is added, R. Gascoyne had "a vast treasure of original charters, patents, evidences, wills, and other records, which he had amassed together; for which, and other such performances, he is highly praised by Sir W. Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, and in his account of his own life. *But how that treasure of records was wilfully burnt about the year 1728 need not be remembered here.*" Now it is concerning this last transaction, the fate of this collection, that I wish to be informed, if it be within the recollection or knowledge of any of your antiquarian readers.

I think I can venture to affirm, that the copy of Burton abovementioned is the same which passed into Mr. West's library, and thence into Mr. Gough's. See the reference to p. 35, where Gascoyne mentions himself.

P. 364. "The present State of Great Britain" commenced by the name of "*Anglia Notitia*, or the present State of England, 1668," 8vo. A second part was published 1671, 8vo. My copy, 1743, is intitled, "*Magna Britannia Notitia*, or the present State of Great Britain. The 35th edition of the South part, called England, and the 14th of the North part, called Scotland."

Fig. 3. in your pl. II. is the seal of Constantine St. Martin. Adam de St. Martin held some knights fees in Eton, in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Edward III. (Bridges, II. 510); and Hugh de St. M. was a benefactor to Luffield priory, in the same county, before 1174, giving to it Lillingstone chapel. (Ib. I. 245, Dugdale Mon. I. 522). Farther of this family in that county I find not. Fig. 4 is a seal of "frater H. de Stodon;" but where that place was I am to seek. Fig. 5. is the seal of "William P' Aht, of Hesterton," perhaps of Chesterton, in the adjoining county of Huntingdon. Fig. 6. is a Nuremberg token of the sort you have frequently received from your correspondents. Snelling, p. 12, gives the inscription *Assuritate & Tolerantia*; which is certainly wrong in the first word, as it relates to the old story of a man lifting a calf by constant progression till he was able to lift it when grown to its full size. The reverse seems an instrument with a sail, fretting a hole in a mill-stone, or, perhaps a wrecked vessel's gradually working



ing itself off again. The maker's name is *Wolf Laufers*. Snelling gives some with *Cornelius Laufers: Rechen Pfenige*, i. e. *reckoning penny or counter*.

*Antiquariolus*, p. 383, will forgive my setting right his laudable endeavour to correct the *Antiquities of Evesham*.

*Dereined*, Lat. *dirationavit*, means *accounted for*, sc. the payment of.

73. *Gors* is furze in many parts of the kingdom.

178. The context plainly shews that the lantern was not carried before the abbot of Evesham by way of *penance*; for, it was the duty of a *chaplain*.

186. Ainsworth will tell your correspondent that *ferculum* is a *dish* or *mess*. Applied to a horse, it would mean two *feeds*, to a man, two *meals*, a day. Had it been a *forkfull*, though it is not easy to say of *what*, it would have been *furculum*; but there is no such word.

P. 396. What is said about the *Black Prince's* apartments at Queen's college, Oxford, in the *British Topography*, is only copied from the plates there described. The inscription on one is, "*Introitus cubiculi Nigri Principis*;" and the other, "*Introitus super quem cubiculum Nigri Principis & Henrici V.*" The founder of this college, as appears by Mr. Gutch's edition of *Wood's History of Halls and Colleges*, p. 139, "purchased, 1340, several tenements for the students to live in for the present, till the hall or college could be built." These were halls known by the name of *Temple* and *Dendamour*; and probably in the first of these he settled the provost and 12 fellows or scholars, though he did not obtain the royal charter till after he had made his purchase. There is no necessity for supposing that the *Black Prince* was too young or too old to be entered on this foundation, and lodged in some apartment over a hall which existed prior to Queen's hall or college. But it is a very natural conclusion, that the royal foundress would pay her chaplain the compliment of sending her eldest son to study, were it for ever so short a time, within his new foundation; and, if the prince did not go to college till he was 15 (and who can say at what age Henry V. went?), he might imbibe a little academical learning, or finish his studies at Oxford. In controverting your correspondent's opinion on this subject, I feel disposed to give him full credit for his other conjecture about the dress of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V.

I have not been able to obtain a sight of the *Herculaneum MS.* of *Philodemus*; but you will find a specimen of the writing in Winkelman, "*Lettre [to C. Buehl] sur les Découvertes d'Herculaneum* Dresd. 1764," 4to, pp. 87, 88; of which, I think, there was an English translation, 17... 8vo.

P. 385, b, l. 54, for *ruins r. rivers*.

Without knowing who is alluded to as the translator of others of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, I hope and pray it may not be the *maker* of that set published 1794, in 4 vols. 12mo, which are as remote from the Eastern spirit as possible. Whether M. Galant interpolated *his* translation I neither know nor care: for, with all the flammess of our present *doing into* English translation, it affords as much satisfaction to me as to the publishers, who give a new edition almost every year—to far more innocent purposes than 9-10ths of the modern novels which every year spawns forth. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *Weston Favell, May 26.*

IMAGINING it will be highly gratifying to many of your readers, I here send you the inscription on the grave-stone of the Rev. James Hervey, the celebrated author of "*Meditations among the Tombs*," "*Reflexions on a Flower-garden*," &c. and of several other admitted productions, late rector of Weston Favell and of Collingtree, both near Northampton. He lies interred on the South side of the communion-table in the chancel of Weston Favell aforesaid.

"Here lie the remains  
of the Rev. JAMES HERVEY, A.M.  
late rector of this parish;  
that very pious man,  
and much-admired author!  
who died Dec. the 25th, 1758,  
in the 45th year of his age.

Reader, expect no more; to make him known  
Vain the fond elegy and figur'd stone:  
A name more lasting shall his writings give;  
There view display'd his heav'nly soul, and  
live."

Mr. Hervey wished for no sepulchral monument, no "sculptured marble," as appears from his "*Meditations among the Tombs*." The monument he wished for himself was, to "leave a memorial in the breasts of his fellow-creatures." And, indeed, no one ever had a better monument of this kind than this truly excellent and apostolic man; his name and memory will *never be forgotten* in the parish and



and neighbourhood where he lived. His sister, therefore, put down, some years ago, a plain stone with this short and modest inscription, more for the purpose of pointing out to the stranger and to posterity the exact spot of his interment, than of paying a tribute to his memory; to which, however, it is in *justice due*.

A new and more splendid edition of all Mr. Hervey's Works than has ever yet been published, in 7 volumes, octavo, is now in the press, and will shortly be published. I heartily wish them that encouragement and success which the works of so learned, ingenious, and pious, a man deserve.

I wish it was in my power to send you a drawing of the parish-church of Weston Favell, and also of the parsonage-house here; both which are very pretty. The latter, among various other good and noble acts, Mr. Hervey re-built at his sole expence the same year in which he died; but, so frail was his earthly tabernacle, and so uncertain are all things here below, he never lived in it a single day. Weston Favell is only two miles and an half distant from Northampton.

A CONSTANT READER;  
*and a Relation of the above  
great and good Man.*

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, May 30.*

THE seasons have been remarkably favourable to the increase of the cockchaffer-grub, than which the agricultural world has not a more devouring plague. Their ravages have been particularly felt in this county and Suffolk some years ago. After the various endeavours used for their destruction, aided by premiums from the Society of Arts, it is found that Providence has blessed us with the most effectual remedy for this evil in the crow and sea-gull; the former boring the hard ground with his strong bill; and both of them greedily devouring the animal as it is turned up by the plough. Indeed, the sea-gull will gorge himself with them; and, after discharging his stomach, repeat his attacks upon the grub as long as he can find any to devour. This useful bird is perfectly harmless, and not, like the crow, granivorous.

I am, therefore, very anxious to press upon the minds of every one the policy, and even necessity, of preserving

and increasing the breed of these birds wherever they appear, especially at a time when corn and grass are objects of the first consequence, and because thousands of the sea-gulls eggs have lately found their way to this city to gratify the palates of the luxurious, and endanger the extermination of that invaluable bird. Be so kind therefore, good Sir, to admit this well-meant endeavour into your next Publication, and oblige,

Yours, &c. W. STEVENSON.

Mr. URBAN, *June 13.*

IN reply to several miscellaneous articles of last month, be pleased to accept the following observations.

P. 367. F. S. asks, "who was Paine Fisher?" He was a voluminous writer of Latin poetry under the signature of Paganus Piscator, and printed some English books on Heraldry and Antiquities. For an ample account of this author, and his productions, your correspondent need only refer to the *Oxford Historian*, vol. II. col. 899, and *Winstanley's Lives of the Poets*, p. 192. In addition to whose notices I will farther add, that there is a copy of Latin verses signed P. Piscator before Pecke's *Parnassi Puerperium*, 1659; and an English epigram by Pecke, in the same volume, inscribed "to his loving Friend, Mr. Payn Fisher," p. 181.

P. 369. The present incumbent of Middleton is the Rev. Thomas Durnford, whose father married the sister of the celebrated poet Collins. This ruined church, and sea-washed cemetery, have been retrieved from obscure oblivion by the poetical painting of Charlotte Smith. The view here given of the adjacent coast, and pudding-stone beach, are greatly deficient in perspective and similitude. Bognor, Selsey, and the Isle of Wight, are all huddled together in your engraving, though, in fact, far removed from each other both in appearance and reality. The telegraph ought to be marked by a single pole, rather higher than its appendant cottage, whereas your plate makes it look like the *Monument*.

P. 372. The late ingenious Mr. Headley coincided with *Ænobarbus* in approving the last line of Pope's Epitaph on Gay; and, in the Supplement to his valuable Notes on our ancient poets, has pointed out a similar thought in Browne, the pastoral writer:

"No



"No grave befits him but the hearts of men." *Select Beauties*, &c. II. 191.

Habington, I beg to add, though in a quainter sense, has a passage still more apposite:

"Should the present flatterie write  
A glorious epitaph, the wise  
Will say—the poet's wit *here lyes*."

Castara, 1640, p. 188.

P. 375. By referring to the last volume which the learned Dr. Kippis lived to publish of the *Biographia Britannica*, Mr. Laskey may satisfy himself, that Shakspeare had "not any view of drawing Sir John Falstaff from any part of Sir John Fastolf's character;" the only relation which the former has to the latter being "a little quibble, which makes some conformity in their names, and a short degree in the time wherein the one did really, and the other is feigned to, live." Mr. Gough, the able reviser of Fastolf's Life, has also sufficiently cleared his memory from the imputation of cowardice at the battle of Patay, and has proved, on the evidence of Mr. Anstis, that, so far from being degraded for his conduct on that occasion, by losing his George and Garter, he was honoured by appointments of added importance. That Sir Thomas Overbury was ever considered as the archetype of Falstaff, I have yet to learn; and that Sir John Oldcastle was falsely so considered appears from Shakspeare's own epilogue to the second part of Henry IV. Mr. Steevens indeed has shewn, that a contemptible play on the subject of *Oldcastle* was written before Shakspeare's time, from which our Bard has taken several hints, but concludes there is no proof that he was ever obliged to change the name of *Oldcastle* into that of *Falstaff*.

LEVITER ERUDITUS.

### On the PROMETHEUS VINCTUS of ÆSCHYLUS.

(Concluded from p. 399.)

HAVING assembled the human race together, he taught them, as the first and leading step towards happiness,

μη προδίδεσθαι μόνον. V. 248.

He exhorted them to consider, that they were sent into the world for better and nobler purposes, than, after fulfilling a hated period of merely animal existence, to go into annihilation, and be as the beasts that perish. After he

had thus removed the terror of death, he inspired salutary hope into their minds; dim and shadowy as was the prospect he held out, it had efficacy enough to mitigate their sorrows, and pour the balm of comfort into their hearts. It is impossible to read this statement without directing our thoughts to the great DELIVERER of mankind, who took away the sting of death, inspired into our hearts glorious hope, and filled with celestial comfort those

Οἱ πρῶτα μὲν, βλέποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην;  
Κλύοντες ἐκ ἤκρον\*. V. 446.

Next, he gave them *fire*—and this the ancients considered as the symbol of wisdom: a circumstance which receives additional strength from the enumeration of the arts and sciences consequent on its production. If any doubt remains on the minds of your readers, we can refer them to the energetic words of Hippocrates:

Τὸ θερμότατον καὶ ισχυρότατον Πῦρ.  
Ἐν τῷ ψυχῇ, νόος, φρόνησις.

Another still more wonderful definition follows, and more closely to our purpose:

Δοκεῖ δέ μοι, ὃ καλέομεν Θερμόν, Ἄ-  
ΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ τε εἶναι, καὶ νοεῖν πάντα, καὶ  
ὄραν, καὶ ἀκάν, καὶ εἶδεναι πάντα, καὶ τὰ  
ὄντα καὶ τὰ μέλλοντα ἴσαοθαι.

Again, Hesiod, when he is giving a description of the severe indignation of Jupiter, and its consequences, speaks of the occultation of fire from mortals as one of the most terrible punishments; and pays a just tribute to the favour done the human race by Prometheus in its restoration:

— ἀνθρώποισιν ἐμήσατο κήδεα λυγρὰ.  
Κρύψει δὲ πῦρ· τὸ μὲν αὖθις εἰς παῖς· Ἰαγ  
πέταιο†

Ἐκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πᾶρα.

In what manner the illumination imparted by the Saviour of mankind removed the "blackness of darkness," and brought life, and joy, and immortality, to light by the Gospel, I trust it is altogether unnecessary to explain.

\* The expression is directly Scriptural. Thus Isaiah, ch. vi. 9:

שְׁמַעו שְׁמַעו וְאַל תִּבְיֹנוּ  
וְיִהְיֶה רִנְנוֹ וְאֵל תִּדְעוּ

referred to in St. Luke, ch. vi. *et al.*

† It is almost superfluous to point out the resemblance between this name and that of the son of Noah.

Hence,



Hence, as we have already observed, proceeded various arts, and several attainments of the first importance. The transition from the figurative speech of prophecy to the thing signified, or adumbrated under those figures, is obvious and natural—and, therefore, when we hear the inspired writers proclaiming, that the Messiah should bring man from darkness into light—should diffuse peace and harmony even among the brute creation—and should heal all the diseases of the soul—we hear also the voice of the heathen poets, announcing that their Deliverer should bring men from subterraneous habitations, teach them the various uses of animals, and explain to them the art of medicine, and other sciences, conducive to the welfare of their race.

In some instances we admit, and with feelings of grateful exultation, that the analogy does not hold good. Prometheus, amidst his sufferings, instead of the meekness and resignation which characterized the lowly Jesus, is haughty, insolent, and vindictive; a disposition perfectly consistent with their ideas of perfection, who banished the word “humility” from their very language, or at least only made use of it in a bad sense, to express a mean, groveling, and despicable temper. Prometheus too describes his instructions to mortals as mystically given, and their very light as clouded with obscurity:

*Τυφλὰς ἐν αὐλοῖς ἐλπίδας καλῶμεθα.*

But our hope, shining with all the radiance of the Father, the Fountain, and the Origin of Light, exhibits the splendour of that heaven which is the object of its contemplations. The joy set before us, resting on the promises of God, and established by the Holy Comforter, brings with it perfect peace; and teaches us, that death is not merely a refuge from the sorrows of life, but an entrance into everlasting glory.

If the chronologers have ascertained the æra of Æschylus with tolerable precision, he flourished two centuries after Isaiah, and many years after the Babylonish captivity. It is universally believed, that about this period those opinions gained ground, and became more widely diffused, which once had been better known, but which, through a long series of years, had either been gradually lost, or much obscured, a-

mong mankind. It is not, therefore, incredible or impossible, that our poet should have been made acquainted with the writings of inspiration, and from them should have conceived the idea of a Divine Being exposed to a variety of sorrows, sufferings, and tortures, in behalf of wretched mortals. Add to this, that the very same expressions of grief which David and the Prophets, in a variety of instances, make use of, are to be found in the writings of Æschylus, with a degree of similarity that can scarcely be deemed accidental.

If the whole of this supposed analogy should be deemed fortuitous, it still exhibits a most curious and astonishing coincidence. If otherwise, what a train of ideas opens itself to the mind! And how can we sufficiently adore the goodness of God, who “left not himself without witness” among the heathen, even in the earliest ages; but gave them occasionally an insight into the doctrines of truth, and caused the rudiments of their obscure and figurative mythology, abhorrent as it appears on the first view from Moses and the Prophets, to instruct, prepare, and discipline the minds of men for the reception of the Gospel!

I shall conclude in the words of Garbitius\*, of whom mention has been made more than once in the course of this investigation:

“Grave est argumentum—imò si quis id penitus introspexerit, animadvertet ab Hebræis petiitum esse, et quidem ex doctrina Moſæ. Quanquam autem omnia, quæ pertinent ad naturam hominis ex omni parte tum cognoscendam, tum emendandam, ad intelligentiam et perceptionem non solum humanitatis et justitiæ civilis, sed et sanctitatis et justitiæ spiritualis, non debent, neque possunt aliunde potius, salutaris aut certius peti, quam ex sacrâ scripturâ; non tamen unquam fuerunt hæc etiam, a mente et sapientiâ humanâ sanius et utilius aut inventa aut agitata, prorsus rejecta et spreta: et quidem per ipsos etiam theologos, et eos præcipuos. Qui et ipsi, non sine exemplo apostolico, studiis disciplinarum liberalium eruditi fuerunt, et ea ad quandam non inutilem *παιδείαν* ad doctrinam sacram aliis quoque concesserunt, aut etiam commendarunt.”

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

\* Garbitius, Illyricus. Græcæ Linguae et Moralis Philosophiæ Professor ordinarius, in Academia Tubingensi, ann. 1588.



126. *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of certain Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, published Dec. 24, 1793, and attributed to Shakspeare, Queen Elizabeth, and Henry Earl of Southampton; illustrated by Fac-similes of the genuine Hand-writing of that Nobleman and her Majesty, a new Fac-simile of the Hand-writing of Shakspeare, never before exhibited, and other authentic Documents. In Two Letters addressed to the Right Hon. James Earl of Charlemont, by Edmund Malone, Esq.*

**P**ALPABLE as the forgery of the Miscellaneous Papers here referred to must appear to every reader of discernment, we could almost forgive the authors of it for this single reason, that they have drawn forth a detection from this able master. The detection is complete; and, to borrow Mr. Malone's own words, in his summary of the whole, p. 353,

"In the course of this Enquiry it has been proved that the artificers of this clumsy and daring fraud, whatever other qualifications they may possess, know nothing of the history of Shakspeare, nothing of the history of the stage, or the history of the English language. It has been proved that there is no external evidence whatever that can give any credibility to the MSS. which have now been examined, or even entitle them to a serious consideration; that the manner in which they have been produced, near two centuries after the death of their pretended author, is fraught with the strongest circumstances of suspicion; that the orthography of all the papers and deeds is not only not the orthography of that time, but the orthography of no period whatever; that the language is not the language of that age, but is in various instances the language of a century afterwards; that the dates, where there are dates either expressed or implied, and almost all the facts mentioned, are repugnant to truth, and are refuted by indisputable documents; that the theatrical contracts are wholly inconsistent with the usages of the theatres in the age of Shakspeare; and that the language of the legal instruments is as false as the spelling and phraseology are absurd and senseless; and, lastly, that the hand-writing of all the miscellaneous papers, and the signatures of all the deeds, wherever genuine autographs have been obtained, are wholly dissimilar to the hand-writing of the persons by whom they are said to have been written and executed, and, where autographs have not been found, to the general mode of writing in that age. If any additional proof of forgery is wanting, I confess I am at a

loss to conceive of what nature it should be. I have now done; and, I trust, I have vindicated Shakspeare from all this "imputed trash," and rescued him from the hands of a bungling impostor, by proving all these MSS. to be the true and genuine offspring of consummate ignorance and unparalleled audacity."

So little of this controversy has appeared in our Miscellany, that we shall be excused from entering more at large into the arguments of this able examiner; whose intimate acquaintance with every thing relative to his great Master, as he styles him, gives him a decided preference in the list of his champions.

In the Appendix, No. I. treats of the origin and history of promissory notes and paper credit, ably handled by a friend of Mr. M. who shows that promissory notes were first introduced about the end of the last century.

127. *Free Reflections on Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare, in the Possession of Samuel Ireland, of Norfolk-street. To which are added, Extracts from an unpublished MS Play, called The Virgin Queen, written by, or in Imitation of, Shakspeare.*

MR. Waldron, of Drury-lane theatre, the publisher of these reflections, is, like Mr. Boaden, a convert from the originality of the Shakspeare papers. The *Virgin Queen* is a sequel to the *Tempest*; and the extracts from it have been in their present owner's possession 20 years.

128. *The Loves of Troilus and Cresside, written by Chaucer, with a Commentary by Sir Francis Kynaston, never before published.*

MR. Waldron before-mentioned purchased the MS. of Sir Francis Kynaston's Latin translation of *Troilus and Cresside* at the sale of Mr. Hindley's library, 1793; the two first books of which had been printed 1635. It was proposed to print the whole poem, with the commentary, in different portions; the second early in January 1796; and the remainder with all convenient speed. In the course of the publication will be given a portrait of Sir Francis Kynaston (of whom there is not at present any print extant), engraved from an original drawing conjectured to be by Vandyck, prefixed to the MS. Mr. Walton calls it a poem



poem "of considerable merit, in which the vicissitudes of love are depicted in a strain of true poetry, with much pathos and sublimity of sentiment. Chaucer, however, claims no merit of invention; though Sir Francis Kynaston says, "He has taken the liberty of his own invention\*." Whatever might be the merit of that work, we cannot discover much in this that supercedes the labours of other editors of Chaucer.

129. *Subordination enforced: a Sermon preached before a Constitutional Society at Howden, and on the late Fast-day at Sneath, by the Rev. Edward Bracken, LL.D.*

"The following sermon was preached at Howden, before the Union Society, at a particular meeting, held for the purpose of shewing their loyalty to his present majesty; and, at their particular and earnest request, is now made public. Dr. Bracken, esteeming utility above originality, acknowledges his obligations to the publications of the day. If the following discourse has a tendency to establish and confirm any part of the industrious commonalty of this kingdom in their duty to their king and their country, the author's intention will be fully answered."

From a well-chosen text, Judges xviii. 10, Dr. B. has made a plain well intentioned discourse, adapted to the capacity of his audience. We should have noticed it sooner, but accident prevented its falling into our hands.

130. *Circular Letter to the Corresponding Societies in Great Britain: containing the Cat let out of the Bag, or the Perpetual Motion discovered, and its Uses displayed, with a warning Voice to the Associations. By Moses Gomez Pereira, Philo Kirejisir.*

AN attempt to burlesque the modern patriots, by the author of "The Jew's Appeal" against the modern pseudo-prophets, reviewed LXV. 1098.

131. *A Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jan. 27, and at Lee, in Kent, Jan. 24, 1796, on Occasion of the Letter from the Bishops of the Dioceses of London and Rochester, read in the Churches on those Days. By the Rector of those Parishes.*

WHILE the minister and the parishioners of St. Sepulchre, in London, unite in vestry to resist the advice of their diocesan (if the newspapers do

not misrepresent them), H. R. Bristol exhorts his parishioners, both in town and country, to do all in their power, by proper economy, to relieve the wants and distresses of their poor brethren.

132. *Mémoires de la Vie et le Caractère de Madame la Duchesse de Polignac, avec des Anecdotes intéressantes sur la Révolution Française, et sur la Personne de Marie Antoinette, Reine de France. Par la Comtesse Diane de Polignac.*

THE MS. very lately transmitted to a lady of distinction in this metropolis by the author herself, sister to the Duchess de Polignac, with a request that it might be printed, was written before the death of the young king Louis XVII. and of his aunt. It shews the origin and progress of that affectionate friendship which subsisted 15 years between the queen and the duchess; the political influence of the latter over the former expired, it is true, 1787; but neither absence nor adversity could diminish their mutual attachment, which was only dissolved by death. The extracts from the queen's letters to her friend inspire respect for her firmness, constancy, and magnanimity, under circumstances calculated to depress and unnerve the most heroic mind; and shew many of the latent causes which produced the fall of the house of Bourbon, and particularly the fatal spirit of concession in Louis XVI. which leveled all the barriers placed about the throne, and, by rapid gradations, conducted him from the elevation and splendour of Versailles to the scaffold.

"The revolution of 1789, and its consequences, form, unquestionably, the most awful and stupendous subjects of contemplation to which the human mind can be directed. A revolution which has converted the most flourishing, as well as the most antient, of the European monarchies, into a vast burying-ground; translated Paris, once the seat of luxury, taste, and literature, into a charnel-house; and, after convulsing every state of Europe, has spread devastation and destruction under a thousand forms to the most remote extremities of the globe. No production which tends to elucidate the causes of this moral and political volcano can be regarded or perused with indifference; and, though the author has chosen to be silent on the atrocious machinations of the duke of Orleans, or only to name him indirectly, she has not observed the same reserve re-

\* Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. 1. p. 385.



specting the principles of Neckar and the conduct of La Fayette. It may, perhaps, be objected, that the portrait of Marie Antoinette is drawn in the most favourable colours; and that she is seen through a partial medium. For this defect, if such it be, no apology is attempted. That the errors of the French queen, exaggerated by calumny, were made subservient towards irritating the public mind, is unquestionable; that they operated against her to the last moments of her life, cannot be denied. But such has been the lot of unfortunate princes in every age. Death has redeemed her character; and posterity, while they commiserate her unparalleled sufferings, will not refuse to do justice to the elevation of her mind and the benignity of her disposition."

We have perused this amiable narrative with real sympathy; and, while we agree with the editor that much of its tenderness would be lost in a translation, we cannot but wish it had universal circulation.

133. *Remarks upon the Principles and Views of the London Corresponding Society.*

A short and pertinent detection of the absurdities and inconsistencies in which this new political creed involves its abettors.

134. *Three Letters to the Right Hon. W. Pitt on the Subject of the Statutes of Mortmain, containing an Enquiry into the Origin and present State of the Possessions of the Clergy under that Tenure.*

WE had occasion to review a judicious "Succinct View of the History of Mortmain and its Statutes," by Mr. Highmore, LVII. 620, compiled with the laudable view of guiding the benevolent in their charitable endowments. The present publication has different views; first, to censure the usurped dominion, the avarice, and ambition, of the clergy. Secondly, to state the boundaries with difficulty set to them by England. Thirdly, to render the clergy obnoxious for "a tenacity to its purposes which distinguishes that order." The relaxation of the statutes of mortmain in favour of *charitable uses*, and the augmentation of poor livings, displeases this writer; nor can he with patience hear of the commutation of land for tithes. This latter, he asserts, is "prejudicial to commerce, which, he contends, is inseparable from the constitution; the efforts of the commercial man being to acquire honour and independence, and

the possession of a portion of the soil of his country, which attaches them to it by interest as well as principle. "How differently does such a man view the interests of his country, when compared with another, who, with an immense property in paper and merchandise, considers himself as a citizen of the world, attached to no country but where he can make the most of his riches! This is the rock on which the French legislature first split; they held in view no qualification but great abilities; there was no responsibility; and so they have been betrayed, sold, deceived, and misled, by those who possessed the market of the moment, and continue to do so till the end of the chapter" (p. 48). This is true enough; but to what amounts all the declamation against building on mortmain tenure for 21 years? No one surely would wish to enlarge the power of covering every meadow or hill within twenty miles of the metropolis with buildings grounded on any term of years; nor, perhaps, in a view to health and convenience, were it desirable to have had St. George's fields in any other state than a well-drained and cultivated tract of meadow-ground, and not a place of privilege for debtors, equal in point of inconvenience to the commercial and other interests of this country to any sanctuary established by the ancient clergy. The same declamatory language pursues the endowments of our universities; which, after all, our author objects to more on the ground of *illegality* than of immorality.

In the third letter he argues against the argument for commuting tithes, that the increase of income might be in proportion to the decrease of value in money, as fallacious; many articles of manufacture being lower now than by proportionate calculation in the æras of the Henrys or Edwards; but the cultivation and value of lands has by no means kept the same proportion. The effect of this commutation is that the generality of our resident clergy are become farmers, and this is supposed to degrade them into parson Trullibers. Here we think the writer has outstretched fact; and if, in distant parts of the kingdom, the clergy farm their glebe, it is from the scantiness of income. But with a very ill grace does he upbraid the clergy with the great increase of presbyterians and meeting-houses, whose ministers



do but starve as their number increases; and if any of them eke out an income, dependent on the caprice of their hearers, by setting themselves out as authors, to what end do their writings tend? But, not to copy his retorts, let him produce in the present day the abuses complained of by king Edgar among the clergy of his time.

These letters are concluded, as one might have expected, with a hint to the prime minister, to avail himself of the possessions of the clergy, and the offer of a plan for that purpose. "I think such a plan might be sketched out and offered, which would infinitely benefit our revenue, enable us to contend with our enemies without any additional burthens on the people, vindicate our character for good sense and moderation in the eyes of Europe, and assist our commerce, modify the action and load of the national debt, and prove even not unacceptable to the clergy themselves if they have the smallest tincture of patriotism in their composition" (p. 78). "Thus far on the principal head of these reflections; my next will offer some considerations on the other chapters of mortmain, corporations, and charities."

135. *Pride and Superstition Causes of Unbelief. A Sermon, preached before the Rev. the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Berks at the Visitation holden at Abingdon, May 13, 1795, by William West Green, M.A. Vice-principal of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and Rector of South Moreton, Berks.*

MR. Green, from Hebrews iv. 11. has briefly traced these two causes of unbelief, exemplified in the French revolution.

136. *A Letter from the Rev. Charles Plowden to C. Butler, W. Cruise, H. Clifford, and W. Throckmorton, Esquires, and Reporters of the Cisalpine Club; in which their Reports on the Authenticity of the Instrument of Catholic Protestation lodged in the British Museum are examined.*

"In 1789 a large number of Roman Catholics throughout England subscribed an instrument, called a Protestation, at the recommendation of the Catholic committee; and an oath was afterwards grounded upon it, which became the subject of a long dispute. Parliament having rejected this oath, 1791, it was hoped that the protestation which had occasioned disagreements would be suffered to fall into oblivion; but, soon after, a small major-

ity of a Catholic meeting in London thought proper to deposit the original instrument of that protestation in the British Museum. In 1793 and 1794, the Rev. Mr. Milner (in *Ecclesiastical Democracy detected*) and I (in *Remarks on the Memoirs of Gregory Panzani*) alleged some reasons for thinking the instrument deposited in the Museum was not the authentic original, but a falsified copy. A club of gentlemen, who call themselves Cisalpines, undertook to defend the originality of their favourite instrument. Four law-members of their club were deputed to investigate the authenticity of it; and their report was published. Mr. Milner printed a *Reply* to that report; and the Cisalpines rejoined by a *Farther Report*, to which the ensuing letter is an answer. At the head of it extracts from the two reports are prefixed, to serve as terms of comparison, by which the reader may judge whether the authenticity of this instrument is fairly proved by the Cisalpine, or the spuriousness of it by Mr. Milner and me. If the authenticity of it, what shall be done with the 1500 signatures which are now affixed to a spurious instrument? The 1500 subscribers must answer the question." *Preface.*

Mr. Plowden concludes much pleasant and convincing argument against the authenticity of the instrument in question with offering the following considerations:

"The protestation signed 1789 is now universally known and believed to be the work of earl Stanhope. Would the subscribers choose to borrow their political or their theological creed from that nobleman—perhaps from Jeremiah Joyce? 2. They, or the great majority of them, signed the Stanhopeian protestation under an assurance that no oath was to follow it; and under explanations of several passages, which were judged to be respectively captious, doubtful, inaccurate, disputable, and erroneous. Of this latter description is the proposition which utterly disavows the dispensing power of the church. The instrument was, moreover, disgraced with false grammar and solecisms. 3. The protestation of 1787, and the oath grounded on it, were rejected by parliament, which substituted instead of them our present oath. This oath, therefore, is now our only protestation, and the only engagement with our country to which we are pledged. There is no need, then, of preserving another which has been an unfortunate source and occasion of discord. 4. If the wisdom of parliament in rejecting the protestation had equally prevailed in the catholic meetings of 1791, the very source of our difference would have disappeared



peared for ever. The vote which ordered that source to be deposited in the British Museum was brought on unawares, without any notice given to the great majority of subscribers who alone had a right to dispose of the deed which they had signed. Whatever intentions may be supposed to have influenced the movers of that vote, the consequence of it has been to perpetuate dissension, by furnishing to some individuals a pretext to sanction and justify their inadmissible oaths, as if they were fairly grounded on the declared sense of the catholic body. 5. It is not that the freedom of debate was infringed in the meeting of 1791, in which a vociferous party of gentlemen hindered the chairman from proposing an important amendment, which was regularly offered, and which, according to all rules, ought to have been disposed of before the original question could be put to the vote with validity, can be ascribed to the proceedings of a meeting so informal and irregular. 6. Although the protestation was accepted and signed under explanations, yet after it had been subscribed it was interpreted to signify more than the words imported. This would authorize every subscriber, who wishes to escape the censures of party, to ascertain the precise sense in which he subscribed it, even if the original deed remained in the Museum. But, if an altered copy has been introduced in its place, then the patrons of the original instrument cannot have any interest to support the credit of a changeling; and every other motive concurs with double force to persuade subscribers to withdraw their names from an instrument the text of which they never signed, or at least to make a declaration that they never signed it."

137. *Observations upon a Treatise intituled, "A Description of the Plain of Troy, by Monsr. Le Chevalier."* By Jacob Bryant.

MR. Bryant tells us "he wrote this treatise when the Description of the Plain of Troy first came out. For, as he had written upon the same subject, and concerning the Trojan war, and as there were some articles contrary to his opinion in the Description, it seemed to him by no means improper to obviate the objections which might occur should his thoughts ever be made public. And, as a second edition of this work has been published, and probably by this time sold; it appeared to be proper to send this treatise into the world. For he should be willing to take off undue impressions, that if his other treatise, of more consequence than the present, should come forth, his process may be freed, if pos-

sible, from all impediments and objections." Mr. B. examines and detects the fallacies and mistakes of M. Le Chevalier, and his misrepresentations of the antients, particularly of Strabo, in the situation of Troy and its environs; and of Mr. B. himself, in distinguishing the conic tumuli raised in memory of certain heroes from the tombs raised over their ashes. In conclusion, Mr. Bryant delivers his own firm persuasion that both the Trojan war and the city of Troy *never existed*; "for which he could bring very cogent proof should such a disquisition be at all acceptable to the world." For ourselves, we earnestly wish to see the subject discussed by a writer of Mr. Bryant's talents and candour.

138. *A Letter to the Right Hon W. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. on the Conduct of the Bank Directors; with Cursory Observations on Mr. Morgan's Pamphlet respecting the Expence of the War and the State of the National Debt.*

MR. Vansittart, to whom general report ascribes this letter, complains of the prejudice done to Mr. Pitt's administration by the conduct of the bank-directors in refusing to advance the imperial loan, and Mr. Morgan's misstatement of the national debt; thus depreciating our resources and exaggerating our burthens. Whereas the "important question is not whether the number of pounds sterling expended in the present war is greater than the number expended in any former war; but, whether the expence of the present war (due attention being paid to the reduced value of money) is greater in proportion to the exertions made by this country, and to the exertions and expences of the enemy, than the expences of any preceding war, in proportion to the exertions of this country, and to the exertions and expences of the enemy, in that war? This is a view of the subject which Mr. Morgan has not thought proper to take; and yet candour and common-sense must both unite in pronouncing this to be the only statement of the question by which we can arrive at such a solution as will not mislead the public mind. If ever the question so stated should engage the attention of a candid and enlightened mind, possessed of the best sources of information, I venture to predict that the result of such an investigation will be

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fully as honourable to the "war-minister," as the financial operations of the present war (so unjustly attacked) are honourable to the "minister of finance" (p. 34, 35).

139. *Catechismus, sive prima Institutio Disciplinæque Pietatis Christianæ Latine explicata, Authore Alexandro Nowello. Editio nova, Annotationibus aucta, in Usum Juventutis, præsertim Collegii Ænei Nassi, & Theologiæ Candidatorum in Diocesi Cæsariensi. Accedit J. G. Vossii Disputatio theologica de Sacramentorum vi & efficacia.*

THE present worthy diocesan of Chester, not satisfied with his own exertions in the cause of religion, here calls in to his aid a champion of acknowledged abilities in the reign of Elizabeth, Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's, in which office he died at the age of 90, in the unimpaired possession of his senses and faculties. This Catechism (besides which he published a greater and a less) met the approbation of archbishop Whitgift and bishop Cooper, his contemporaries. The piece by Vossius had formerly issued from the Oxford press. The bishop has added brief notes to both pieces.

140. *A Journey from Prince of Wales Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean; undertaken by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper-mines, a North-west Passage, &c. in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, by Samuel Hearne.*

OUR readers are no strangers to the merits of Mr. Hearne in the line of discovery, or to the exertions of his employers, the Hudson's bay company, in promoting discoveries, or to the misrepresentations of them by travellers and navigators.

"The natives, who range over rather than inhabit the large tract of land which lies to the North of Churchill river, having brought samples of copper to the company's factory, many of our people conjectured that it was found not far from our settlements; and, as the Indians informed them that the mines were not very distant from a large river, it was generally supposed that this river must empty itself into Hudson's bay; as they could by no means think that any set of people, however wandering their manner of life might be, could ever traverse so large a tract of country as to pass the Northern boundaries of that bay, and particularly without the assistance of water-carriage. The following journal, however, will shew how

much they have been mistaken, and prove, also, the improbability of putting their favourite scheme of mining into practice" (Introd. p. xxiii).

The accounts of this grand river, with samples of copper, were brought to the factory 1715; and, four years after, a sloop was fitted out to discover it, which failed\*. Samples of copper continuing to be brought by the Indians, it was determined to send Mr. H. in search of it. He set out Nov. 6, 1669, and returned Dec. 8, in the same year; again set out February 23, 1770, and returned Nov. 25, the same year. Having met with better encouragement from an Indian chief than he had hitherto experienced, he was induced to undertake a third expedition Dec. 7, 1770, which he completed in 18 months and 23 days, arriving at the Copper rivers July 18, 1771. After staying there long enough to examine them, he set out on his return the 23d of the same month, and, after making a diversion to Athapuscon lake, reached the fort June 29, 1772.

Among the principal adventures of the route are the dreadful massacre of the unoffending Esquimaux by the Indians; a particular account of the Indians, their conjuring doctors, and the servile laborious offices performed by the women, the herds of the Moose deer, the beaver-houses, and the crackling or rustling of the Aurora Borealis†. The Moose deer and the beaver are treated of at large, and the errors concerning them corrected. "Though my discoveries are not likely to prove of any material advantage to the nation at large, or indeed to the Hudson's bay company, yet I have the pleasure to think that I have fully complied with the orders of my masters, and that it has put a final end to all disputes concerning a North-west passage through Hudson's bay. It will also wipe off,

\* See a proposal for working the copper mines in Hudson's bay, Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 955.

† Mr. H. has not met with any traveller into these high Northern latitudes who have noticed it. But in those described in the Mémoires des sçavans étrangers, May, 1762, a *rusling* is mentioned. Phil. Trans. LIX. 87, Gmelin speaks of it in the most pointed terms. A workman from Hudson's bay mentions it; and Mr. Nairne says that he once heard it in Northamptonshire; Phil. Trans. LXXIV. 228, 229.



in some measure, the aspersions of Debbs, Ellis, Robson, and the American travellers, who have all taken much pains to condemn the conduct of the Hudson's bay company, in being averse from discoveries and from enlarging their trade" (p. 303). The remainder of this work is taken up in describing the natives, and the animal and vegetable productions. The Northern Indians are represented as well-proportioned, strong, and robust, but not corpulent, nor so active and lively as the other tribes who inhabit the Western coast of Hudson's bay. Their dispositions are in general morose and covetous; and they seem to be entirely unacquainted with the name of gratitude; always pleading poverty and distress of every kind to obtain relief; insolent under mild treatment, and, by the least indulgence, indolent and troublesome; artful and fraudulent, but, withal, the mildest tribe that trade at any of the company's settlements; never heated with liquor, nor turned to riot and violence beyond bad language. The men are in general jealous of their wives, and it is not doubted but the women participate this passion with them. The inhospitable country they inhabit obliges them to eat much of their food raw, for want of firing; and their mode of boiling in their birch-kettles is by putting hot stones into the water. Blood mixed, with the half-digested food in the deer's stomach, and the fat after it has been chewed by the clean teeth of men and boys, is a favourite dish; as are also the young before birth, and even the receptacle of them, and the parts of generation of various animals, and the tripe of buffaloes. Their tents are made of deer-skins, and carried by dogs; but the more bulky part of the baggage by the women, who are destined to do all the drudgery, without being allowed to take any share in their diversions. Their clothing is deer-skin, with the hair on, which swarms with lice, another favourite repast. The tract they inhabit, from the 59th to the 68th degree of North latitude, and upwards of 500 miles from East to West, is one solid hilly mass of rocks and stones, covered with a thin sod of moss, with scarcely grass enough to feed the geese, swans, and other birds of passage, but the lakes afford plenty of fish all the year.

Upon a summary view of the account of these Indians, there seems nothing particularly striking in their character or mode of life, or in the exertions or improvement of their minds. A scorbutic disorder, like the last stage of the itch, in the summer months, consumptions, and fluxes, are their principal disorders; the former has no cure but what nature works. When any of the principal Northern Indians die, it is generally believed that they are conjured to death by some of their own countrymen, some of the Southern Indians, or some of the Esquimaux; too frequently the suspicion falls on the latter, which is the grand reason of their never being at peace with these poor and distressed people, and committing such frequent massacres of them. They are so little affected by the miseries of others that they will mimic their groans and agonies; and, when they mourn a whole year for a near relation, their howling is as much the effect of form and custom as of real grief, and they cry in concert by custom. They leave their dead to be devoured where they fall, and abstain from eating wolves, foxes, ravens, &c. on that account.

Religion has not as yet begun to dawn among the Northern Indians. Their conjurors teach them nothing; they have a confused idea of the creation of the world, but no idea of a future state. Old age is the greatest calamity that can befall them, being left in that state to perish with want.

Mr. Hearne concludes with an account of the principal quadrupeds found in the Northern parts of Hudson's bay, the fish, shell fish, reptiles, insects, birds, and vegetables. He shews that the *We-was-hish* is a totally different animal from and less than the Moose; in which, as in other instances here given, Mr. Pennant was misled, in his Arctic Zoology, by the late Mr. Andrew Graham, an indefatigable collector of natural history. Frogs, spiders, and grubs, are frequently frozen, but recoverable.

We venture to rank this as a valuable addition to the discoveries which the enterprising spirit of our countrymen leads them to make. It is accompanied by an accurate map of Mr. Hearne's track, plans of the coppermine river, and of Albany, Moose, and Slude, rivers, in Hudson's bay:



views of Prince of Wales fort and Athapuscan lake; and two prints of Indian implements.

141. *An Enquiry into the Second Coming of our Saviour; shewing, as well from St. Matthew, xxiv. and 1 Cor. xv. as from the Revelations, that the promised Kingdom of God is not yet come: Secondly, that the Gospel of the Kingdom was not intended to be preached to all the World till after the Second Coming of Christ: Thirdly, that the End of the World will not be at his Second Coming. Comprising also a Summary of the Revelations, and a Paraphrase of the 15th and 16th Chapters of Isaiah. By the Author of "Antichrist in the French Convention."*

WE cannot detail the whole of this ingenious writer's arguments, notwithstanding the narrow compass into which they are already compressed, as a kind of sequel to his former train of reasoning, reviewed in our vol. LXV. p. 141; in both which his modesty is equal to his ingenuity. The sum of them is, that the overthrow of the French Convention is nearer than we are aware, "within the three years, predicted Isaiah xvi. 14: from the 5th verse of which he concludes this prophecy is to be accomplished immediately preceding the coming of Christ; and, if this conjecture is well founded, we may expect to see a fire (Jerem. xlviii. 45) kindled in the Low Countries which will devour a part of France and the convention; an event not at all improbable. But, in what manner, and by what means, those 10 powers which have supported the Papacy are to combine to destroy Rome; by what sudden change a strong hatred is to be brought about in their minds against her in so short a time as little more than one year; is at present beyond the reach of human comprehension; yet events as improbable have lately been seen to come to pass." The term of 1260 years, allotted for the duration of the first beast, will not expire (according to Gibbon's note, IV. p. 176, on the expulsion of the Goths) till Dec. 10, 1796; but the three years and a half, the term of the second beast, will expire some time in the spring of that year, depending on the time from which his rise is dated, whether from Aug. 10, Sept. 22, or Oct. 10. But it should be remembered that the witnesses (the Old and New Testament, or the two olive-branches, Zechariah iv. 12, 14, two anointed-

ones, perhaps Son and Holy Ghost, all tending to the same point, revealed religion) are to arise *after* three years and a half; which word *after* leaves the time in uncertainty; probably it will be extended to four years; and probably too the first beast might arise a few months sooner than Mr. Gibbon dates the total extirpation of the Goths in Italy; in short, this trifling difference is easy to be reconciled in various ways, which it is not necessary here to enumerate.

Though this paragraph may turn out to be a mere flight of imagination, yet the writer cannot forbear putting it forth. He does not pretend to the gift of prophecy, nor does he pride himself upon literary talents, but wishes to make himself understood in a few plain words; being actuated by the simple desire of calling the attention of his fellow-countrymen to a consideration of the times in which they live, and to the true worship of that God, while yet he may be found, who alone is able to save in the hour of distress. The prophets foretold not only the first but the second coming of the Messiah, and the establishment of his kingdom. To this point they all tend, as the radii of a circle to its center; and he cannot but be persuaded that they relate more to these latter times than mankind are generally aware of.

With this good man we wish also to observe the signs of the times, and, with the devout and thinking mother of our Lord, "lay up these sayings in our hearts." Persuaded, as we are, that our country is reserved to be the seat and source of happiness, religious and civil, to the surrounding world, however it may have been deemed almost *out* of it, we cannot help exclaiming:

O for the glorious view which he who stood

On Pisgah's summit took of distant time,  
And happy placé, his Israël's envied lot,  
In vision seen, and realiz'd by faith;  
Period, perhaps, not cast beyond man's life,  
If pure devotion sanctify the wish.  
The sov'reign Arbiter of all events  
Can urge them faster than the fabled Fates  
Weave their weak web, which God alone  
confirms.

Return, Astræa, to this happy land;  
Nor uncorrected leave those wretched  
realms, [rage,  
Where Antichrist, combin'd with Satan's  
Intoxicates mankind to vie with God:

Them,



Them, purg'd by war, by dire experience taught,

Messiah's second advent calms to peace,

"And vindicates the ways of God to man."

142. *A general View of the Establishment of Physic as a Science in England, by the Incorporation of the College of Physicians, London; together with an Enquiry into the Nature of that Incorporation; in which it is demonstrated, that the Exclusion of all Physicians, except the Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, from the Corporate Privileges of the College, is founded in Usurpation, being contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Charter.* By Samuel Ferris, M.D. F.S.A. &c.

THIS is a serious attack on the usurpation of the college by favour of bye-laws, which are accessible only to the president, register, and four censors, and which are unwarrantable. Those whom the college will admit only to the rank of licentiates are, therefore, hereby excited to claim admission to fellowships "under the charter of incorporation itself, on the broad basis of individual qualifications, without the least regard to places of study, or local graduation."

143. *Hortus Botanicus Gippovicensis; or, a systematical Enumeration of the Plants cultivated in Dr. Coyte's Botanic Garden, at Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk; also their generic Characters, English Names; the Natives of Britain particularized; the Exotics, where best preserved, and their Duration: with occasional botanical Observations. To which is added, an Investigation of the natural Productions of some Grass-Lands in High Suffolk.* Ipswich.

OF this publication we can say no more than the title-page authorizes us; for not the smallest history of the Doctor or his Garden is given in any preface or introduction, except as follows:

"Bekevole Lector, hoc opus accipe—amicè accipe—mente serena lege—benigne corrige. Vale!"

W. B. COYTE."

And a passage from Seneca, by way of motto,

*Multum adhuc restat operis, multumque restabit,* seems to say to our curiosity, "Much remains to be done and known, and will still remain."

The investigation of the natural productions of some grass-lands in High Suffolk, was made from four large plats of *Tannington Green*, brought to the Doctor in the winter, taken as far distant from each other as the common,

which contains nearly 200 acres, would properly admit of, and planted near his residence; that whatever plant made its appearance might be constantly under examination, and minuted down at the time of its coming up." This is at least a new way of botanizing.

144. *A Description of the Country from Thirty to Forty Miles round Manchester; the Materials arranged, and the Work composed, by J. Aikin, M.D. Embellished with 73 Plates.*

THIS work, describing a circuit of more than 1,000 square miles in extent, has been projected by Mr. Stockdale, the editor, at an expence, as he himself assures the publick, of 3,500*l*. It is impossible for us to extract much from the variety of notices contained in it. The general account of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Derby, the West riding of Yorkshire, and the North part of Staffordshire, is followed by a history of river and canal navigations, and a full account of the cotton manufactory of this district. "We see the 200,000*l*. laid out for raw materials for this trade in 20 years, magnified into more than 7,000,000*l*. and 50,000 spindles into 2,000,000. An excellent account is given of the principal branch of trade at Manchester, which is proud to be "*that of the modern trading towns in England which has obtained the greatest accessions of wealth and population*" (p. 206). This sentence may seem to be harshly construed; but the merit of the work is not materially affected by such affectations.

145. *The Birth and Triumph of Love: a Poem.* By Sir James Bland Burges, Bart.

A happy imitation of Spenser's manner, without the affectation of obscure phraseology, extravagant metaphor, or new-fangled absurd terms. This finished allegorical poem, rich in poetical imagery, highly wrought in harmony and force of language, and deserving to be ranked among the most celebrated compositions of the kind, took its rise from 24 beautiful designs by the Princess Elizabeth, forming as many periods of fanciful history, delineated as elegantly as they are imagined ingeniously, produced at a time of domestic celebration. The subjects are, 1. The birth of Love. 2. Going alone. 3. Finds his bow and arrow. 4. Trying his bow and arrow. 5.

Dreams



Dreams there is a world. 6. Going in search of the world. 7. Alighting on the world. 8. Mistakes his mark. 9. In vexation breaks his bow. 10. Meets a heart. 11. Weeps for the loss of his bow and arrow. 12. His arms restored. 13. Sharpening his arrow. 14. Stringing his bow. 15. Returning thanks. 16. Arrives at the hill of difficulty. 17. Turns away in despair. 18. Meets with Hope. 19. Ascends the hill with Hope. 20. Resting on Hope strikes the hearts. 21. Offering up the hearts. 22. Uniting the hearts. 23. Preparing for triumph. 24. Triumphant. This poem may be bought with or without these plates.

146. *An Essay on the Necessity of Revealed Religion.*

THIS essay, at first occasioned by the atheistical progress of the French convention, 1793, was first published in 1794, and a second time this year, 1796. The author distributes his subjects into three propositions: in the first of which he contends, that nothing short of revelation could have destroyed idolatry; the second argues it as necessary, from the ignorance of man and the justice of God; the third establishes the argument of its utility, in having been the instrument of giving glory to God in the highest, and communicating peace and good-will to man. These propositions are elucidated and enforced with a degree of spirit, elegance, and accuracy, that discovers a mind well tutored in general literature, and strongly impressed with theological truth.

147. *Gleanings, &c. By Mr. Pratt.*  
(Continued from p. 143.)

THIS writer of poetry and novels, sometimes under his true and oftener under his assumed name of Courtney Melmoth, appears in the present publication in the character of a *residential* traveller. If thereby he means that he has staid longer in a place than the generality of travellers usually do, and on that score is more entitled to credit, he has so interlarded his observations with sentimental descriptions and reflections, that, excellent as his motive is, we cannot derive the pleasure from his narrative, which a really attentive observer deserves. There is no end to imitations of Sterne; and we profess to give a preference to simple facts and unvarnished tales, where the reader is left to make his own re-

lections. The writer's remarks, in p. 293 of his third volume, do him honour, and deserve to be universally read:

"I heard one of the most tender-hearted of men declare, that the sight of mangled human bodies in the field of battle was disregarded after a month's custom; and we know that the appearance of an open grave, or of a deceased person carried to it, are almost imperceptible, or at least unheeded, objects in a populous city, where funerals are amongst the ordinary occurrences of the day; whereas, in a small village, a coffin and a tomb retain their power of interesting and affecting the mind, even of the gay and dissolute.

"Thus it is in the story of France, polluted as it is with abominations: but, when more than a century of interval from these shall arrive (and such a period must come), the most candid reader will impute some part of the narrative to prejudice, to passion, or to fancy.

"Indeed, how can the historian himself expect or wish succeeding generations should suppose there had ever entered into the heads or hearts of their ancestors those *innovations* in cruelty, as I have before called them; those *original sins* in the *old age* of a wicked world, that even now we could not believe but that we *know* them to be facts?

"It will, nevertheless, be the melancholy, though faithful, office of the biographer of the French republic to state, that whatever is most repugnant to reason and nature, most offensive to the laws of man and of God, were the means to bring about the best end in the French nation; a nation long celebrated for its manly gentleness\* and polished urbanity, and which was so universally allowed to merit the character given of it by one its best poets:

"Where men adore their wives, and  
woman's pow'r [softness,  
Draws rev'rence from a polish'd people's  
Their husbands' equals, and their lovers'  
queens.

"He must reverse this picture, and shew this very people embruing themselves in the life-blood of the sex they idolized; extending their ferocity towards it beyond the practices of the common murderer. He must instruct children yet unborn that their parents were capable of violating that religion the hem of whose garment had been sacred. For proof of which tremendous assertion, he must enumerate those plundered churches, demolished altars, and fainted images, which for so many ages

\* We cannot help thinking our own countrymen have ever had a superior claim to this character.



were deemed hallowed, even by the most reprobate of tyrants, and most abandoned of the people. To which enormities must be added the pillage of coffins, and turning out of them the very bones of their forefathers, to convert the materials, with which filial piety had guarded them, into the instruments of a bloody war upon each other. To these must succeed the shuddering annals of prisons forced, and their contents, amounting to thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, murdered with more than Druidical \* barbarity, for refusing to become apostates to their king, their country, and their God.

"In fine, the tissue which such an historian must weave for his readers would consist of all that is vile and incredible—of slaughters, continued many days and nights without remission of a moment; till one of the magistrates avowed, that though the number of butchers amounted to a hundred, daily contracted for, in the single city of Paris, they declared themselves so fatigued, that, in pity to themselves, though with acknowledged regret, they were obliged to give their exhausted arms a little rest; after which they returned to their bloody business with renovated vigour, till one of the most populous capitals in the world was inundated with the blood of its best and bravest inhabitants."

What follows is really too shocking to be transcribed †. We think the author wrong and precipitate in some of his political observations and inferences; but his book will entertain many, and offend none but those whose irritable and fastidious taste rejects the whole of a performance, on account of a few and inconsiderable errors.

148. *The Commonwealth in Danger: with an Introduction, containing Remarks on some late Writings of Arthur Young, Esq. By John Cartwright, Esq.*

THIS pamphlet, by dint of introduction and appendix, is swelled to a 5s. volume, to stigmatize and brand Mr. Young, and to shew what lengths opposition can proceed with impunity. "Unreflecting persons," says Mr. C. "may imagine that the king and lords, as independent branches of the legis-

\* We never before heard barbarity attached to the Druids; or that they practised it in Gaul more than in other nations who offered human sacrifices.

† Since this was written, a second edition has appeared, in which the author has softened the features, but, we fear, not increased the truth, of his picture.

lature, ought to have an equal power with the house of commons. But, in the present state of things, this were naturally impossible; and, to think them entitled to such an equality, were a pernicious error" (p. 118). Except for the confusion of the syntax, this sentence is surely decided enough. But what is the remedy proposed for all political evils? "Arm the people to the full extent of property; that is, down to every taxed householder; cause them to be equally, fully, and effectively, represented in annual parliaments; exchange the word *kingdom* for that of *commonwealth*, and accommodate to that wise and salutary change the whole language and law of the state" (p. 126). The consequence would be, not, as Mr. Cartwright asserts, that royalty, "with its appendage nobility," being discharged of envy, would remain in safety; but, as he well knows, would both be subverted. He forgets that the exchange has once been made, and was not found wise or salutary, and that monarchy and nobility were then destroyed. He proceeds by severely censuring all the forms of law and state that run in the king's name, and proposes to substitute, "Be it therefore enacted by the people of this commonwealth in parliament assembled, with the counsel and assent of the lords of parliament and his majesty," &c. This is speaking out, at least. Mr. Cartwright is very energetic in his endeavour to hold up to contempt the one hundred and fifty-four persons in parliament connected with boroughs, whom he calls *reptiles*, &c. But, as Mr. Young very properly answers, "these one hundred and fifty-four reptiles include many of the first, wealthiest, and most respectable persons for rank, character and abilities, which the kingdom has to boast."

Mr. Young's reply, already noticed, in "The Constitution safe without Reform," shews that his former "book (The Example of France, &c.) proved a stumbling-block in the path of our reformers; they knew that by fair argument they could not answer it; the experiment was more than once made, and failed. Mr. Cartwright has not attempted it: he has taken another road, and transferred the attack from the book to its author."

149. *The Substance of a Speech made by Lord Auckland, on Monday, May 2, 1796, on the*



*the Occasion of a Motion made by the Marquis of Lansdowne.*

A variety of papers having been laid before the house of lords, in compliance with their addresses to his majesty, the marquis of Lansdowne grounded on them a motion to this effect: "That ministers have taken no steps to make the reforms recommended by two boards of commissioners; and that it is incumbent on the house to enquire whether any new offices have been created; old salaries increased on slight pretences; salaries granted for special purposes, and continued though the reasons for them have ceased; warrants for beneficial grants been directed; and, on the whole, whether the public expences have been increased beyond the supplies granted by parliament." To this lord Auckland replied in a very able speech, stating the great increase of our trade both in

imports and exports; the shipping both for war and trade; a comparative view of our taxes and national debt, funded and unfunded; and concludes by ascribing "our present prosperity, under Divine Providence, to our naval superiority and successes; to our conquests in the East and West Indies; to the acquirement of new markets; to the enterprising spirit of our merchants; to the improvements of our manufactures; to the energy of our countrymen in arts and arms; to the union of liberty with law; to the national character, cherished by, and cherishing, the principles of our inimitable constitution; that constitution which it has been the object of our enemies to destroy by means and efforts utterly destructive to themselves; that constitution which it is the great purpose of our struggles in this just and necessary war to preserve and maintain."

*A comparative View of certain public Circumstances in the respective Periods of 1783-4 and 1795-6.*

Price of the 3 per cent. Consol.				Jan. 27, 1784,		55
Ditto				May 2, 1796,		66
Price of India stock,	—	—	—	Jan. 27, 1784,		121
Ditto	—	—	—	May 2, 1796,		209
Total value of imports,	—	—	—	1783,		13,325,000
Ditto (including prize-goods to the amount of £.907,000),	—	—	—	1795,		22,175,000
Total value of exports,	—	—	—	1783,		14,741,000
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		27,270,000
Value of British manufactures exported,	—	—	—	1783,		10,409,000
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		16,526,000
Foreign produce exported,	—	—	—	1783,		4,332,000
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		10,743,000
Cotton-wool imported, on the average of five years to 1783 inclusive,	—	—	—		lbs.	5,000,000
Ditto, to 1795 inclusive,	—	—	—			30,000,000
Value of British merchandise exported to the East Indies,				1783,		621,921
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		2,229,444
Nett revenues of the different settlements of the East India company above the charges,	—	—	—	1783,		None.
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		2,600,000
Amount of East India company's sales,	—	—	—	1783,		3,363,800
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		6,191,894
British ships entered inwards,	—	—	—	1783,	Vessels,	812,960
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		1,262,568
British ships cleared outwards	—	—	—	1783,		870,270
Ditto,	—	—	—	1795,		1,164,910
Total number of ships belonging to the British empire,	—	—	—	1783,	Vessels,	108,962
Ditto,	—	—	—	1794,	Tons,	119,194
Amount of permanent taxes, on a three years' average, to the 5th of January, 1784,	—	—	—			9,876,000
Amount of the same taxes, after making all allowances for the intermediate changes and arrangements of the revenue, on a three years' average, to the 5th of January, 1795,	—	—	—			12,381,000
Navy-debt, outstanding and unprovided,	—	—	—	Dec. 1783,		15,510,767
Ditto,	—	—	—	May 2, 1796,		2,300,000



chain of posts along the Kentish coast. The book is at least a sufficient answer to those who doubt the necessity of so large a force as has been raised for internal defence; and proves that nothing but absolute necessity should induce us to make peace with France, while she holds the Texel, the mouths of the Waal, or the Scheld.

160. *Letters written in France to a Friend in London, between Nov. 1794 and May, 1795, by Major Trench, of the Marines, late of his Majesty's Ship Alexander.*

MAJOR Trench, who gave the first account of the new settlement at Botany-bay, and since extended it on a larger scale, here relates, agreeably enough, the incidents to which he was witness during his captivity, after he was taken, in admiral Bligh's ship, by the French; between whose treatment of prisoners, and that which they experience in England, these letters shew the strong and striking contrast; as well as paint the horrid excesses to which a civilized people in the 18th century have been transported.

161. *A Letter on the Celibacy of Fellows of Colleges, addressed to the Senate. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.*

MUCH has been said of late against the grievous burthen of a single life among studious academicians, which, after all, is but partially a burthen; for it is not easy to believe that, were the restriction instantly removed, it would be in the power or the inclination of a majority of them to alter their condition. The letter, however, deserves at least a perusal.

162. *Hints addressed to the Electors of Great Britain, preparatory to the next Dissolution of Parliament. By Charles Faulkener.*

THE late parliament is dissolved, and a new one chosen; and, on how different a plan from that of the French convention the election has been conducted, except, perhaps, in a single instance or two, let the advocates for reforms of parliament and for revolutions blush to think. What were the ideas of the bulk of the electors, and whether the subjects here hinted at even had a place in their thoughts before or during the election, we may perhaps judge from the complexion of the new parliament when it meets. That event will be the best review of these Hints.

163. *An Ode to a Boy at Eton, with three Sonnets, and one Epigram. By William Parsons, Esq.*

IN imitation of Mr. Gray's admirable "Prospect of Eton college," Mr Parsons endeavours to counteract the gloomy and desponding conclusion which that poem is calculated to inspire. Whether of the twain is the better moralist, their readers will judge; and how far Mr. P. has come up to his prototype. Examinations of Mr. Gray's *correctness* may serve to occupy those who cannot boast his genius; as those, who cannot equal our great poets, press forwards to overload them with commentaries, and bedeck them with pictures. If this be not the Augustan age of genius, it certainly is of EDITORSHIP. One of the sonnets is addressed to Mr. Rogers, on his "Pleasures of Memory," complimenting him for "making mankind in recollection blest."

164. *Love and Truth; two modest and peaceable Letters concerning the Distemper of the present Time; written from a quiet and conformable Citizen of London to a busy and factious Shopkeeper in Coventry. A new Edition, with Notes, and a Preface. By Thomas Zouch, M.A.*

THESE letters were written and published, 1680, by the well-known Isaac Walton; but, whether they are altogether calculated for the present æra may be doubted. Mr. Zouch has just published a splendid edition of Walton's Lives, with notes, and a life of the author. The subjects of this article are confirmations of what was advanced in the preceding.

165. *A short Enquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Forestalling. A second Edition, considerably enlarged and amended. With an Appendix, on the probable Effect of an Act of the Legislature to enforce the Use of a coarser Sort of Bread; and some Considerations on the proposed Plan for the Sale of Corn by Weight. By Edward Morris, Esq. Barrister at Law.*

THE opinion of our brethren who conduct the Monthly Review on the subject of the late scarcity cannot be too much known; we shall, therefore, make no other apology for transcribing their review of this little tract:

"We agree with this learned advocate that, in ordinary times, dealers in corn are an useful order of men, tending to equalize the prices of grain, and to bring



a regular supply to market, and are essentially necessary to a supply of the capital; but a recent event has proved that, in time of scarcity, or during alarms on that account, they have it in their power to raise the price to an unnatural height.

"The late remarkable fall in the price of wheat tends to set aside the author's arguments respecting the sagacity of the dealers, in the estimation of the quantity of the corn in hand, and their inoffensiveness towards the consumers. To the Bank of England, we believe, and not to the dealers in corn, we are indebted for the present reduced price in the quartern loaf. Nothing but ignorance or avarice could have led them into the disgraceful predicament in which they must at present stand. While the farmers and country dealers were enabled to carry on their business, and to keep back their stocks from market, by the assistance of country bankers, and while other dealers were supported, in a similar way, upon pillars of paper of a different manufacture, the supply sent to market was small, and the price in course great: but, the farmer's rent being due, no matter whether to the landlord or the country banker; the dealer's real capital being insufficient to support his stock in hand, and the current of paper checked; corn-holders of every class were impelled by necessity to hurry their stocks to market: the consequence is well known.

"We wish that we could felicitate the public on this sudden and great reduction in the price of wheat; but we have our fears with respect to its operations. It will, doubtless, put a stop to the mixture of flour which was beginning to prevail: but it is much to be apprehended that we have not a sufficient supply of wheat to support us through the ensuing summer. However, as there are, we trust, inferior grains in sufficient abundance, no serious consequence, we hope, will follow; and an immediate advantage will be seasonably reaped.

"The author's remarks on selling corn by weight do not appear to us to be very important. Wheat is *in effect* sold, at present, by weight, in most parts of the kingdom: it is sold nominally by measure, the farmer engaging that it shall weigh so many pounds per bushel: a practice which is better, perhaps, than selling it either by weight or measure only.

"In a calculation on the supply of food of which the stoppage of the distillery deprives the publick, the author commits an unpardonable error, which we think it our duty to point out:

"The malt-distillers consume annually from 160 to 200,000 quarters of corn, the chief of which is barley and malt.

"With the refuse of which, with the

assistance of a few peas and beans, they fatten

30,000 hogs, at 25 ft. each,	750,000
1,000 bullocks, 100 ft. each	100,000
	850,000

850,000 stones, at 4s.	170,000
30,000 hogs' offal, at 5s.	7,500
1,000 bullocks' hides, &c.	2,000

£. 180,500

40,000 quarters of grain, sold annually to cow-keepers, worth 5s. per quarter,	£. 10,000
Produce in milk and meat,	190,000

"The revenue paid by the distillers, the last season of their working, amounted to upwards of a million of money.

"It is not the *whole weight* of the bullock and that of his hide which are here to be taken into the account. He walks into the distiller's stall a full-grown animal, and with his hide on. It is only the *increase of weight*, arising from the refuse of the distillery, which the publick lose; a very inconsiderable loss, compared with the quantity of grain which is saved by the regulation."

166. *The Curates Act examined, and its Advantages and Disadvantages fairly discussed; containing Observations how to render its Operations effectual, and to counteract the Dangers of some of its Clauses; with earnest Addresses to the late House of Commons, the new Parliament, and the beneficed Clergy, and an humble Apology to the Right Rev. the Bishops and Metropolitans; concluding with a Word of Advice to Curates. By a Country Curate. (See p. 479.)*

THE design of this little work is well expressed in its copious title-page. Its author has feelingly depicted the state of the inferior clergy; and, in the name of his brethren, displayed the most grateful sentiments to the bishops for designing and accomplishing such a plan to soften and meliorate their condition. He seems to have been an intelligent observer of the conduct of this professional body of men; and his language almost inclines us to conclude that he writes from experience, the best of all teachers. His reasonings are, for the most part, animated and convincing.

167. *The Influence of Religion on National Prosperity; preached in the West Church, Aberdeen, March 10, 1796, the Day appointed for a General Fast, by William Laurence Bowes, D.D. Principal of the Marischal College at Aberdeen.*

AN excellent comment on the text, Psalm xxx. 12.



## ODE ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, JUNE 4, 1796.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

## I.

WHERE are the vows the Muses  
breath'd,  
That Discord's fatal reign might cease?  
Where all the blooming flow'rs they  
wreath'd,

To bind the placid brow of Peace;  
Whose angel-form, with radiant beam,  
Pictur'd in Fancy's fairy-dream,  
Seem'd o'er Europa's savag'd land  
Prompt to extend her influence bland,  
Calm the rude clangors of the martial lay,  
And hail with gentler note our monarch's  
natal day?

## II.

For, lo! on yon devoted shore,  
Still through the bleeding ranks of war,  
His burning axles steep'd in gore,  
Ambition drives his iron car.  
Still his eyes, in fury roll'd,  
Glare on fields by arms o'er-run;  
Still his hands rapacious hold  
Spoils injurious inroad won;  
And, spurning with indignant frown  
The sober olive's proffer'd crown,  
Bids the brazen trumpet's breath  
Swell the terrific blast of destiny and death.

## III.

Shrinks Britain at the sound? Though, while  
her eye  
O'er Europe's desolated plains she throws,  
Slow to avenge, and mild in victory,  
She mourns the dreadful scene of war  
and woes;  
Yet, if the foe, misjudging, read  
Dismay in Pity's gentlest deed,  
And, construing mercy into fear,  
The blood-stain'd arm of battle rear,  
By insult rous'd, in just resentment warm,  
She frowns defiance on the threat'ning storm;  
And, far as Ocean's billows roar,  
By ev'ry wave-encircled shore,  
From where o'er icy seas the gaunt wolf  
roves,  
To coasts perfum'd by aromatic groves;  
As proudly to the ambient sky  
In silken folds her mingled crosses fly;  
The soothing voice of Peace is drown'd  
A while in war's tumultuous sound,  
And strains, from Glory's awful clarion  
blown, [throne.  
Float in triumphant peal around Britannia's

## O D E

*Recited at the Anniversary Meeting of the  
Subscribers to the Literary Fund, May 12,  
1796. By WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.*

## I. 1.

HENCE, base inglorious Passions!  
hence  
The Thirst of Gain, the Lust of Pow'r!  
To thee, divine Benevolence,  
We consecrate the social hour!

And, while the circling glass imparts  
New fire to melt obdurate hearts,  
Bid Sympathy, by taste refin'd,  
Expand and purify the mind;  
Bid her attend the thrilling strains  
When Genius speaks its heart-felt pains,  
And waft them to the sacred shrine,  
By lib'ral Pity rear'd, and cherish'd by the  
Nine!

## I. 2.

Hark! 'tis the Muse's well-known voice;  
Heard ye the glad triumphant song?  
She bids her gentle choir rejoice,  
And thus with rapture fires the throng:  
"Rise, ye who claim my guardian care,  
"Rise from the slumber of despair!  
"To dry your tears, to chase your woes,  
"With new-born zeal Britannia glows;  
"At length her gen'rous sons proclaim  
"That 'Want no more attends on Fame;  
"At length a dawn of happier days  
"Beams on your rising hope, and animates  
"your lays!"

## I. 3.

Behold! at Fancy's call, a radiant train  
In lovely majesty appear;  
And, whilst Compassion lends her ear,  
With tender grief and fond regret complain  
How Genius, fated to abide  
The frowns of Fortune, scoffs of Pride,  
Long strove in vain life's adverse storms to  
brave,  
Long felt, unheeded and forlorn,  
Sharp penury, relentless scorn,  
And found its last best refuge in the grave;  
While thoughtless Wealth o'erlook'd its  
pains, [slender gains:  
Or ruthless Av'rice watch'd to seize the

## II. 1.

What graceful Nymph, with look benign,  
First pleads for Worth by want op-  
press'd?  
Sweet Poetry, with notes divine,  
Awakes the gen'rous feeling breast:  
"The Bard," she cries, "whose Muse  
"sublime [Time,  
"O'erleap'd the bounds of Space and  
"Who, feeble, poor, bereft of sight,  
"Cheer'd with my ray the gloom of  
"night,  
"What meed, alas! did he obtain  
"For raptur'd Fancy's noblest strain;  
"The sacred song, th' inspiring page,  
"Which lives, his country's boast, and  
"braves the pow'r of age?"

## II. 2.

Lo! Hist'ry, for her chosen race,  
Advancing, claims fair Learning's  
prize;  
Who tell, with dignity and grace,  
How kings, how empires, fall and rise:  
"My sons," she cries, ("from this blest  
"hour,  
"Nor faction's tools, nor slaves to pow'r;)   
"Want, dreaded want, shall ne'er con-  
"Your native energy of soul; [troul  
"Henceforth



11. 3.

III. 1.

III. 2.

III. 3.

AN ORIGINAL POEM, BY LORD HERVEY \*.

POEMS, BY ROBERT HERRICK.

DEAN-BOURN, farewell; I never  
look to see

Rockie thou art ; and rockie we discover  
Thy men ; and rockie are thy wayes all  
ever.

A people curriſh ; churliſh as the ſeas ;  
And rude almoſt as rudeſt ſavages.  
With whom I did, and may re-ſojourne  
when

**Rocks turn to rivers, rivers turn to men.**

## 2. *His Return to London.*

FROM the dull confines of the drooping  
West, [East,  
To see the day spring from the pregnant  
Ravish'd in spirit, I come, nay more, I flie  
To thee, blest place of my nativitie!  
Thus, thus with hallow'd-foot I touch the  
ground, [crown'd.  
With thousand blessings by thy fortune  
O fruitful genius, that bestowest here  
An everlasting plenty, yeere by yeere!  
O Place! O People! Manners! fram'd to  
please

All nations, customs, kindreds, languages!  
I am a free-born Roman; suffer, then,  
That I amongst you live a citizen. [sent  
London my home is; though by hard fate  
Into a long and irksome banishment;

\* See our Obituary, June 6.

Yet



Yet since call'd back, henceforward let me  
be,  
O native countrey, repofseft by thee !  
For, rather than I'll to the West return,  
I'll beg of thee first here to have mine urn.  
Weak I am grown, and must in short time  
fall ;  
Give thou my sacred reliques buriall,

3. To the reverend Shade of his religious Father.

THAT for seven lusters I did never come  
To doe the rites to thy religious tombe ;  
That neither haire was cut, or true teares  
shed  
By me, o'er thee (as justments to the dead),  
Forgive, forgive me ; since I did not know  
Whether thy bones had here their rest or  
no. [bring  
But, now 'tis known, behold ; behold I  
Unto thy ghost th' effused offering :  
And look, what smillage, night-shade, cy-  
presse, yew,  
Unto the shades have been, or now are due,  
Here I devote ; and something more than  
so,  
I come to pay a debt of birth I owe.  
Thou gav'st me life, (but mortall ;) for that  
one  
Favour I'll make full satisfaction ;  
For my life mortall, rise from out thy herse,  
And take a life immortall from my verse.

A SACRED ODE  
ON MY SON'S BIRTH-DAY,  
March 13, 1796.

נרננה היום כי אתה  
בן עשרים ושנים שנה  
יהוה יתן לך ארך ימים  
וגם יזכרך ברצון עמו :  
שמע בני מוסר אבך  
קנה חכמה קנה בינה  
יתרון לחכמה מן הסכלות  
כיתרון האור מן החשך :  
אשרי כל ירא יהוה  
מה גדלו מעשי יהוה  
שם חול גבל לים  
הודו על ארץ ושמים :

*Latine reddita.*

Exultabimus hodie, quoniam tu  
Natus es viginti duos annos ;  
Dominus det tibi longitudinem dierum,  
Ac etiam recordare tui pro benevolentia  
quæ  
Prosequitur populum suum.  
Audi, fili mi, eruditionem patris tui,  
Acquire sapientiam, acquire intelligentiam,

Præstantia est sapientiæ præ stultitiâ  
Sicut excellentia lucis præ tenebris.  
Beatus omnis qui timet Dominum ;  
Quam magna sunt opera Domini !  
Disposuit arenam terminum mari ;  
Gloria ejus supra terram et cælus.

*Corubitt.* J. MILLS.

An Ode written from Pwllheli (Caernarvon-  
shire) to Mr. RICHARD RATHBONE, at  
Llanystrudwy, about the Middle of the  
Year 1742.

O Viro nullos mihi post sodales,  
Musa, dilecto pariterque fido,  
Gaudium quæso refer, et salutem,  
Resque secundas.

Fortè si quærat, quid agam ; resolves  
Mente non firmum reliquis valere ;  
At mihi memet minus esse gratum  
Absque sodale.

Deinde, si causam (pudet, ah ! fateri)  
Postulet, nomen tacite Philippæ  
Auribus manda, simul et susurres,  
Flagrat amore.

Dic, ut infirmum mihi pectus ardet  
Anxio ; quales patiorque lucas ;  
Nocte qui somnus fugit ; usque rodunt  
Pectora curæ.

Regna narrabis Veneris superba,  
Heu ! nimis lævos puerique lusus ;  
Adde, sed forsân liceat bibendo  
Fallere curas.

GORONWY OWEN \*, ætat 20.

MR. URBAN, Wexford, April 13.

PLEASE to indulge an old correspon-  
dent by giving a place in your Maga-  
zine to the following attempt at expressing  
regret for a very amiable young woman,  
who died here March 14, aged 27.

SIMPLICITAS munda, si prisca paraque  
fides,

Amabilis forma, amabiliusque cor,  
Morte feroci raptæ, jam rubescente juventâ,  
Ex merito lacrimam pietate sacratam me-  
rent ;

Ellenæ tumulo sacra sua dona referre ;  
Sic pietate simili ardeat tibi pectus ;  
Amabilis infra in cineres forma resolvit,  
Angelica supra cantat coram anima Deo.

*Translated.*

If artless innocence and native truth,  
A form engaging and a soul sincere,  
Torn hence by death in all the bloom of  
youth,

Deserve the pious tribute of a tear,  
On Ellen's tomb the sacred gift bestow  
May kindred piety thy soul inspire ;  
Her angel-form lies mould'ring here below,  
Her angel-spirit swells the heav'nly choir.

NORMANNUS.

\* Admitted servitor of Jesus-college,  
Oxford, June 3, 1742.



To the Memory of GEORGE ANDERSON,  
Esq. Accountant to the East-India Board  
of Controul

FEIGN'D Grief may sing with art the  
mournful strain,  
May elegantly paint an unfelt pain;  
May range its glitt'ring tinsel lies with ease,  
And cull each gaudy flow'ret made to please.  
From grief like mine no gliding numbers  
flow,

Abrupt and broken is the voice of woe;  
True sorrow holds no fellowship with art,  
Plain is the fault'ring language of the heart.

Ah! snatch'd too soon, ere half thy  
worth was known,

I feel with thee my last best joys are flown;  
Time's blanching snows fast spreading o'er  
my head,

And all my former friends or lost or dead.  
Yet could I fearless life's dark ev'ning view;  
Youth, friends, were gone; but still, pos-  
sels'd of you, [gloom

I hugg'd the lamp that was to gild the  
Of waning life, and light me to the tomb;  
Dream'd of some happy days to crown my  
years, [tears.

And hop'd life's drama might not end in  
'Tis past!—thou'rt dead!—here ends my  
hope and trust;

The baseless fabric mingles with the dust.  
Now lonely, joyless, down the dreary way  
That leads through darkness to eternal day,  
Uncherish'd, unsupported, must I tread,  
And mix, a friendless being, with the dead.

Thus the wreck'd mariner, in fight of  
shore, [roar;  
Clings to his plank, nor heeds the billows'  
Dreads not the storm, how wild foe'er it  
rave, [wave.

While on his frail support he mounts the  
Feels, or believes he feels, the wish'd-for  
land,

And almost thinks himself upon the strand.  
Till, from his feeble hand the buoyant wood  
Dash'd all at once, he sinks into the flood;  
Despair his inmate, down the vast pro-  
found, [round.

And dark and whelming billows close a  
D. G.

### TO A FRIEND.

FROM ALGAROTTI'S POEMS.

IN truth, not any more exalted wish,  
O my Aristo! could engage thy mind  
Than on the rapid wings of thought t'ex-  
plore

The heav'nly wonders, and to penetrate  
Into the dark mysterious things of nature;  
Arming thyself with Wisdom's mail, best  
proof

Against the cares and sorrows of this earth.  
Alas, how dire th' effects of ignorance,  
Sad lot and common heritage of man!  
For, ignorance is cause of heavier ills  
Than erst the fatal dream of Agamemnon,

Which, child of Darkness, and begot by  
Error, [Greeks,  
(As sings the Grecian Muse,) urg'd on the  
Gladden'd with hopes of good success, con-  
firm'd

By Jove's seducing promise, against Troy;  
Whence the earth groan'd under the iron  
hoof [vale and plain;

Of steeds, and feet of men, o'erspreading  
Unhappy! since the will of Jove with-  
stood;

Doom'd, as they were, full speedily to fall  
Victims to mighty Hector's dreadful rage,  
As in the Mysian plain the golden corn  
Yields to the sickle of the bending reaper.

At all times but to few, whom bounteous  
Heav'n

Supremely favour'd, has it been allow'd  
To pierce by keen research within the veil  
Of lovely Wisdom. O immortal goddess,  
Thou deign'st reveal thyself but to a few  
Elect! What, though amidst theatric pomp,  
And the soft melody of Doric reeds,  
Thou dost not strut aloft; what, if th' ap-  
plause

Of crowded theatres reach not thine ear;  
Yet thou with precious science feed'st the  
mind,

Dost, if not dissipate, at least assuage  
Those ills whence life is burthen some to  
man.

For he, whose soaring mind on the intent  
Obtains thy fav'ring smiles, with thee ac-  
quires

Not madding Discord, not insatiate Pride,  
Not vain false Honour, of ignoble Sloth  
The son; but gentle dew, but nectar soft  
and pure,

Such as kind Heav'n, with genial influence,  
Sheds on the earth to bless and fertilize.  
Oh, who will take me up aloft, and place  
Where, all amid a chosen band of sages,  
Fair Wisdom has confirm'd her noblest  
throne!

Already I behold the trem'ulous shore,  
The verdant margin, and the whit'ning  
cliffs, [flows;

'Gainst which the dark surge dashes as it  
E'en to the marble bridge, which joins the  
banks

Of yonder royal flood, see ships on ships,  
Thousand and thousand, pressing on the  
wave.

Hail, O thou happy land! hail, Albion!  
Thrice hail, auspicious isle! favour'd by  
Gods!

To thee alone was granted to produce  
Him to whom Nature's self, with her own  
hand,

Her laws immutable imparted, those  
Laws wherewith she controuls the universe,  
To him imparted, kind to him alone,  
Averse from others. To the sons of men,  
Before o'erwhelm'd and lost in grossest er-  
ror, [those springs,

He first dispens'd them, first unlock'd  
Untouch'd



Untouch'd before, whence overflow'd a  
stream

Of truth so copious, that his learned page  
Shall ever be esteem'd a sacred treasure  
While earth and seas, by eve the silver moon,  
Or sun by day, shall clothe with radiant  
light.

[lyre,  
Give then, O Muse! a heighten'd brazen  
O give me breath and voice, to thunder  
forth,

There afar off where rolls his wealthy tide  
Fabled Hydaspes, and o'er sultry Afric,  
Throughout the confines of the extremest  
ocean,

E'en to the unbounded region of the stars,  
The country and the name of NEWTON!

But whither, my Aristo, do aspire  
My humble lays, beyond the modest sphere  
Assign'd by Nature? O, do thou direct  
Thy flight tow'rd's heav'n in company with  
him;

[hind thee,  
And soon shalt thou behold earth fly be-  
Together with its sorrows, cares, and ills!

On the Death of the Most Noble the Mar-  
chioness of WINCHESTER.

**D**ID Fate but guide us through life's  
stormy clime

To plunge forgotten in the tide of time,  
Well might the wise, the good, the gen'rous,  
come [low'd tomb;

To mourn their loss o'er POWLETT's hal-  
To join the widow's tears, the orphan's cry,  
That Virtue in her mortal part should die.  
But, lo! a form serene on yonder rock,  
Whose deep foundations thunder with the  
shock

[on high  
Of restless waves;—'tis Faith; who points  
A path far gleaming through the azure sky!  
While smiling Hope, by Revelation led,  
Springs from the gloomy mansions of the  
dead,

Her glad companion to a brighter shore,  
Where pain consumes the bud of health no  
more.

[know  
Pure spirit! call'd at length by Heav'n to  
That bliss thy patient virtue earn'd below;  
To wear the blooming wreath on those be-  
flow'd,

Who use aright the talents of their God:  
Thy life (how far beyond the preacher's art  
Of pow'r to touch the unbelieving heart!)  
Shall yet, though past, our bright example  
shine;

[thine?  
And who can err whose deeds resemble  
Thy death—our future consolation prove,  
And teach to meet thee in the realms above.

S. W.

To a young Lady who was presented to the Author  
in the Dress of an Officer as a Cornet of Horse.

**N**OW you assume young Cupid's smile,  
And now his mother's graceful air;  
For your sweet sake each hour the while,  
I change my taste and character:  
Me of my heart you still beguile, [wear.  
Though thousand different forms you

Your sword, my charming soldier, ne'er  
Will fill my breast with dire alarms;  
My gentle cavalier, you bear  
Far diff'rent and more dang'rous arms;  
And these, my doughty officer,  
Are your bright eyes, brimful of charms.  
My lovely cornet, me enrol,  
With you I shall enlist with joy;  
But you appear, upon my soul  
(No one, I'm sure, will this deny),  
More likely far to raise a shoal  
Of fine recruits than to destroy.

To my Wife, on my Departure for the War.

**T**HE trumpet far and wide  
Sounds to the war; I go  
With stern Bellona for my guide;  
'Tis with regret I quit thy side,  
But Duty still is Pleasure's mortal foe.  
'Tis Glory gives the word;  
Ah! stop thy tears; and trust, my Love,  
Adorn'd with a victorious sword,  
More worthy thee, more faithful, shall I  
prove.

'Tis thou canst witness bear,  
Kind Cytherea's boy,  
That only duty, too severe,  
In spite of all my love sincere,  
Tears me at once from ev'ry tender joy.  
Thus, to thy mother true,  
Of old, the God of war's alarms  
Left her, and to the battle flew,  
But quick return'd to triumph in her arms.

The first Translator of the Parallel  
between Two Sisters.

SONG, BY A YOUNG LADY.

**F**IE, Damon, fie! no more pursue me,  
But, if you love, avow your flame;  
For, if you love, you'll ne'er undo me,  
Nor trifle with my heart and fame.

In vain, fond youth, you thus implore me;  
I see through your delusive feint;  
That, while you swear how you adore me,  
You'd make a sinner of your saint.

You, in soft strains and fond addresses,  
Of me a deity have made;  
And yet, with impious bold caresses,  
Your goddess you would fain degrade.

But, till you bring a priest to bind me,  
I, goddess like, will bear the sway;  
In Hymen's bands you'll woman find me,  
Then Love and Damon I'll obey.

EPIGRAM,

BY THE REV. S. BISHOP, LATE MASTER  
OF MERCHANT-TAILORS SCHOOL.

Hoc age.

**A**H! ego si moriar (sic Paula affata  
maritum est)

Tu, mi vir, nostrum in funere, tu quid agēs?  
Sit de me mora nulla, ait ille, in pace qui-  
escam;

[agam.  
Hoc age tu—ut potero, quod mihi restat

IN-



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-Office, May 28.* Letter from Capt. Thomas Fremantle, of His Majesty's Ship *Inconstant*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Bastia, April 27, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour of inclosing, for the information of their Lordships, the copy of a letter from me to Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath. I am, &c. &c.

T. F. FREMANTLE.

Sir, *Inconstant, at Sea, April 23, 1796.*

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 9th, cruising near Tunis, I received an account that a French frigate had been seen off Cape Mabeira, near Bon; I therefore made sail for that place, and, on the evening of the 20th, perceived a ship, under French colours, at anchor on the coast, which I came up to, and directed to strike; this was prudently complied with. She is called *L'Unité*, a corvette of 34 guns and 218 men. The crew had made an attempt to set her on fire; but, by the exertions of Lieut. Hutchinson, it was soon extinguished. Had the ship been of equal force with the *Inconstant*, I have every reason to believe it would have afforded me a farther proof of the spirit and steadiness of every officer and person on-board the ship I command. I am, &c. &c.

T. F. FREMANTLE.

*Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral  
of the Blue, &c. &c.*

*Admiralty-Office, May 3.* Letter from Capt. N. Tomlinson, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop *La Suffisante*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Falmouth, May 28, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being on a cruise, in His Majesty's sloop *La Suffisante*, under my command, the *Lizard* bearing N. N. E. distant 15 leagues, early yesterday morning, we discovered a sail, about six miles to windward, and immediately stood for her, and, after a chase of eleven hours, came up with her among the rocks, between Ushant and the main, she having endeavoured to make her escape to Brest through the passage *Le Four*; but I was enabled to cut her off by the superior sailing of the *Suffisante*. We engaged her close-on board for half an hour, when she struck, and proves to be the *Revanche* brig, Bermudas-built, a remarkable fast sailer, pierced for fourteen guns, mounting twelve long four-pounders, and eighty-five chosen men, commanded by Monsieur George Henri Draveman, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, an old and experienced seaman. She was five days from Havre, bound on a cruise, but had taken nothing. I am particularly obliged to the officers and crew of the *Suffisante*, for their cool and determined conduct, both in working and fighting the sloop, when

the utmost exertions were necessary, to prevent the enemy from escaping, and to avoid the rocks by which we were surrounded, on a lee-shore. I am happy to add, that there was but one seaman wounded on-board the *Suffisante*. The *Revanche* had two men killed and seven wounded. I am now proceeding to Plymouth, in company with the prize, and hope we shall arrive there to night.

I am, &c. NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

*Letter from Commodore Sir John Warren to Evan Nepean, esq. dated La Pomone, at Sea, May 25, 1796.*

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that I on this day captured *La Fantasie*, a Republican privateer, copper-bottomed, mounting 14 guns, and 75 men, from Morlaix, on a cruise. She had been only one day from the above port, and had not taken any thing.

*St. James's, June 4.* This day Monsieur Le Comte de Zepphelin, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg, had a private audience of her Majesty.

*Admiralty-Office, June 7.* Capt. Mowat, of His Majesty's ship *Assistance*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Staten Island, May 3, 1796.

You will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, about 4 o'clock, on the 20th of March, his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command left Spithead, and at eight o'clock the same evening she passed the Needle Point, the wind then at E. N. E. which carried her in the lat. 43 deg. 57 min. long. 25 deg. 20 min. having been a week out. From that period until last evening, that she anchored two miles below New York, the wind did not continue twenty-four hours at any time favourable to her course. The day before the fair wind left us, a sail was discovered right a-head, the ship, being under full sail, with a moderate breeze, soon brought the vessel to be seen from the deck standing towards us, which she continued to do within the distance of seven or eight miles, when she thought it time to put about, and crowded all the sail she could from us, and was discovered to be a brig. About four hours after, she was brought to, and proved to be *Le Chasseur*, French privateer, belonging to Bayonne, pierced for twelve guns, six-pounders, only four on-board, the others having been reported to be thrown overboard: her crew 62 in number. From the time of her sailing she had captured only one vessel, a brig, with a cargo of salt from Spain, bound to Newfoundland.

*Admiralty-Office, June 18.* Copies of the following dispatches have been received by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Ex-



*Extract of a Letter from Sir Edw. Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated off Falmouth, June 13.*

You will be pleased to make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my return off this harbour, accompanied by the squadron and two National brig corvettes, which we fell in with eight leagues from Ushant, on Saturday morning. The early habit they have of making off as soon as seen led me to suspect they were cruizers, and, after a chase of twenty-four hours, they were both captured. One is called *Les Trois Contours*, mounting 10 guns and 70 men, the other *La Bloude*, of 50 guns and 95 men, commanded by Ensigns *De Vaisseaux*, both coppered; had left Brest two days, to cruize six weeks; had not taken any thing.

*Extract of two Letters received from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork: dated June 12.*

By my last, of the 10th instant, you were acquainted, that his Majesty's ships *Unicorn* and *Santa Margaritta*, part of the squadron under my orders, had sent in a large ship, under Swedish colours, laden with Dutch property, from Surinam; and that Lieutenant Carpenter, of the *Unicorn*, who brought her here, told me he had left our ship in chase of three sail, supposed to be enemies. Their Lordships will now have the satisfaction of being informed, that those three sail were French frigates, viz. *La Tribune* of 40 guns, *La Tamise* of 36 guns, (formerly the *Thames*), and *La Légere* of 24 guns, under the command of Com. Moulton. Notwithstanding that superiority, his Majesty's two frigates, immediately on ascertaining what they were, crowded sail after them; upon which the enemy formed in line of battle, but shortly after, declining to come to action, they separated, and endeavoured to escape. Capt. Williams, in the *Unicorn*, pursued the largest, *La Tribune*, and I have no doubt will give a good account of her, while Capt. Martin chased and came up with *La Tamise*, which struck to him after a smart action, wherein thirty-three of the enemy were killed and nineteen wounded, and only two men were killed and three wounded on-board the *Santa Margaritta*. Unluckily, as the *Légere* could not be attended to during this chase and engagement, she got off.

June 14. The expectation my last letters to you must have raised are most happily realized. I now with peculiar satisfaction desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that the French frigate *La Tribune*, of 44 guns and 347 men, bearing Commodore Moulton's broad pendant, is captured and brought in here by his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*, commanded by Capt. Williams, whose official letter to me, containing a detail of the circumstances, is herewith transmitted. It is remarkable that though they were closely engaged for thirty-five minutes, and the *Unicorn's* masts, sails, and rigging, are much cut and damaged, not a man on-board was hurt, while the enemy had thirty-seven killed and fifteen wounded. Intrepidity and judicious management were never more strongly manifested than in this instance, which reflects the highest honour on Captains Williams and Martin, and on every individual under their command, and they all have my humble but warmest approbation and thanks.

*Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 16.*

Please to inform their Lordships, that, on the 13th instant, at one A. M. Cape Clear bearing West by North, distance twelve leagues, we discovered a sail standing towards us from the Southward, but on nearing us hauled her wind and tacked, I immediately chased, and came alongside of her at nine P. M. when, after a close action of forty five minutes, she struck; proves to be the national frigate *La Proserpine*, mounting 26 twelve-pounders, 12 nines, and 4 thirty-two pound carronades, with 348 men, commanded by Citizen Pevrieu; sailed from Brest the 6th instant, in company with *La Tribune*, *Thames*, and *La Légere* corvette; had not taken any thing. I feel myself much indebted to the officers and men under my command for their steady and spirited exertions during the action. I particularly recommend the senior officer, Lieut. King, as truly deserving their Lordship's notice. It is with pleasure I add, that our killed consisted only of 2, and 7 wounded; *La Proserpine*, 30 killed and 45 wounded.

[It appears that the *Proserpine* was part of the squadron under the command of the French commodore Moulton, and had separated in a fog the evening preceding the action.]

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome, May 1. On Saturday last the courier from Milan, accompanied by an English traveller, was attacked by six villains about six miles distant from this city, and robbed of six hundred crowns. The postillion, attempting to drive the

horses, received a wound in the head with a sabre. Soon after, the post from Viterbo was attacked in the same place; and his Holiness, being informed of these proceedings, has published an edict, commanding any person, though an ecclesiastic, to give information against any of the culprits,



prits, their accomplices, or the receivers of the booty, under pain of imprisonment, and being sent to the galleys; for the former, a reward is offered, and any one of the delinquents may be admitted an evidence.

*Upper Rhine, May 24.* The following letter was delivered by the Imperial Major of Artillery, M. de Schuway, to the Commandant General of the French advanced post:

“General, *May 21.*

“His Royal Highness Archduke Charles, General in Chief of the Imperial Army, and the Army of the Empire of the Lower Rhine, has acquainted me, that, as much as it was the wish of his Imperial Majesty to prevent the sufferings of humanity from another campaign, the disinclination of the French Directory on that head forced him to suppress his pacific sentiments, and to have again recourse to arms to terminate an unfortunate war, which militates against his feelings.

“Agreeably to this, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the officer who carries this letter, has orders to remain with you till after the expiration of ten days after his arrival at your advanced posts, according to the stipulation of the armistice; and that the armistice shall be at an end the moment in which this period expires. You will have the goodness to attest the arrival of the officer, and to acquaint me of having received that notice.

“BARON DE KRAY,  
“Lieutenant-General.”

*Paris, June 14.* On the 10th instant, during the night, several citizens were apprehended, in consequence of the commotions which have been attempted within these few days, and of the conspiracy in which they originated. The signal was to have been given in the Rue Verte, in the section of Popincourt, as was announced in the report of the Minister of Police to the Committee of Inspectors of the Council of Five Hundred.

#### EAST-INDIA NEWS.

By the American ship *Sanfon*, Capt. Smith, which arrived June 22, and which left Bengal the 2d of February, we have received the melancholy particulars of the capture of the *Triton* East Indiaman of 800 tons, on the 29th of January, in the Balasore roads, by a party of Frenchmen in a schooner which had been captured a few days before by the *Modeste* French privateer. The whole number did not exceed twenty-five, who, it was proved, had broken their parole, escaped from Calcutta in a dingey, and contrived to get possession of the pilot-schooner, under which description they were permitted to come alongside the *Triton*. The moment they had boarded her, they killed every

person who had the misfortune to be upon deck; those who unfortunately fell victims to the treachery of these savages were, Capt. Philip Burnyeate, the commander, a very meritorious officer; Lieut. William Pickett, of the infantry (the only son of the worthy Alderman); who was bound to Bengal; a midshipman, a quartermaster, and a seaman. It was reported, that Mr Gribble, the second mate, had also been killed; but a Gazette, published at Ganjam, did not mention his name. They then fired at the crew down the hatchways; and wounded six, who were at dinner; the rest called for quarter, and obtained it. The remaining passengers, officers, and crew, were put on-board the *Diana*, another prize, off Ganjam. It had been reported, that Mr. Bell, the chief mate, had been taken to the isle of France. The invoice goods of the *Triton* for Madras amounted to about 15,000*l.* and had been safely landed. Those for Bengal and Bencoolen were comparatively trifling.

#### WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN NEWS.

*Upper Canada, March 6.* An earthquake happened here last March, which did no material damage; though the shock was so violent, as to break off part of the rock, which forms the stupendous fall of Niagara. Some people have been greatly alarmed at this mighty event, knowing, that if the rock should be sunk fifteen feet lower, by any future earthquake, it would empty Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, with such rapidity as would necessarily overflow the flat lands round Lake Ontario, and deluge Upper and Lower Canada, on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, for more than one thousand miles.

*Kingston, Jamaica, March 14.* The asize of bread here at present is the sevenpence half-penny loaf to weigh 16 ounces.

The Congress of the United States of America have at length given their assent to the treaty of Great Britain by a majority of two or three voices. The committee of finance proposed, by providing for the expences of the year, the following taxes: two *per cent.* *ad valorem* on all succession, except to parents, husbands, wives, or lineal descendants; stamp-duties on a variety of writings; policies of insurance-bills, bonds, &c.; 50 *per cent.* additional tax on carriages; and they proposed that five millions should be borrowed at 6 *per cent.* irredeemable for a term of years.

#### SCOTLAND.

A few days since, the following melancholy accident happened on-board the *Spring of Shields*, Gray master, on her voyage from Memel to Liverpool. It blowing a hard gale in the evening, the master ordered the dead-lights to be put



in; and, the carpenter and a boy going down to fetch them, a spark fell into a barrel half-full of gunpowder, and the vessel instantly blew up abaft. The carpenter and boy were killed, and the master's wife so much scorched that she died in a day afterwards. The cabin took fire at the same time; on which some vessels which were in company bore down to their assistance, got the fire under, and took the crew on-board of them. These vessels remained all night as near the Spring as they could with safety, in hopes of saving something; but, the gale increasing in the morning, they bore away for Scotland. The body of Mrs. Gray was sent ashore at Aberdeen, and interred in the church-yard.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

May 19. About one o'clock a fire broke out in the house of Mrs. Maty in *Kensington*, (widow of Mr. Maty late of the British Museum); but by the vigilance of the town, with their own engines only and plenty of water, it was extinguished with the loss of that house only, without any farther spread; being contiguous to the church-yard pallisades, and a garden backwards, preserved church-court, and providentially a calm morning, no wind stirring. Happily no lives were lost. The gentlewoman was carried by the watchman in undress to a neighbour's. Through the carefulness of friends, the place was immediately boarded up, and by turning over, sifting, and riddling, much property has been found and restored, no furniture, only money and metals, all the former excepting what the intenseness of the heat may have melted.

The following remarkable family meeting lately took place at Rolleston House, near *Manchester*, the seat of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart. Lord of the Manour: Sir John and Lady Mosley, with two sons and three daughters, and their respective wives and husbands, and 17 of Sir John's grand children, which (with an unmarried daughter) formed a party of 30 persons, dined together at Rolleston-House, and spent the day with that heartfelt satisfaction which such a meeting was calculated to inspire.

May 27. At the election of representatives to serve for *Taunton*, the festivity of the day was interrupted by the following accident, immediately after the candidates were chaired. As a person was inconsiderately discharging a kind of chamber on the parade, amidst a crowd of people, the piece recoiled, and at the distance of near twenty yards, struck a man of the name of Colman on the head, and fractured his skull in so dreadful a manner, that, though immediate assistance was procured, he was removed with scarcely any signs of life,

and without the most distant hopes of recovery.

*Northampton*, June 1. Yesterday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, during a thunder-storm, a ball of fire burst, (with a most tremendous explosion,) over the house of Mr. Freake, in College-Lane, in this town. The electrical matter took several directions, and in a most extraordinary manner materially damaged the house, both without side and within. All the family were very fortunately at the end of the house most distant from that where the ball descended, and received no injury; only three of the children were knocked down by the shock, but who soon recovered.

June 9, in the afternoon, there was a dreadful thunder-storm in the neighbourhood of *Warrington*, Lancashire, attended with heavy rain, and a shower of hail-stones three inches in circumference.

A male pike, of the following dimensions and weight, was caught in the pond belonging to the Earl of Gainsborough, in *Exon Park*, on Thursday June 9: length from eye to fork 42 inches and a half, ditto from nose to tail 49 inches, girth round the body 28 inches, weight 37lb 4oz. the largest ever taken from that water in the memory of any man.

June 10. An officer belonging to a party on the recruiting service at *Brecon*, took an opportunity, whilst a post-chaise was waiting for him at the door of an inn in the town of Hay, to shoot himself, and deliberately contrived to send the ball through his head in such a direction, that he instantly fell, and died without a groan.

June 13. Between 11 and 12 in the forenoon a fire broke out in the hay-loft over the oil-mill of Messrs. Watts and Parsons in *Turners-bill*, Marsh-lane, *Cheshunt*; which in a short time consumed the whole premises, with fifty loads of oil ready to remove, not without suspicion of wilful mischief, the mill having been on fire a week before.

*Coventry*, June 17. The following instance of human depravity was discovered on Wednesday at Westwood-heath, near *Stonleigh*. As a young lad, servant to Mr. Hands, was waiting near Park-wood, in order to shoot some rabbits, he heard, at some distance within the wood, a noise which he supposed to be the crying of a cat, and pointed his gun to the spot in order to destroy it; but, not being able to get a good aim, he proceeded with his gun cocked towards the place whence the noise came, where to his utter astonishment he found a little infant. He ran to call his master, who came immediately to the place, and took up the child, which appeared to be nearly exhausted. Mr. Hands, recollecting there was a woman near the place who had a young child of her



her own, sent for her, and by her assistance the poor foundling was preserved alive. After watching near the wood till midnight, to see if any one should come for the infant, he went home, and made every enquiry in his power to learn who had so cruelly exposed it to destruction; and suspicion, from many circumstances, fell upon one Hannah Ruffel. Early the next morning, Mr. Hands set out in pursuit of her, and found her in bed at her father's house at Honily. Being roundly taxed with the fact, after some hesitation, she confessed, that about three weeks ago she was delivered, in the work-house in Coventry, of a female bastard-child; that last Tuesday she obtained leave to come out, and go to her friends. That evening she spent in the said city, and the next day set out for Honily; but, thinking her friends would not be pleased to have the child to keep, she determined to leave it in the wood as she was passing by. She was committed to take her trial.

A few days since, an accident of an extraordinary and melancholy nature occurred at *Napton*, in the county of Warwick: William Smith, aged 19, in the act of replenishing the furnace, belonging to the fire-engine, upon the Oxford Canal, in the above-mentioned parish, was, by his foot slipping, suddenly precipitated into the boiling water beneath: alone, and at midnight, no immediate assistance could be given him, and it was not till after many ineffectual struggles that he extricated himself from his agonizing situation. After calling up the inhabitants of the adjoining house, and having his body wrapt in tow, he walked a full mile to his mother's house at *Napton*, where he languished 24 hours after, medical assistance being administered in vain.

*Gloucester, June 17.* On Saturday night the Bristol and Birmingham mail-coach arrived at the Hop-pole in *Tewkesbury*, about twelve o'clock, with four inside passengers, consisting of three gentlemen and a lady; when one of the gentlemen and the lady getting out, an old gouty gentleman and the other passenger were left behind in the coach. Fresh horses being put to, the guard and coachman went into the house to take a little refreshment, when the horses set off full-speed, and passing through the turnpike-gate, which was open, went on for *Gloucester*, and passed along the various turnings with as great regularity as if the coachman had been on the box. After going almost eight miles, to the no small terror of the passengers, they met the other mail coach, the guard of which observing that no coachman was on the box, he went on with the coach towards *Bristol*. One of the passengers, just before they met the other coach, was so much frightened that he jumped out, and

was much hurt. The gouty gentleman, being unable to follow him, was obliged to stay behind, and was several times heard on the road, by different persons, crying out murder.

*Leaves, June 18.* On Saturday se'nnight the body of a man, named John Cowstick, an agricultural servant to Mr. Chambers, of Chinton, was taken out of the water, in Cuckmere harbour, *Suffex*. He had left his master's house on the Thursday evening preceding, with an intent to collect the eggs of the wills, mews, and coughs, from holes and ridges of the high cliff, near *Seaford*, in which dangerous employ it is supposed he fell on the beach, and was killed; and that the night-tide had taken off the body. The cliff, from which the poor man fell, is from 350 to 400 feet perpendicular height. The amusement of taking eggs deposited, by marine and other fowls, in the lofty cliffs above-mentioned, and in the neighbouring ones called the Three Churls, or Charles's, is much practised by farmers' servants, near *Seaford*; but they generally take the precaution of tying a rope about the body of the man, who goes over, by means of which he is lowered, by his companions on the top, from one ridge to another, and by whom, when he has filled his basket, he is drawn, with a tolerable degree of safety, to the surface. By this method a couple or three men will often procure a bushel of eggs in an evening.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, May 18.*

At the Admiralty Sessions, this day, John and William Mitchell were put to the bar, and arraigned for the wilful murder of Colin Franklin on the high seas. It appeared that the prisoners were, one master, and the other owner, of the sloop John and Elizabeth, and were employed to take a considerable number of the Somerset fencibles, who were discharged at *Jersey*, from that place home to *Great Britain*. They sailed from *Jersey* on the 16th of December last, and on their passage a violent storm arose, so that it became necessary to order all the passengers under the hatches into the hold, which was described as a dreadful place, there not being room for a man to stand upright; there were to the number of upwards of 100 crowded together, and, for want of water and air, and the rolling of the ship dashing them against each other, they soon became almost delirious. They called for water, but, except in one or two instances, they were refused it. It also appeared, that the deceased, Colin Franklin, was thrown from the deck into the hold among the others, as was supposed from his being refractory upon deck. One of the witnesses swore, that he saw Mitchell come down, and



and, after speaking to him, go to the place where Franklin lay, and struck him several blows. When the storm abated, the hatches were opened, and it appeared that 49 men and three women were found dead. Franklin was among the deceased, and his body exhibited several marks of violence, as did those of several others. The above was the general substance of the charge as offered by the prosecutors. The defence made chiefly consisted in cross-examining one or two witnesses as to facts, and others as to character. From these it appeared, that the soldiers were put into the hold, and the hatches closed at their own desire, to prevent the water coming in; they were knee-deep even with that precaution; they were warned of the risk of suffocation, but said they would rather be smothered than drowned. The ship was in great danger, and by the soldiers rolling on one side in the hold it was nearly overturned. It was at this time Mr. Mitchell went down, apparently with a view to put matters to rights; it was so dark, that he could not be distinguished from the rest. The soldiers had water while the good weather continued; but they could not procure it for them while the storm lasted, as they were obliged to attend the helm, &c. It was proved they were indulgent to a pregnant woman passenger, and left their own cabin for her; they had also made efforts to restore one of the deceased men, when the hatches were opened, who was not quite dead. They had very good characters, and were not men of a cruel or ill-natured disposition. Judge Buller thought, that the malicious intent which alone could constitute the murder, was not made out by the evidence, either with respect to Franklin, or the other foldier; and, when it was considered what must be the agitation of mind, when supposing themselves in the jaws of death, no sort of intention of murder could be attributed to W. Mitchell by his striking Franklin. It was certainly a very melancholy affair; and the crown-officers had done well to put them on trial, to investigate the causes to the bottom. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted them both.

*Monday, May 30.*

Yesterday and this day there was a very heavy gale of wind from the South-West, which blew in gusts with uncommon violence. Much damage was sustained in many parts of the metropolis by the blowing down of chimneys, untiling houses; and in some of the environs of the town many trees were torn up by the roots. In Dean's Yard, Westminster, part of the old ruinous buildings came down by the violence of the wind with a great crash. Luckily it had been some time since railed and paled in, so that no person was near enough to receive any damage. In St. James's Park,

more than a dozen large trees were torn up by the roots, and the foliage of others were scattered in every direction. The passage to Spring Gardens was as thickly strewn with leaves as any orchard in autumn. A part of one of the stands, erected in Covent Garden for the accommodation of the spectators of the election, was blown down; there were, however, no persons on it at the time, as from its elevation it was not considered safe. Part of the roof of a house at the corner of College-hill, Dowgate, was thrown down; which, falling upon a poor woman passing at the time, bruised her so severely, that she was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, without hopes of recovery. Several buildings in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, Bishopsgate-street, &c. were also unroofed, and some trees in the quarter of Moorfields were torn up by the roots. In Lambeth-Marsh, an empty house, condemned by the commissioners of the road, was blown down; as were the roofs from some of the buildings in the same quarter.

*Wednesday, June 1.*

This day at 12 o'clock the sheriffs of London attended at Guildhall, to make a return of the state of the late poll for the election of four members to serve for this city in the ensuing parliament; when they stated the numbers polled for each candidate as follows: Ald. Lushington 4369, the Lord Mayor 4313, Ald. Conibe 3863, Ald. Anderson 3170, Ald. Pickett 2795, S. W. Lewes 2355.

*Thursday, June 2.*

This day at the annual meeting of the charity children, at St. Paul's cathedral, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon to a very crowded auditory. The Abp. of Canterbury, several of the bishops, and other dignified clergy, were present. The children sang the parts of service allotted to them, in the first style of unity and harmony.

*Tuesday, June 7.*

A cause of some importance was this day determined in the Court of King's Bench. Worley against the assignees of Lockyer and Bream. This action was originally brought by Lockyer and Bream, whose house, in Tavistock-street, was destroyed by fire on the 14th of May, 1792, against the Phoenix Fire Office, to recover the amount of 7000l. the sum they had insured. That cause was tried before Chief Justice Eyre at Guildhall, when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs. Damages 3000l. The office refused to pay; on the ground, that the insured had not performed their contract, in not having produced to them, agreeably to their printed proposals, a certificate from the minister and churchwardens of the parish, stating, that they believed the fire was really accidental, and speaking to the good character of the insured,



insured, &c. A part of one of their printed articles runs thus: "Persons insured, sustaining any loss or damage by fire, shall procure a certificate under the hands of the minister and churchwardens, together with some other respectable inhabitants of the parish, not concerned in such loss, importing, that they are well acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person or persons insured, and do know, or verily believe, that he, she, or they, really, and by misfortune, without any fraud, or evil practice, have sustained by such fire, the loss and damage, as his, her, or their loss, to the value therein mentioned; but, till such affidavit and certificate of the insured's loss shall be made and produced, the loss money shall not be payable." This case was argued more than once in the Common-Pleas; after which they gave judgement for the plaintiffs. Thomas Worley, Esq. the Secretary to the Office, brought a writ of error into the Court of King's Bench, on the part of the proprietors of the said office, against the assignees of Lockyer and Bream. This writ of error was argued with great abilities by Mr. Law, for the Plaintiff in error, and Mr. Gibbs, for the defendants in error. The question to be decided by the Court, was, Whether, under the circumstances of this case, the production of the certificate of the minister and churchwardens was a *condition precedent* necessary to be performed by the party claiming the amount of the loss from the office? Mr. Law contended, that the production of that certificate was a condition precedent. Mr. Gibbs argued, that it was not a condition precedent, but only a regulation, or a condition subsequent, which had been substantially performed on the part of the insured. The Court delivered their opinions *seriatim* upon this question. It was observed, that this was a case calling for their very serious attention; that the companies insuring against fire entered into very extensive contracts; that they were frequently liable to attempts to take money out of their pockets contrary to all justice, and conscience, and that they had a right to shut the door against fraud as far as they could. For that purpose they had printed their proposals. The Court were unanimous of opinion, that the production of the certificate of the minister and churchwardens of the parish was a condition precedent, that it was indispensably necessary to be produced by the insured before they had a right to call upon the office for the amount of the loss they had sustained. This was not an impossible condition, nor was it illegal or unreasonable. The office had a right to say, *bæc non in fœdera veni*. In resisting this demand, they had discharged a duty which they owed to themselves, and which they

owed very much to the public. The Court were most decidedly of opinion, that the judgement of the Court of Common-Pleas ought to be reversed.—Judgement for the plaintiff in error.

*Saturday, June 17.*

Being St. Barnabas's day, was held the election of scholars to St. John's College Oxford, from Merchant Taylors School, when William Betton Champness, and Henry Ellis, having delivered two gratulatory orations, one in Latin, the other in Greek, besides various epigrams, in Latin and English, were duly elected.

*Tuesday, June 21.*

A fire at the ipiwich arms in Cullum-street, Leaden-hall market, damaged 3 houses, but was stopt by timely assistance.

*Thursday, June 23.*

The New College at Hackney, with 18 acres of land, was this day knocked down at 5700l. whether to a real or fictitious bidder we have not heard. The adjoining house, inhabited by Dr. Rees, as president of the college, was bought by him, or in his name, for 1050l. The fate of this building, on which the proprietors acknowledge immense sums have been expended in building, and for which more than twice the sum it now fetched had been refused, and the fate of the institution itself, affords a striking proof that the people of this country are not disposed to encourage the modern philosophers in their attempts to undermine the constitution. That seminary was instituted under the most favourable auspices. The most wealthy and respectable part of the Dissenters were disposed to support the institution; but, that support having been withdrawn, the building is brought to the hammer. Whether it shall be converted into barracks, being not farther from the East than those in Hyde-park from the Western extremity of the capital, or into a country settlement of any capital public and more constitutional school in London, or serve as a supplement to Bedlam, already too crowded to receive more inhabitants, time must shew.

*Friday, June 24.*

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of the principal officers of the city of London; when the livery, after the nomination of several respectable gentlemen, chose aldermen Langston and Staines to be sheriffs for the year ensuing. And John Wilkes, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain.

*Saturday, June 25.*

This morning, two old houses in Houghton-street, Clare-market, occupied by Mr. Higgins and Mr. Child, and in which several other families lodged, fell down, and involved in their ruins the major part of their inhabitants. About 4 in the morning, the watchman was alarmed by the falling



of several panes of glass from the windows, and, on observation, discovered chafms in both houses. He alarmed the tenants of each; but, through some unaccountable apathy, they could not be prevailed upon to move. The landlord, a buttermilk in the market, was applied to, who, in vain, warned them of their danger. About half past 8 both houses fell; in one there were 16 persons, three in the other. 7 were, in the course of the day, dug out dead, some of them children, suffocated, and 9 alive, but miserably bruised. A woman of the name of Moore, nearly 70 years of age, was heard in some of the lower part, crying for assistance: her body was not found till about 8 on Saturday night, when life had left it. There were then 2 more amongst the rubbish, which the people were cautious in removing, lest they should be buried by the fall of the adjoining houses. While some workmen were employed in propping the adjoining houses, part of the wall fell in, and, throwing down the ladders upon which they were standing, the men were so much bruised by the fall, that they were carried to the hospital in a dangerous state.

*Sunday, June 26.*

The beautiful church of St. Bride's parish, having been sometime shut up for a thorough repair, was this day again opened with an admirable sermon, appropriate to the occasion, by Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromere.

*Thursday, June 30.*

From and after the 5th day of July, 1796, every person who shall keep any greyhound, hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier; or who shall keep two or more dogs, of whatever description

or denomination the same may be, shall be charged and assessed annually with the sum of five shillings for each greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier; and also for each dog, where two or more dogs shall be so kept; and every person who shall inhabit any dwelling-house, assessed to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or on windows or lights, and shall keep one dog and no more, such dog not being a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, shall be charged and assessed annually, with the sum of three shillings for such dog. The duty is not to extend to dogs not six months old, and that gentlemen keeping hounds may compound for any number, on paying this year fifteen pounds, and every subsequent one, twenty pounds; as it is understood only three fourths of the tax are to be collected for this year.

The new duty on hats takes place on the 5th of August next; after which time either buyer or seller is liable to a penalty of 10l. for every hat sold or exposed to sale, not having stamped linings therein, agreeable to the following rates.—viz. 3d. at four shillings, or under; 6d. at seven shillings, or under; 1s. at twelve shillings, or under; and above 2s.—the trimmings and mountings included, except gold or silver lace. And any person hawking about any hats for sale, not stamped as above, is liable to be seized and committed to prison. And after the 5th of April, 1797, every wearer of a hat is liable to the penalty of 10l. unless he can prove that it was bought and worn before the 5th of August, 1796, with a paper-stamp therein, which proof lies with the person so accused.

### CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1796.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	OXFORD.	MIDLAND.	WESTERN.	HOME.
	J. Rooke J. Lawrence	L.C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	L. C. Baron. J. Heath	B. Perryn J. Buller.	J. Grose. J. Thompson	L. Kenyon B. Hotham.
Mond. July 4		Buckingham	Abingdon			
Tuesday 5				Northampt.		
Wednesday 6			Oxford		Winchester	
Thursday 7		Bedford				
Friday 8				Oakham		
Saturday 9	York & City	Huntingdon	Worc. & Cit.	Linc. & City	New Sarum	
Monday 11		Cambridge				Hertford
Wednes. 13			Glou. & City	Nott & Town		Chelmsford
Thursda. 14		Bury St. Ed.			Dorchester	
Saturday 16			Monmouth	Derby		
Monday 18		Norw & city			Exeter & city	Maidstone
Thursda. 19	Durham		Hereford			
Wednes. 20				Leic. & Bor.		
Friday 22						Horsham
Saturday 23	Newcastle		Shrewsbury	Coventry &		
Monday 25	[and town			[Warwick	Bodmin	Guildford
Wednes. 27			Stafford			
Friday 29	Carlisle					
Saturday 30					Wells	
Thur. Aug. 4	Appleby					
Friday 5					Bristol	
Saturday 6	Lancaster					



P. 445. a. Lord Alva was born at Edinburgh, June 20, 1722; entered advocate Dec. 24, 1743; was appointed sheriff of the county of Perth on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions; nominated one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer of Scotland May 27, 1754; this he resigned on his appointment to a seat on the bench of the supreme Civil Court of Scotland, June 8, 1761, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Barjarg, a property he inherited from his mother; but he afterwards assumed the title of Lord Alva, the name of an estate belonging to his father. At his lordship's death he was the oldest judge in Britain. He married, first, June 11, 1749, Margaret, second daughter of Hugh Macguire, of Drumdow, in Ayrshire, sister of the Countess-dowager of Glencairn; by her (who died April, 1766, aged 37) he had two daughters, Jean, unmarried, and Isabella, married to Captain Patrick Tytler, of the . . . . . regiment of foot, son of the learned author of the *Vindication of Queen Mary*; also two sons, Charles, born June 23, 1751, died Sept. 1760, in his 10th year, and John, born Dec. 30, 1758, who, after studying the law in the Temple and at Edinburgh university, entered advocate 1781, was appointed clerk to the Commissary Court of Scotland in 1790, and died at Edinburgh Jan. 16, 1792, in his 34th year, having married Christian, eldest daughter of John Carruthers, of Holmains, by whom he had two sons, James, heir to his grandfather, and John, and one daughter, Charlotte. Lord Alva married, secondly, Jean, daughter and heiress of — Stirling, of Herbertshire, relict of Sir John S. of Glorat, bart.; but by her, who survives, had no issue. He derived his descent from Sir Charles Erskine, fourth son of John seventh Earl of Marr, by his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox. This Sir Charles was created a baronet in 1666, was succeeded by his son

Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, born July 4, 1643, who married Christian, daughter of Sir James Dundas, of Arncliffe. By her he had four sons: 1. Sir James Erskine, of Alva, killed at the battle of Landen, July 23, 1693, unmarried; 2. Sir John Erskine, of Alva\*, heir to his brother, killed by a fall from his horse in the Isle of Man, March 12, 1739, aged 67 (he married Barbara Sinclair, second daughter of Henry seventh Lord Sinclair, or St. Clair, by whom he had two sons, Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, killed at the battle of Lafeldt, without male-issue, and Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, bart. M. P. who died in 1763, having married Janet Wedderburn, sister of the present Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and left by her two sons, the present Sir James Erskine Sinclair, of Dysart, bart. M. P. and John, counsellor at law, and filazer to the Court of Common Pleas); 3. Charles; and, 4. Dr. Robert Erskine, physician to the Czar of Russia. Charles Erskine, or, as he more usually spelt his name, Areskine, the third son, born in 1680, studied the law, entered advocate 1711, was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland, elected member of parliament for the Dumfries district of boroughs, nominated, in 1737, his Majesty's advocate for Scotland, promoted to a seat on the bench Nov. 29, 1744, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Tinwald, the name of an estate belonging to him in Dumfriesshire, and was appointed, 1748, lord justice clerk, which he held till his death, in 1763. He had disposed of the estate of Tinwald some years before, as also of the lands of Barjarg, in the same county, which he had got by marriage, in order to enable him to purchase, from the creditors of his nephew, his noble paternal seat and estate of Alva, in Stirlingshire, which he accordingly did, but left it burthened with so heavy a load of debt that his son was obliged, in a few years, to dispose of it to the late John Johnston, esq. brother of Sir

\* About 1710, or 1715, this Sir John Erskine discovered a very valuable mine of silver on his estate of Alva. It made its first appearance in small strings of silver-ore, which, being followed, led to a very large mass, part had the appearance of malleable silver, and produced 12 ounces of silver from 14 ounces of ore. Not more than 40 or 50l. had been expended in the search when this valuable discovery was made. During the space of 13 or 14 weeks it has been credibly affirmed that ore was produced to about the value of 4000l. per week; and it has been conjectured that Sir John drew from 40 to 50,000l. besides a great deal supposed to have been purloined by the workmen. When this mass was exhausted, the silver ore began to appear in much smaller quantities, and symptoms of lead, with other metals, were discovered. The consequence was, that all farther researches were at that time laid aside. Lord Alva had in his possession some very rich pieces of ore; of part he caused a pair of silver communion-cups to be made, which he presented to the church of Alva; they were thus inscribed: "Sacris in Ecclesia Sancti Servani apud Alveth, A. D. 1767, ex argento indigeno D. D. C. Q. Jacobus Erskine." Prior to 1765, the stipend of the minister of Alva was extremely moderate; Lord Alva, of his own accord, and without the knowledge of the minister, executed a summons of augmentation against himself, as sole heritor of the parish; by which an addition of 21l. a year was made to the living. *Statistical Account of Scotland, XVIII. 139.*

GENT. MAG. June, 1796.

Wm.



Wm. Pulteney, bart. Lord Justice Clerk Tinwald married, first, Dec. 21, 1712, Grizel, daughter and heiress of — Grier-son, of Barjarg, and by her had, besides ten children who died young, and were buried with their mother in the Grey Friars at Edinburgh, three daughters, Christian, born Dec. 30, 1715, married, Feb. 4, 1733, to Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwelltown, in the county of Dumfries, bart.; Jean, born April 15, 1726, married, Dec. 21, 1746, to William Kirkpatrick, of Shaws, in the same county; and Susannah, born Sept. 20, 1727, married, March 26, 1749, to Robert Campbell, of Finab and Menzie, member of parliament for Argyleshire, and receiver-general of the customs; also, two sons, Charles Erskine, born Oct. 21, 1716, member of parliament and counsellor at law, who died at London, unmarried, in his father's life-time, and was buried in the chapel of Lincoln's-inn; and James Lord Alva, now deceased. Lord Justice Clerk Tinwald married, secondly, August 26, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of — Harestan, of Craigs, relict of Dr. William Maxwell, of Preston (by whom she had two daughters and coheiresses, Mary, married at Edinburgh, April 14, 1761, to William twenty-first Earl of Sutherland, and Willielma, married at London, Sept. 26, 1761, to John Lord Viscount Glenorchy, son of John third Earl of Breadalbane), but by her, who still survives, had no issue. To the memory of several of the persons already mentioned Lord Alva set up monuments in the chancel of the parish-church of Alva, with elegant classical inscriptions of his own composition, which shall appear in the Magazine for July.

Ibid. b. Lady Charlotte Finch was not governess of the royal nursery; the lady of the same name, who did, and still does, hold that situation, was sister of the late Earl of Pomfret, and widow of Mr. Finch.

Ibid. The late Mr. Benson, by whose sudden death a wife and three children and an aged father and mother were deprived of their only support, was the son of Benson, who for many years kept Cole's coffee-house in Cornhill, and who always maintained, in that situation, a reputable and respectable character. If the son, who prematurely perished from the effects of a delirium, did not attain to the first rank in his profession, he was yet a respectable performer; and his utility in the theatre, and zeal to fulfill his duty to the publick, were sufficiently apparent in his readiness to come forward, either in the parts assigned to himself, or as a substitute for any other performer, at the shortest notice, from which a disappointment to the publick has in many instances been prevented. In private life he discharged, in an exemplary manner, the relative duties of an affectionate husband, tender fa-

ther, and dutiful son, supporting, by his professional exertions, his wife, three children, and his father and mother, with a degree of chearful industry that, while it entitled him to respect from the world, particularly endeared him to those who were the more immediate witnesses of it. The proprietors of Drury-lane theatre having, with their usual liberality (as they had before done on the death of Mr. Storace), granted a benefit for the widow and children of Mr. B, the estimation in which the publick held his memory, character, and abilities, was amply evinced by the very crowded and brilliant assemblage, and by the united exertions of the performers of both houses, which took place on the evening of Thursday, June 9, when "The Kelle's Stratagem," "The Sultan," and a great variety of vocal entertainment and imitations, were performed.

P. 446. The late Lord Falkland was interred in the cathedral at Bath, on the 24th of May; his brother was chief mourner.

#### BIRTHS.

May **A**T Spital, near Wigton, the wife of 21. Joseph Langhorn (an industrious, honest man, employed as a hind to Mr. Brommell, of that place), one son and two daughters, who are likely to live; and the mother (who has brought seven children into the world within these four years) is in a very promising way of recovery.

31. At his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, the Countess of Darnley, a daugh.

Lately, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. of Wickwar, co. Gloucester, on the fifteenth anniversary of her wedding, delivered of her seventeenth child.

Mrs. Delamotte, of Weymouth, her 15th child; the other 14 are all living.

At Trent-place, Enfield, the Lady of James Townsend, esq. a still-born son.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Glassel, esq. of Long Niddry, a daughter.

Mrs. Tolfrey, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, a son.

June 6. At Kelham-hall, the Lady of John-Charles Girardot, esq. a son.

11. At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Lady of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq. M. P. for Reading, a son.

The Lady of John Prinsep, esq. a dau.

16. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Ulbster, a daughter.

20. At Slaughter-house, co. Glouc. the Lady of Geo. Galway Mills, esq. a daugh.

21. At her house in the Pay-office, Horse-guards, Lady Susan Ryder, a daugh.

26. Mrs. Maitland, of New Bridge-street, Black-friers, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

May **A**T Invernettie, in Scotland, Wm. 17. Forrester, esq. of Culmore, captain in the second battalion of the fourth fencible



fencible regiment, to Miss Gordon, daugh. of Alex. G. esq. of Invernettie.

19. At Petworth, co. Suffex, J. C. Mitchell, esq. of Brighthelmstone, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of William J. esq. of Petworth.

Charles Rowen, esq. to Miss Hartpole, heiress of the late Geo. H. esq. of Shrowlcastle, in the Queen's county, Ireland, and niece to the Earl of Aldborough.

20. At Edinburgh, James Pierfon, esq. eldest son of James P. esq. of Abington-hall, co. Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Ouchterlony, second daughter of the late John O. esq. of Guynd.

Mr. Aveling, surgeon, to Mrs. Leighton, both of Whittlesea, co. Cambridge.

21. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Peter Lawrie, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-hill, to Mrs. Buck, widow of the late Col. B.

Rev. Mr. Bankes, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hunnings, daughter of Butter H. esq. mayor of the city of Lincoln.

23. At Queen's-square chapel, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Southpool, co. Devon, to Miss Lucy Winstone, youngest daughter of William Hayward W. esq. of Oldbury-court, co. Gloucester.

24. At Chelmsford, Essex, Geo. Porter, esq. of Stansted-Bury, co. Hertford, to Miss Tindal, eldest daughter of Robert T. esq. of Chelmsford.

Mr. Weston, surveyor, of Aynhoe, co. Northampton, to Mrs. Bloxham, of Steeple Aston, co. Oxford.

At Plunger, co. Leicester, Mr. Lewesley, of Leadenham, to Miss Blankley, of the former place.

25. Mr. Samuel Rust, builder, to Miss Anne Loat, daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Christ church, Surrey.

26. Mr. Foulds, wine-merchant, Old Swan, near London-bridge, to Miss Anne Shepherd, daughter of Richard S. esq. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Maidstone, Charles Bedford Young, esq. to Miss Eliz. Taylor, of that place.

Rev. Lancelot Halton, M. A. fellow of Queen's-college, Oxford, to Miss St. Barbe.

27. George Smythe, esq. brother to Sir Edward S. bart. to Miss Eliza Vernour, of Wooton, co. Warwick.

28. Mr. Edward Brome, of Watford, Herts, to Miss Foard, of Petworth, Suffex.

29. John Mackenzie, esq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman-street, to Miss Van Dam, of Guildford-street.

At Edmonthorpe, co. Leicester, Mr. Austin, farmer, to Miss Craven, of Wymondham, in the same county.

31. At the collegiate church in Manchester, Mr. John Mills, of Stamford, to Miss Kinder, daughter of Mr. Samuel K. merchant, of Manchester.

Rev. Mr. Noble, of Frisby, co. Leicester, to Miss Wragge, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. formerly vicar of that place.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Sir Hector Mackenzie, bart. of Gairloch, to Miss Christian Henderson.

At Masulipatam, in the E. Indies, Lieut. J. Deighton, to Miss Boyd.

Mr. Roper, surveyor, of Blackfriars-road, to Miss Davidson, of Swinton-street.

Mr. James Blow, eldest son of Mr. B. of Whittlesford, co. Cambridge, to Miss Speed, of Ware.

Wm. Maynard, esq. to Miss Crow, both of Christ church, Surrey.

Philip Keating Roche, esq. captain in the Oxfordshire regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Salwey, daughter of John S. esq. of the Haze-park, co. Salop.

At South Tawton, co. Devon, Mr. Ponsford, of Drewsteignton, to Miss Mary Moore, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. M. of Lovaton.

At St. Helier's, in the island of Jersey, Lieut. Backwell, of the royal engineers, to Miss Eliza Le Maître, of that island.

June 1. Charles Bosanquet, esq. to Miss Charlotte Anne Holford, second daughter of Peter H. esq. senior master in chancery.

At Bath, Mr. Elliston, of the theatre-royal in that city, to Miss Eliz. Randall.

2. At Stepney, Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Tooley-street, tobacconist, to Miss Harriet Peirs, daughter of the late ——— P. esq. of Wandsworth.

Mr. Richard Pope, of Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, to Miss Steele, of Blount's-court, near the same place.

3. At Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Wright, esq. only son of Sir James W. bart. of Ray-house, Essex, and nephew to the Archbishop, to Miss Maclane, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles M. esq. of Oakhampton, Berks, and a near relation of Sir Hector M. with a fortune of 50,000l.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, the Chevalier d'Estimauville, a Canadian gentleman, to Miss Blyth, niece to J. Betts, esq.

4. At the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, Mr. Hugh Wynne, to Miss Agarth, eldest daugh. of the late Capt. A. of Margate.

5. At Falmouth, Mr. J. Wilson, of his Majesty's lugger Valiant, to Mrs. Mary Teague.

7. James La Lane, esq. of Charlotte-str. Bedford-square, to Miss Blizard, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Charles Griffiths, esq. major in the 83d regiment of foot, to Miss Hart, of Conduit-street.

Rev. D. Davis, B. D. prebendary of Chichester, to Mrs. Ives, widow of J. I. esq. F. R. S. late of Great Yarmouth, co. Norf.

Mr. Edward Powers, formerly of Leicester, to Miss Lucy Wilkinson, of Stockport, in Cheshire.

Mr. Edward Bridgman, of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, to Miss P. B. Collett, daughter of the late Elias C. esq. of Upper Deane, co. Bedford.

At



At Brizenorton, co. Oxford, Mr. Wm. Tymms, mason, to Miss Lord.

At Chudleigh, Thomas Weld, jun, esq. eldest son of Thomas W. esq. of Lulworth-castle, co. Dorset, to Miss Lucy Clifford, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall, co. Stafford.

9. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Rev. George Bellasis, D. D. of Queen's college, Oxford, rector of Yattendon, and vicar of Basildon, Berks, to Miss Leah Cooper Viall, of Kendal.

John Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi-terrace, to Miss Keate, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

At Frome, co. Somerset, Rev. Charles Sloper, of Wells, to Miss Anne Ford.

At Eton, co. Northampton, Mr. John Allport, of London, to Miss S. Falcott, daugh. of Mr. John F. of Eton.

10. At Sudbury, co. Derby, Mr. F. Wolley, of Marston, aged 74, to Miss Yates, aged 25.

Mr. Coats, farmer, at Barnwell, to Miss Brown, of Oundle.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Swan, draper, of Gainborough, to Miss Goodwin, second daugh. of Mr. G. of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

11. At Lady Temple's, at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Henry White, esq. of Bath, to Miss Barbara Dicker.

At Queen-square chapel, Bath, Sir Geo. Glynn, bart. of Ewell, Surrey, to Miss Catharine Powell, daughter and coheir of the late Rev. Gervas P. of Llanharan, co. Glamorgan.

13. Mr. John Gregory, farmer, of Wing, to Miss Bull, of Pilton, Rutland.

At Burwell, co. Lincoln, Henry Sudell, esq. of Blackburn, to Miss Maria Livesey, of Burwell-park, dau. of the late Tho. L. esq.

At Leeds, the Rev. Henry Jowett, rector of Little Dunham, co. Norfolk, to Miss Iveson, only daughter of Lancelot I. esq. of Blackbank-house, near that town.

Henry Shepherd, esq. lieutenant in the light dragoons, to Miss Anne Hall, of Lower Halliford.

Rev. Wm. Oxnam, to Miss Treweeke, of Penzance, co. Cornwall.

14. At Yaxley, co. Huntingdon, Mr. Smith, of London, to Miss Chamberlin, of the former place.

At Boxwell, co. Gloucester, Wm. Veal, esq. of Coteswold-house, in the same county, barrister at law, to Miss Sarah Huntley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard H. of Boswell-court.

At Lethen-house, in Scotland, Lewis Dunbar, esq. of Grange, to Miss Sophia Brodie, second daughter of the late Alex. B. esq. of Lethen.

15. Mr. Thompson, farmer, of Carlby, near Stamford, to Miss Cunningham, of Stibbington, co. Huntingdon.

At Kensington, Isaac Breadley, esq. of Branlingham, co. York, to Miss Thomp-

son, daughter of Col. T. of Brompton-grove, co. Middlesex.

Rev. Theophilus Lane, of Hereford, to Miss Sophia Gardiner, of Bath.

At Bath, Lieut. Eccles, of the 93d regiment, to Miss Bunbury.

16. Rev. Henry Cooke, rector of Darfield, co. York, to Miss Bowen, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Dr. Prosser, rector of Gateshead, Durham, to Miss Sarah Wegg, youngest daugh. of Sam. W. esq. of Bloomsbury-squ.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, Charles Baily, esq. to Mrs. M. Lachlan, widow of the late Dugald M. esq.

19. Mr. Umpleby, of Daventry, to Miss Shaw, of Lutterworth.

20. Rev. Mr. Middleton, preceptor to the children of Dr. Pretymann, preceptor of Lincoln cathedral, to Miss Maddison, dau. of the late John M. esq. of Gainborough.

At St. Lawrence Jewry, Mr. James Hill, to Miss Mason, both of Cheapside.

At Milton, Wilts, Rev. Wm. Benwell, fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford, to Miss Loveday, eldest daughter of the late John L. esq. of Caversham, co. Oxford.

21. At Kingston, Surrey, Mr. Charles Stephenson, of Kentish town, to Miss Harman, of College-street, Westminster.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Forester Leighton, to Miss Barclay, daughter of Major-general B. of that place.

Mr. Wm. Nabb, attorney, of Manchester, to Miss M. Lee, of Congleton.

John-Francis Gwyn, esq. of Ford-abbey, Devon, to Miss Elizabeth Norman, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

22. Mr. Samuel Henton, of Ragdale, to Miss Healey, of Shoby, both co. Leicester.

Mr. Cartwright, surgeon, of Devonshire, to Miss Anson, of Stepney.

#### DEATHS.

1795. **A**T Beaufort, in South Carolina, Oct 6. in his 46th year, the Rev. Matthew Tate. In his will there was the following paragraph: "I enjoin it upon my executor to publish it in all the newspapers in Charles-town, that I departed this life under the full persuasion, that, if I died in possession of a slave, I should not conceive myself admissible into the kingdom of heaven."

1796. **Feb.** At Fulham, at a very advanced age, Stephen Jermy, esq. lord of the manor of Pembroke, in Tottenham parish, co. Middlesex.

**March 15.** At Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, of the fever which has been so fatal there, Major Burvill, of the 66th reg.

**April . . .** At Boston, in New England, Thomas Russell, esq.—The most honourable testimony to the merits of this gentleman is conveyed in the following extract of a letter from a worthy Professor at Cambridge, in New England, to a much-esteemed



teemed public character in this metropolis: "In a letter, dated Feb. 20, you recommend the laying-out of the sum of 50l. annually for new and valuable books; and say that it would not be amiss to consult the liberal-minded Russell, the Mæcenæ of the arts and sciences, on the subject. Alas! the liberal-minded Russell is no more! He died about ten days before your letter came to hand, more regretted by the universal publick of these states than any man ever was since the settlement of the country. Every man's countenance was expressive of this sentiment, "I have lost a friend!" This was the sentiment in every man's mouth in the capital: "Boston never met with such a loss in the death of any individual!" I myself join in the general sentiment, that there could happen but one death in the United States which would be considered a greater loss to the country, and that is Washington's. The conduct of the citizens of Boston evinces the justness of my remark; for, although Mr. Russell was not in any office of the government, but a private citizen, yet the civic honours paid to his memory were greater than were ever known among us. On the day of his funeral, the citizens of Boston suspended their ordinary occupations, closed all their shops and stores in the town and warehouses on the quays; the ships hoisted their colours half-mast high, and the theatre was shut up, while a sort of gloomy amazement pervaded the whole city. The five societies of which he was president preceded the corpse, while such a concourse of mourners followed it as was never seen at a funeral in this country. These expressions of mourning were not because he was the richest man amongst us, but because he was *the best*. Besides the eulogies from almost every pulpit in the capital, seven societies, of which he was either president or member, appointed an orator for the purpose of pronouncing a particular eulogium. I was spoken to by several individuals for that office; my answer was, "I may possibly write what you wish, but I am certain I never can deliver it." They therefore appointed my colleague, Dr. Warren, who pronounced it last week, to a crowded audience, in one of our largest public buildings. And I should not be surprized if they erect a monument to his memory, so dearly was this good man beloved, and so desirous are the people of honouring the virtues of Thomas Russell. In the public loss I smother my own, as far as possible; but I shall miss him in almost every turn in this rugged road of life. In some things he was my *fulcrum*. As an agreeable friend and acquaintance, his loss is, to me and my family, irreparable. His death was rather sudden. He had been drooping for some months, but still followed his business. And it was not more than ten days before

his death that he was at my house at Cambridge. He kept his chamber but a few days, and dropped off apoplectic. He was 56 years old, and is thought to have died worth 140,000l. sterling, all which he acquired by his own honest industry as a merchant. He was as judiciously liberal as he was rich; and, what is much to be regretted by the publick, he died without a will. His vast property (for this country) will be divided, according to our laws, between his widow and his four children. By the next ship, I will send you the public oration pronounced on this worthy character, with some other pieces; by which you may see that this plain private citizen has received honours from a virtuous people which a monarch might envy. Mr. Russell neglected his health by persisting in his very active course of life when he ought to have relaxed and gradually retired from business."

*April 5.* At Brechin, in Scotland, Mr. George Mercer, some time of the excise, afterwards a merchant there.

21. At his house in Stafford-row, Pimlico, aged 89, Richard Yates, esq. the celebrated comedian, in which his fame, in the parts of old and grotesque characters especially, was eminently great. He was remarkable for pure and chaste acting up to the words of his author with a scrupulous attention; the more remarkable, as performers of this cast of acting frequently introduce their own humour, with what may be called the *licentia histriionica* of the drama. He excelled also in teaching or making an actor, in a higher degree, perhaps, than any one of his time. He was married, first, to a woman who was rich; secondly, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, who had been introduced to his tuition by Mr. Garrick, and with him she first came on the stage at Birmingham. From the admired pen of Mrs. Frances Brooke we have the memoirs of this lady, recorded in vol. LVII. p. 585; and we have reason to say, that, both on and off the stage, she deserved the character there given of her. Mr. Y. died suddenly. He had been very well, as usual, for some time, and had breakfasted heartily. Having ordered eels for dinner, when, unfortunately, they could not be had, his warm and hasty temper could ill bear the disappointment; and from anger he worked himself up to rage. His housekeeper, zealous to please him, went out a long way, and brought some; ere she returned, exhausted with fatigue of spirits, he had leaned his head upon the table, and she found him dead. He was born in London. His brother's grandson, Lieut. Thomas Yates, of the navy, is his nearest relation, and was partly dependent on him, though his abilities as a sea-painter are, we are told, very considerable, and his works have shared the public approbation for some years in the



the Royal Academy. His will consists only of some scraps of paper in the possession of Miss Jones his housekeeper, who had lived with him eight years. He must have died very rich, as Mrs. Y. had realized 8000*l.* He was buried, at his own desire, by his second wife and her father, in the chancel of the church at Richmond in Surrey.

23. Aged 81, John Huft, esq. of Clough, near Rotherham.

24. Suddenly, aged 69, at the door of his house, George Rawlinson, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, Portland-place. He had been ailing a few days, and on the evening of that day (Sunday) walked out for the air, having complained of a fluttering about the heart. On his return, he fell down and died; when his body was opened, no cause was discovered; his head and viscera were found, and without any considerable extravasation. He was a lusty man and short-necked, of an apoplectic form. He most probably died of a spasm, or paroxysm, from fever neglected. One of his friends remembers a similar accident befel him ten years ago, in his way home from a neighbour's house, where he used to smoke his pipe, when, by care, he soon recovered. He married the widow of an ironmonger near Oxford chapel in Oxford-street, where he was a shopman some years ago. She died in 1794, leaving no children. Mr. R. died, it is said, possessed of rents, &c. worth 600*l.* a-year. His fortune descends to his brother, a smith, who succeeded him in his shop, and is now of Nottingham-street, near Mary-la-Bonne church, and has children.

May 1. At Enfield, Mrs. Woodcock, widow of the Rev. Dr. W. late vicar of Watford, &c. She was buried at West Haddon, co. Northampton, the advowson of which belonged to her brother, who intended it for one of her sons, who died before he was of age to take it. Her husband was buried there in 1792.

13. At Kirkwhelpington, co. Northumberland, aged 103, Wm. Stephenson.

14. At Hemingford-Abbotts, co. Huntingdon, Mrs. Stafford, wife of the Rev. Thomas S. of the same place.

Aged 72, Mr. Samuel Clement, an eminent farmer, of Claverton, near Bath; an honest, inoffensive man, who, during his whole life, had been but once (and that was to Binacre fair) above seven miles, and rarely two miles from his native place, being constantly occupied in the business of a large farm.

16. At Geise, co. Caithness, George Sinclair, esq.

At Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, in his 60th year, Godfrey Higgins, esq.

18. After a few days illness, at his house in Great Ruffel-str. Bloomsbury, of which parish he had been curate 34 years, the

Rev. Thomas Ball, son of the Rev. Tho. B. of Kingsclere, Hants, at which place he was born May 25, 1721; being descended from the antient family of the Balls, originally of Axminster, and afterwards of Mamhead, in Devonshire; one of whom, Sir Peter B. was recorder of Exeter, before the Usurpation. He received his education on the foundation at Winchester, and, in the year 1740, proceeded thence to New-college, Oxford. He married a daughter of Richard Palfreyman, of Boston, co. Lincoln, by whom he had a daughter, now married to the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, of Bloomsbury. In 1751 he went to reside at Oakham, in Rutlandshire, as assistant to Mr. Adcock, then master of the school there; in November, 1752, was chosen warden of the hospital in that place; and, on the death of Mr. Adcock, in 1753, was a candidate for the mastership of the school, which was obtained by Mr. Powell. In March, 1753, he was presented, by Sir John Danvers, bart. and Thomas Noel, esq. trustees named in the will of Bennett Earl of Harborough, to the living of Whillendine, in the same county. In 1756 he was master of the free-school at Melton Mowbray, which he resigned in 1757. In July, 1761, he was presented to the living of Burley-on-the-Hill; and, in the October following, to the rectory of Wymondham, in Leicestershire; where, having done much for himself and successors, by setting aside a pretended modus, and raising the value of the living by no means beyond what was just and equitable, he could scarcely ever appear, without receiving those insults which the Clergy too often experience on similar occasions. (See the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. pp. 258, 405, 406). In 1766 he was installed a prebendary in the collegiate church of Brecon. This preferment is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's, but by lapse then fell to the Lord Chancellor Northington. Mr. B. made application for it through the late Earl of Winchelsea, who (on Mr. B's waiting on him to know the success of his visit to the Chancellor) told him that he had done all in his power for him, but *had received a denial*, the prebend being engaged. About two months after, when the Earl of Northington was about to be succeeded by Earl Camden, and the prebend was still undisposed of, Mr. B. waited in person on Lord N. and expressed his hope that it might still be *his*; adding, that he trusted the recommendation of Lord Winchelsea would entitle him to notice. "*His* recommendation!" said Lord N.; "he has never said a syllable to me either about *you* or the prebend; but, as I cannot now give it *you myself*, I will hand you over to Pratt; apply to *him*, and I will lend you my assistance." He did so; and Mr. B. succeeded. Soon after, Lord Winchelsea met him, and, expressing



expressing his surprize at his appointment, asked him, in a tone not very expressive of friendship, how he could possibly have obtained it? "I got it," replied Mr. Ball, "by really asking, and not receiving a denial." In 1771 he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which, with the curacy, he held to the day of his death. He was possessed of great activity both of mind and body, and was a striking example of the benefit which may be derived to both by proper and regular exertions. As a companion, he was chearful and entertaining; as a man, strictly observant of the social duties; and, as a parish-priest, most justly entitled to a very high degree of praise for his unremitting diligence and punctuality in the faithful discharge of all the offices of religion.

20. At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 92d year, Mrs. Felland.

21. At the same place, aged 72, Mrs. E. White, widow of Mr. James W.

Aged 70, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Thomas W. sen. an opulent farmer at Curbridge, near Witney, co. Oxford.

At Horncastle, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. Erasmus M. of that place, whose united ages amounted to upwards of 175 years.

22. At Ipswich, Mrs. Hatley, relict of James H. esq.

At Worcester, aged 62, Jn. Packer, esq.

23. At Stratford-green, co. Essex, David Walker, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Edinburgh, after a short illness, aged 86, Right Hon. Primrose Lady Lovat.

In the workhouse at Durham, aged 85, Thomas French, well known in that city, for the last six or seven years, by the fictitious title of Duke of Baubleshire\*, which, on the decline of his understanding, he assumed, and wherein he seemed to have greater pride than any peer of the realm adorned with a real one. He wore a star composed of pieces of cloth of different colours, or of painted paper, on the breast of his spencer, a cockade in his hat, and several brass curtain-rings on his fingers. He was so enthusiastically enraptured with his visionary dignity as to imagine that he had frequent correspondences with the King on the subject of raising men, carrying on the war, and other important matters of state.

24. At Valentine, the infant son of Mr. Charles Cameron.

At Blyth, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Mason, wife of the Rev. Edward M. of that place, and sister to Lady Cope, of Bramhill-park, Hants.

25. At Tooting, Surrey, Miss Mary Dodwell, youngest daughter of the late Robert D. esq. of Doctors Commons.

26. In his 53d year, Jacob Sawbridge, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the first troop of grenadier-guards.

At his lodgings in Nottingham, after a severe illness of five weeks, John Bilby, gent. son of the late Rev. Mr. B. of that town.

At Elmley-castle, Mrs. Jones. She was born in the year 1701, in the reign of King William.

At Witney-park-house, in an advanced age, after a long and melancholy illness, Mrs. Bush, relict of Mr. John B. farmer.

At his house, No 3, Bedford-row, after a few days illness, Samuel Dennison, esq. of Harrow Wield Common, a commissioner of bankrupts.

27. At Poplar, co. Middlesex, Angus M'Nab, esq. late commander of the Henry Dundas East Indiaman.

At Manchester, Alexander Eason, M.D. About a fortnight ago, as he was going to visit a patient, the horse he rode, though moving at an easy rate, made a violent stumble; and the doctor's sudden exertion, to save him from falling, gave an injury to the spinal bone beyond the reach of recovery.

After a short indisposition, aged 26, Mrs. Drewry, wife of Mr. D. printer of the Derby Mercury.

Mr. Samuel Tallents, attorney, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Aged 21, Miss Nicholl, of Clough-house, near Huddersfield, co. York.

In the prime of life, most tenderly beloved and deeply regretted, Mrs. Pennington, wife of Dr. Charles P. of Nottingham.

Suddenly, Mr. William Wright, coach-maker, in Long-acre, cousin and successor to the late Mr. John W. of that place.

28. At Wilbech, aged 72, Mr. Fra. Edson, many years plumber and glazier there.

In his 33d year, after a long illness, which he bore with more than usual fortitude, Henry Hansstreet, of Liverpool, M.D. He has left an universal good character.

29. At his house at Gravesend, Kent, Mr. John Ward, brewer.

At St. Alban's, Herts, Mrs. Vander Meulen, wife of Joseph Vander M. esq. of Token-house-yard, merchant.

On his road to Bath, after a very long and painful illness, the Rev. Edw. Stretch, fellow of C. C. C. Ox.

Suddenly, at the Red Lion inn at Maidenhead, aged 67, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Brookman, widow of Mr. Wm. B. late of Henley, co. Oxford.

At Leicester, Mr. Robert Hall, a lieutenant in the Loyal Leicester Volunteer Infantry,

\* We remember, in a neighbouring county, a worthy gentleman of an ancient family and large fortune, who, in the wanderings of his mind, thought himself Duke of Hexham, and whose assumed title was engraved on his door, and remained so for many days at his town-house in Hertford-street, May-fair.



fantry, a man universally esteemed. He was killed by a blow on the head during an affray on the 24th, at the time the partizans of the several candidates for that borough met on their canvas in High Cross-street, of which he languished till the 29th, when he expired. On the 30th, an inquest was held on the body, which engaged the court 29 hours. Forty-five depositions were received; and a verdict given of Manslaughter against John Daws Ross, jun. and Thomas Bankart. The jury were assisted on the examination by Shirley Perkins, esq. barrister at law, son of S. S. P. esq. of Orton-on-the-Hill, a gentleman whose abilities are justly held in the highest estimation, and whose unremitting attention and impartial conduct, amidst a great mass of contradictory evidence, was of the utmost importance to the jury and the publick.

Suddenly, of a fever, at his house in Russell-street, Covent-garden, Mr. Joseph Langmead, smith and patent grate maker, formerly of Goswell-street, iron-founder.

30. Mrs. Lane, widow of the late John L. gent. in the Horse-fair, Banbury, co. Oxford; a lady very much respected for her many amiable virtues.

31. At Edinb. Jas. Moir, esq. advocate.

Aged 81, in Harcourt-place, Dublin, the Rt. Hon. William Burton Conyngham, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, teller of the exchequer, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of high treasurer in Ireland, treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy, F. A. S. Lond. brother of the late Francis-Pierpoint Burton, Baron Conyngham (father of the present Viscount C.), and nephew of Henry Earl C. in compliance with whose will he took the name of Conyngham; and uncle to the present lord, to whom his estates devolve. Our readers will recollect him as the munificent patron of Mr. Murphy, in his journey to, and description of, the monastery of Batalha, which Mr. C. had himself visited, and made some sketches of, with two other gentlemen who accompanied him in his travels through Portugal, 1783. "These sketches, which are very correct representations of the original, gave Mr. M. so high an idea of that building as to excite in him an earnest desire to visit it; and Mr. C. having generously offered him his patronage and support, he set out from Dublin in a trading vessel, and arrived at Oporto in January, 1789." Mr. M. concludes his preface with "acknowledging his obligations to this gentleman, by whose munificence he was enabled to carry on his work. The Portuguese have too much gratitude not to add their acknowledgements to him also for having made known the merits of this inimitable structure. The honour of presenting it to the world was reserved for a private gentleman, a native

of Ireland, who, induced by no other motive than a love of the fine arts, and a wish for the advancement of science, has expended upwards of 1000*l.* in rescuing this noble edifice from the obscurity in which it has lain concealed for ages. I have taken the liberty to dedicate this work to him, in consideration of his exemplary liberality, and as an humble testimony of my everlasting gratitude and respect." To the dedication is prefixed a portrait of Mr. C. painted by Stuart, and engraved by Schiavonetti. Mr. C. subscribed for ten copies of the work. Ireland will feel herself indebted to Mr. C. for the institution of a Society of Antiquaries, 1780; consisting of himself as president, Mr. Archdall, author of the Irish Monasticon and Peerage, Mr. O'Connor the dissertator, Col. Vallancey the amazing etymologist, Dr. Ellis, a physician, who created a Society of Natural History, Mr. Ledwich, and Mr. Beauford. Things went on very well till Gov. Pownall addressed a letter to them, which Mr. Ledwich answered in the "Collectanea Hibernia," N<sup>o</sup> XI.; and by the lively, jocular way in which he then wrote, offended Col. V. who expatriated him from his Collectanea, and from a society which immediately ceased. Had this society held together, we might have expected it to have engraved and illustrated that fund of drawings of Irish antiquities from the time of the Druids to the Reformation, which Mr. C. was then making at a great expence, which he was ready to communicate to every person whose pursuits were congenial with his own, and which we hope he has taken some measures to render perpetual; under the classes of views and plans of castles and abbeys, Druidical and Danish remains, drawn by J. J. Barralet and Michael-Angelo Bigari, deceased, G. Beranger, John Fisher, Col. Vallancey, Henry Pelham, Lord Carlow, J. G. Bliers, R. Kendrick, Samuel Hayes, esq. Thomas French, and J. Ralton.

At Hull, in his 58th year, Mr. Thomas Wasney.

Mr. John Traves, of Shepherd's-court, Manchester, the only child of his mother, who had been a widow from his infancy. Under her fostering care his mental improvements, both in science and business, had answered the warmest expectations of his friends. This promising youth had just entered upon business under very flattering prospects of success, and was preparing to repay the assiduities of his parent, by a grateful and dutiful attention to relieve the infirmities of declining years. Complaining of a tooth-ach he left his warehouse on Friday the 27th; but a putrid fore brought on mortification, which carried him off the following Tuesday, in his 23d year.

Lately, at Lismore, in Ireland, aged 106 years and 6 months, Mr. Henry Smith.



At Cork, Sir John Franklin, one of the aldermen of that city.

In Molefworth-street, Dublin, Thomas-Samuel Lindsay, esq. major of the South Mayo regiment of militia.

At his lodgings in Capel-street, Dublin, Sackville Gardiner, esq. uncle to Lord Viscount Mountjoy.

At Pondicherry, where he commanded, Lieut.-col. Stirling, of the 74th regiment.

At Salfette, an island in Bombay harbour, where he went to make drawings, Mr. Wales the artist.

In the West Indies, Capt. M'Iver, of the Zebra sloop of war.

Aged 21 years and 3 months, Miss Lucinda Bathoe, a young lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments. Her remains were interred in the Abbey-church at Bath. She was destined to be the wife of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Balcarras and to the Countess of Hardwicke; and her talents, education, and portion, would have dignified such rank. A cold caught one rainy evening last summer, produced so severe an inflammation on her lungs as to baffle the best medical skill and the tender attention of her relatives. The handsome fortune intended for this young lady her father most generously presented, at her decease, to the gentleman to whom she was betrothed.

Much regretted, Miss Grace Pearce, of Lanteglos, near Fowey, whose mother was buried a few days before.

At Neath, in Glamorganshire, William Bassett, esq.

At Ibstock, aged 45, Mr. John Wight.

Aged 70, Mr. Boyfield Bowers, farmer and grazier, of Wigtoft, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Lane, master of the Duke's Head at Oakham.

At Peterborough, Mr. Whitehead, farmer. He was unfortunately afflicted with a cancer in his throat, which he bore a great length of time with much fortitude.

In Webb's hospital at Rofs, aged 96, Betty Virgo, widow. Two days before her death she was so well as to be at market with a piece of cloth she had made, and retained her faculties till within a few hours of her decease.

Mr. Watton, sen. chemist, of Cambridge.

At her house at Oakhampton, co. Devon, Mrs. Frances Eastabrooke, mother of Capt. John E. in the E. India Company's service.

After a few hours illness, at his house at Wells, co. Somerset, Maurice Lloyd, esq.

At Falmouth, in her 67th year, after having sustained a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Fox, relict of Mr. George Crocker F. merchant. Her memory will long survive in the minds of those numerous connexions and friends who enjoyed the pleasures of her society, and constantly experienced the effects of a disposition kind,

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hospitable, and affectionate; of a heart generous, sincere, and truly benevolent. Her loss is extremely lamented by the poor, to whom she was a chearful and liberal dispenser from the affluence which Heaven had bestowed upon her.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Dr. S. physician to the forces, and daughter of the late Mr. Ellicott, clock and watch-maker of the Royal Exchange.

In an advanced age, Mr. Alston, of Nayland, near Ipswich, an eminent attorney.

In her 4th year, at the house of her affectionate parents, in Oxford, Miss Elizabeth Anne Mackworth, second daughter of Sir Digby M. bart.

At Ditchford, co. Worcester, Mr. John Phillips, an eminent grazier.

Mrs. Fabling, wife of Mr. F. of Stapleford, co. Leicester.

Charles Clarke, esq. of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Baker, B. A. fellow of King's-college, Cambridge.

At the Hotwells, the Rev. Rich. Burleigh, of Baddesley, near Lymington.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 49th year, the Rev. Henry Colston, M. A. rector of Billesby, and vicar of Ulceby, both co. Lincoln; the former in the patronage of the Cathedral Church of Southwell, the latter in the gift of the Crown. He was formerly fellow of Sidney-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1768; M. A. 1772.

Rev. John Marsh, rector of Dikilburgh, co. Norfolk. The living is in the gift of the master and fellows of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and worth 600l. per annum. Mr. M. was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1762, M. A. 1765; and was late fellow of Trinity-college.

At Scarborough, the Rev. Edward Bell, rector of Rempston, co. Nottingham, formerly of Sidney-college, Cambridge, which Society are patrons of the rectory.

At Bath, after a tedious illness, the Rev. George Hunter, M. A. fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1783, M. A. 1786; in which university he served the office of junior proctor in 1792.

At his rectory-house at Pulborough, Sussex, of the gout, the Rev. Harvey Spragge, F. A. S. of Trinity-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748. The living is in the gift of the Earl of Egremont; but this turn was purchased by Mrs. Eleanor Spragge, 1759, for her son. He married, first, the daughter of the late Dr. Oliver, of Bath (whose sister married Sir John Pringle); and, secondly, Miss Marriot, of Darfield, co. York, who survives.

Aged near 70, Mrs. Penfold, wife of Mr. P. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mrs. Emlyn, wife of Mr. E. of John-street, Gray's-inn-lane, and sister of Mr. John Collier, late an eminent apothecary of



of London (formerly Devaynes and Collier, corner of King-street, Cheap-side), and widow of the Rev. Mr. Gibbons, brother of the late Dr. G.

Mr. Nathaniel Howe, chemist and druggist in West Smithfield.

June 1. At Croydon, Surrey, Mrs. Frances Sharp, wife of Mr. Richard S.

After a very short illness, in an advanced age, Mr. John Collins, of Witney, co. Oxford, blanket and tilt manufacturer, who, having acquired a decent competency, retired some years ago.

In Red Lion square, of a decline, Mr. Isaac Bence, jun. merchant, of Bristol.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hutchinson, of the Market-place, Hull.

2. At his house in New Burlington-str. George Medley, esq.

At Baywater, Mrs. Oldfield.

Aged 45, Mr. Anthony Hutchinson, of Lincoln, millwright.

At Rickiry-park, Bucks, in his 6th year, Master George-John Sullivan, only son of John S. esq.

In his 29th year, the Rev. Charles Eyre, rector of Grove and Headon, in the county of Nottingham.

3. At Banbury, co. Oxford, Mr. John Grimes, landlord of the King's Head, commonly called "The Cafe is altered."

In his 84th year, the Rev. John Blackburn, M. A. vicar of Boffall and Westow, both co. York; the former in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; the latter in that of the Archbishop of York.

At his apartments in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Capt. Joseph Price, late marine paymaster and naval storekeeper in the East India Company's service at Bengal.

At Burton, in Kendal, aged 103, Mrs. Anne Bickersteth, widow of Mr. James B. late of that place, surgeon and apothecary. She retained her bodily and mental faculties till her death, and walked down stairs from her bed-chamber to her parlour the day she died. She always went to bed and rose very early.

4. At his house in Queen-square, Bristol, John Gresley, esq.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Samuel Firmin, of the Strand, button-maker to their Majesties and Royal Family.

At Winster, co. Derby, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 28, George White, esq.

Aged 54, Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Melbourne, co. Derby, many years a deacon of the General Baptist church there.

At Maidenhead, of a violent fever, aged 31, Mr. Fullwasser, surgeon and apothecary. His father and grand-father had been settled there in the same line of business; and his brother, from Stamford and Enfield, succeeds.

In Aldermanbury, aged 73, Mrs. Townes, maker of plumbers and glaziers tools; of

which business there is but one more in London.

5. The Rev. John Boldero, rector of Ampton, co. Suffolk; while officiating at a funeral he was suddenly taken ill, and died within 12 hours. The living is in the gift of Lord Calthorpe.

At Inverness, much and justly regretted, Mrs. Fraser, of Farraline.

At Inverleithen manse, the Rev. Robert Scott, minister of that parish.

At Collan, East Lothian, Mrs. Aitken, lately from Jamaica.

6. At his house in New College-lane, Oxford, in his 85th year, Mr. Daniel Prince, many years an eminent bookseller there; whose loss will be severely felt by many persons who were the objects of his bounty, and by all those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship. His communications to our Miscellany were frequent and curious. Our Poetical Department in April was enriched by him with some valuable verses by Mr. T. Warton; and our present month by a political poem of Lord Hervey's, originally printed in the first edition of Doddsley's Poems, but withdrawn before publication, as it was supposed to be too personal for the time. During the long period of his being manager of the University-press, many valuable publications of course passed under his superintendence. Those in which he most prided himself will be seen in the following list, which he lately transmitted to us as a curiosity:

"Blackstone's Magna Carta," 1759, 4to.

"Marmora Oxoniensia," 1763, fol.

"Listeri Synopsis Conchyliorum," 1770, fol.

"Blackstone's Commentaries," 4 vols. 4to. 3 editions, 1770, &c.

"Kennicott's Hebrew Bible," 2 vols. fol. 1776.

"Ciceronis Opera," 10 vols. 4to. 1784.

"Bradley's Observations and Tables," all printed in 1788, not published in 1796. (See Analytical Review, May, 1796.)

Mr. Prince married a sister of Dr. Hayes. James Fenoulhet, esq. son of Sir Peter F. and late one of the clerks to the Board of Controul for India Affairs.

In his 50th year, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Tayler, master of Lloyd's coffee-house, Royal Exchange.

At her house in Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, of a cancer in her breast, the Countess of Suffex, second wife to the present Earl, and daughter of Jn. Vauban, esq. of Bristol.

Mrs. Hornsby, keeper of the coffee-room at St. James's palace, one of the oldest servants belonging to his Majesty.

7. Mr. Henry Blaine, one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

At Nottingham, suddenly, Mr. S. Green-smith. The circumstances attending his dissolution



dissolution were very awful: he got out of his bed early in the morning, went down in his shirt to the door next the street, and called out aloud to the neighbours that his hour was come; went up stairs again, jumped into bed, and expired in a few minutes afterwards.

Mr. Thomas Skelton, merchant, of Sife-lane, Cannon-street.

8. At her house in Sloane-street, Knights-bridge, in her 87th year, Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas H. esq. formerly one of the masters in chancery.

At Farnsfield, advanced in years, Amos Shaw, gent.

5. In Tichfield street, Mary-la-Bonne, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Bouchier, eldest daughter of the late R. B. esq. formerly governor of Bombay.

10. Dropped down in an apoplectic fit, in Castle-street, in the borough of South-wark, and expired immediately, Mr. Perry, of London, surveyor.

11. At Bedwell-park, Herts, in his 76th year, Samuel Whitbread, esq.; whose abilities, integrity, benevolence, and public spirit, will transmit his character with respect to the latest posterity. His father was a yeoman of Bedfordshire, who lived at the Barns at Cardington, in that county, on an estate of about 200l. per annum, which devolved to his eldest son, who much improved it by building, and spent much of his time at it after he purchased Bedwell-park. He is said to have died worth a million at least; the bulk of which he has bequeathed to his son. He was half-brother to Iye W. esq. hardwareman, of Cannon-street, and sheriff of London with Mr. Beckford, in 1755. By his first wife, Harriet, daughter of — Haytor, an eminent attorney, of London, whom he married in 1757, and who died in 1764, he has left issue a son, Samuel, gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, and representative of the town of Bedford in several parliaments after his father gave it up, and two daughters; the eldest married, 1789, to James Gordon, jun. esq. of More-park, Herts; the younger, Emma, to Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John of Bletso, 1780. Mr. W. married to his second wife, 1769, Lady Mary, youngest daughter of the late Earl, and sister to the present Marquis, Cornwallis, who died in 1770, in childbed of an only daughter, married, in June, 1795, to Capt. George Grey, late of the Boyne man of war, of 98 guns (see vol. LXV. p. 433), third son of Sir Charles G. K. B. and nephew of Sir Harry G. bart. whose sister was married in 1788 (see vol. LVIII. p. 82), to the present Mr. W. and by whom he has several children. His extensive establishments in the brewery were long unrivaled, and perhaps, to a certain point, remain so still, and excited the envy even of a poet, who spares not

royalty, though, in this instance of his satire, he has perpetuated a compliment to the sovereign and the man of malt by coupling them together. (Of the royal visit see our vol. LVII. p. 633). Mr. W's liberal charity will be witnessed by every parish where he had property, and in the distribution of his private benevolence, which is said to have exceeded 3000l. per annum; for no proper application met with a repulse; and to his honour let it here be recorded, that, several years before his death, he settled on St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics a perpetual rent-charge of one hundred guineas, payable out of his extensive premises in Chiswell-street. As a senator, he maintained his independence and integrity, his walk through life being uniform and unostentatious. His speech on the inequality of the land-tax, in which he mentioned his estates in the counties of Lincoln and Leicester, may be seen in vol. XLVIII. p. 197; on a corn-bill in relief of a great scarcity, 1788; LVIII. 110; on the loan of that year, *ibid.* 736; on the evasion of the receipt-tax, L.V. 474, 619.

At his house at Mile-end, in his 73d year, the Rev. Samuel Brewer, B.D. 50 years pastor of the Independent Congregation of Dissenters at Stepney.

Aged 54, Mr. William Clapole, an eminent farmer at Belton, Rutland.

Mr. L. Atterbury, of Marsham-street, Westminster.

In his 22d year, John Swainston, esq. of York.

After a short illness, Mrs. Gardiner, widow and relict of Joseph G. esq. of Hatton street, attorney.

12. At Walworth, Surrey, in his 88th year, Alexander Shirreff, esq. formerly of Craigleith, near Edinburgh, and father of Mr. Charles S. of Bath, miniature painter, who, with the first talents in his art, is remarkable for being deaf and dumb, and, merely by the motion of the lips, can discover what is said to him. He can hardly be said to be dumb, as he can articulate words slowly and distinctly, but in a strong and manly voice; and also can converse with his intimates, by pointing to the joints of his fingers, with wonderful adroitness.

At Stone, co. Stafford, Mr. Tho. Wright, brother of the late Sir Sampson W.

Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Dickenson, vicar of Tarvin, and in the commission of the peace for Cheshire.

The Lady of Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, bart. of Makerston.

13. Mr. John Cooper, undertaker, &c. in Great Eastcheap, senior inhabitant of the parish, and of Candlewick ward.

In a fit of apoplexy, at Swarkston, aged 40, Mr. Erasmus Stevens, of Derby, veterinarian.

Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Simpson, of New North-street, Red Lion square.



At Ripley, co. Derby, in his 103d year, John Wizzal. He commenced soldier in his 16th year, and continued in the King's service till he was honourably discharged on account of his age; and enjoyed, till within a short time of his death, an uninterrupted good state of health.

14. At Chatham, aged about 80, much lamented and respected, Mrs. Ruffin, a widow lady of genteel fortune, formerly of Deal, and mother of Mr. William-Lovell R. surgeon and apothecary, of that town.

At his house in Abingdon-street, Westminster, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Cole, LL.B. vicar of Dulverton.

In Tufton-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Jane Dishington.

In his 73d year, the Rev. John-Jacob Oakes, rector of Bluntisham, near St Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1744, and M. A. 1749.—The rectory, worth 500l. a year, is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

Miss Bates. This young lady, who was universally respected, left England for Jamaica in 1793, and was to have returned this Summer with her brother-in-law, Major Bayley. During her residence in the West Indies she had the happiness to command equal admiration and esteem. In the month of December last, from being heated at a ball, she caught cold, which, settling on her lungs, baffled the physical skill of that island; but Dr. Edwards, of Spanish-town, advising the air of New York, she embarked for the continent of America, and arrived there on the 10th of April; finding her disorder still increase, she took passage for England on the 26th of the same month, and arriving in the Thames June 3, was, with much difficulty, conveyed, on her bed, to the house of a friend in the Adelphi, where she languished till the 14th, and expired in the arms of her sisters. She was author of several essays and poetical compositions; some of which will probably, at a future period, appear in this publication.

15. Mr. John Norton, sen. an eminent maltster, of Newark.

16. At the house of her father-in-law, Sir George Howard, K. B. in North Audley-street, aged 41, of a lingering illness, Lady Frances Howard, the youngest daughter of Thomas, late Earl of Effingham, and Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, esq. She was buried on the 24th instant at Bookham, near Leatherhead, in Surrey.

17. Found drowned in the New River at Southgate, aged 76, Mrs. Rose, relict of Mr. Rasch, an eminent Hamborough merchant, but lately re-married to Mr. Rose.

In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, Capt. Maude, of the royal navy.

18. At Headington, in his 65th year, Mr. John Armbrough, formerly an opulent far-

mer at Cuddesden, co. Oxford, and a very respectable character.

Mr. De Herne, of Stamford-street, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge. He shot himself through the head. The cause of this horrid act, which was perpetrated with a blunderbuss placed below his under lip, and fired upwards, is unknown. The jury found a verdict of lunacy. He had been formerly an officer in the Prussian service.

19. At Dublin, after a lingering illness, the Lady of Cha. Farran, esq. deputy-clerk of the pleas of the Exchequer in Ireland.

20. At St. Alban's, aged 56, Martha Veary, 26 years a true and faithful servant to the venerable clerk of the abbey-church.

Much regretted, Mrs. Stewart, wife of the Rev. Charles S. of Melford, leaving a family of ten children to lament the loss of an affectionate parent.

At Bath, William Brightwell Sumner, esq. of Hatchland, Surrey.

In Smithfield, Mr. Guy Warwick, a respectable grocer on Snow-hill, and some years in the common council for Farringdon Without.

Aged 71, Mr. John Mann, farmer, of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln; and, on the 22d, at the same place, in his 84th year, Mr. William Weldon.

21. At Peckham-rye, co. Surrey, Mr. Isaac Whitaker, bookfeller, Aye Maria lane.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 6. **G**EORGE POWNALL, esq. Secretary of the province of Lower Canada, knighted.

15. George-Harry Earl of Stamford, created a baron and earl of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Delamer, of Dunham-Massey, in the county palatine of Chester, and Earl of Warrington, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

29. Robert Auriol Drummond Earl of Kinnoul, and Sir Grey Cooper, bart. sworn of his Majesty's most hon. privy council.

30. John Cox Hippisley, esq. of Warfield-grove, Berks, and recorder of Sudbury, co. Suffolk, created a baronet. Also, Wharton Amcotts, esq. of Kettlethorpe-park, co. Lincoln, with remainder, in default of issue, to William Ingilby, esq. second son of Dame Elizabeth I. wife of Sir John I. bart. only daughter and heir-apparent of the said Wharton Amcotts; — Edmund Cradock Hartopp, esq. of Frithby, or Freeby, co. Leicester, and of Four Oaks hall, co. Warwick, with remainder to his heirs-male by Anne his now wife, heiress and sole survivor of Sir John Hartopp, of Frithby, or Freeby, aforesaid; — Thomas Turton, esq. of Starborough-castle, co. Surrey; — and Robert Baker, esq. of Upper Dunstable-house, co. Surrey, and of Nicholashayne Culmstock, co. Devon.

May 3. John Yenn, esq. R. A. clerk of the works at the Queen's palace, and surveyor



Christened.		Buried.								
Males	785	} 1531	Males	744	} 1413	Between	2 and 5	244	50 and 60	94
Females	746		Females	669			5 and 10	79	60 and 70	75
Whereof have died under two years old				486	10 and 20		48	70 and 80	54	
					20 and 30		95	80 and 90	24	
					30 and 40		100	90 and 100	3	
					40 and 50		110	104	1	
Peck Loaf 3s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$										



## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## May NEW DRURY-LANE.

2. Julia—The Devil to Pay.
  3. The Rivals—The Sultan.
  4. Mahmoud—The Citizen.
  5. First Love—The Virgin Unmask'd.
  6. The Grecian Daughter—The Romp.
  7. Mahmoud—The Spoil'd Child.
  9. Ditto—My Grandmother.
  10. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
  11. The Smugglers—The Virgin Unmask'd—The Defenter.
  12. Hamlet—The Follies of a Day.
  13. Love and Money—The Belle's Stratagem—No Song No Supper.
  16. Almeyda—The Wedding-Day.
  17. Mahmoud—*Alive and Merry*.
  18. The Country Girl—Ditto.
  19. Mahmoud—Ditto.
  20. Romeo and Juliet—The Follies of a Day
  21. The Mountaineers—The Devil to Pay—A Musical Olio.
  23. The Roman Actor—*Celadon and Florimel; or, The Happy Counterplot*—No Song No Supper.
  24. The Rivals—My Grandmother.
  25. Mahmoud—A Dramatic Cento—The Sultan. [Prize.]
  26. She Would and She Would Not—The
  27. Hamlet—A Musical Olio—Rosina.
  28. Mahmoud—*Alive and Merry*.
  30. The Belle's Stratagem—The Follies of a Day—The Purse.
  31. Love and Money—First Love—My Grandmother.
- June 1. Mahmoud—The Padlock.
2. Hamlet—The Follies of a Day.
  3. The School for Scandal—No Song No Supper—A Musical Olio.
  4. Mahmoud—High Life below Stairs.
  6. Ditto—Bon Ton.
  7. The Mountaineers—Don Juan.
  8. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The Purse—The Gentle Shepherd.
  9. The Belle's Stratagem—The Sultan.
  10. Mahmoud—*Alive and Merry*.
  11. Ditto—The Deaf Lover.
  13. Catharine and Petruchio—The Prize—The Irish Widow. [Liar.]
  14. My Grandmother—Tit for Tat—The
  15. Mahmoud—The Deaf Lover.

## May COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Widow of Malabar—The Doldrum—Harlequin's Treasure.
3. The Beggar's Opera—Catharine and Petruchio—The Point at Herqui.
4. The Death of Captain Cook—Artaxerxes—St. Patrick's Day.
5. Way to Get Married—Lock and Key.
6. The Mask'd Friend—The Way to Get Unmarried—The Farmer.
7. Zorinski—The Doldrum.
9. The First Part of King Henry the Fourth—Harlequin's Treasure,

10. The Castle of Andalusia—*The Witch of the Wood; or, The Nutting Girls*.
  11. The Way to Get Unmarried—Artaxerxes—The Doldrum.
  12. The Merchant of Venice—Arrived at Portsmouth—The Irish Mimick.
  13. Speculation—British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—Lock and Key.
  16. The Deserted Daughter—*Melocosmiotes*—Oscar and Malvina.
  17. Romeo and Juliet—Netley Abbey.
  18. Inkle and Yarico—Tom Thumb—The Point at Herqui. [Treasure.]
  19. The Way to Get Married—Harlequin's
  20. The Road to Ruin—The Positive Man.
  21. The Recruiting Officer—Hartford Bridge
  23. The Duenna—Harlequin's Treasure.
  24. The Earl of Warwick—The Lie of the Day—Sprigs of Laurel.
  25. Comus—Artaxerxes—The Doldrum.
  26. Fontainebleau—The Prisoner at Large.
  27. The Old Maid—Every One has his Fault—Cymon.
  28. Such Things Are—Arrived at Portsmouth—Rosina.
  30. Love in a Village—Irishman in London.
  31. The Mysteries of the Castle—The Farmer
- June 1. The Point at Herqui—The Dramatist—Oscar and Malvina.
2. The Way to Get Unmarried—The School for Arrogance—The Shipwreck.
  3. The Travellers in Switzerland—The Farm-House.
  4. Life's Vagaries—The Poor Sailor.
  6. The Busy Body—The Irish Mimick.
  7. The Way to Get Married—Harlequin's Treasure.

## June HAY-MARKET.

11. Peeping Tom—The Liar—*Bannian Day*.
13. The Dead Alive—The Battle of Hexham—Ditto. [Well—Ditto.]
14. The Agreeable Surprise—Hob in the
15. The Purse—Peeping Tom—Ditto.
16. The Merchant of Venice—*Bannian Day*.
17. The Purse—The London Hermit—The Prisoner at Large.
18. Gretna Green—The Liar—*Bannian Day*.
20. All in Good Humour—*Bannian Day*—The Spanish Barber.
21. The Merchant of Venice—The Agreeable Surprise.
22. *The Magic Banner; or, Two Wives in One House*—The Flitch of Bacon.
23. Ditto—The Dead Alive.
24. Ditto—Peeping Tom.
25. The Mountaineers—My Grandmother.
27. All in Good Humour—The Spanish Barber—Gretna Green.
28. The Mountaineers—The Mock Doctor.
29. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Battle of Hexham—Catharine and Petruchio.
30. The Jew—Peeping Tom.

AVERAGE



**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 18, 1796.**

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	83	3	33	6	29	2	21	1	34	1
Surrey	83	0	09	0	28	0	22	0	40	0
Hertford	80	6	00	0	29	3	21	10	40	6
Bedford	78	4	54	6	32	4	20	0	37	4
Hunting.	77	9	00	0	30	2	18	4	30	9
Northam.	82	0	52	9	34	4	18	7	36	4
Rutland	82	6	50	0	38	0	20	0	40	0
Leicester	81	0	00	0	38	0	22	6	41	5
Notting.	81	1	55	8	38	0	24	0	45	8
Derby	84	4	00	0	41	0	27	6	48	4
Stafford	84	9	00	0	39	1	27	2	46	1
Salop	87	6	55	6	40	11	26	6	53	4
Hereford	92	2	51	2	36	8	24	0	38	4
Worcest.	90	5	00	0	36	8	25	4	41	3
Warwick	90	3	00	0	37	4	22	5	45	2
Wilts	84	8	00	0	31	11	23	10	41	8
Berks	85	1	00	0	28	3	23	10	39	3
Oxford	87	1	00	0	32	1	22	2	38	1
Bucks	83	4	00	0	31	6	21	0	40	0
Montgom.	83	8	00	0	40	0	21	10	00	0
Brecon	88	1	67	2	43	9	20	8	00	0
Radnor	92	7	00	0	41	2	23	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

80 6|46 0|34 0|21 4|39 7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

71 2|34 2|29 1|22 4|39 7

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	81	0	30	6	26	10	20	0	30	4
Kent	77	0	00	0	26	3	20	3	28	6
Suffex	75	1	00	0	27	0	20	0	00	0
Suffolk	81	0	36	0	26	3	18	11	29	3
Cambrid.	76	0	40	0	26	7	13	11	29	5
Norfolk	80	11	32	0	23	9	22	0	30	0
Lincoln	77	3	39	0	32	5	17	1	34	0
York	76	8	48	10	28	0	20	9	37	5
Durham	77	9	40	0	40	1	21	9	00	0
Northum.	70	10	40	0	30	5	20	6	00	0
Cumberl.	74	11	50	0	36	8	25	10	00	0
Westm.	80	1	50	0	41	6	22	11	00	0
Lancast.	76	9	00	0	29	5	25	1	60	0
Chester	75	9	00	0	35	2	25	6	00	0
Flint	70	9	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	76	0	00	0	39	2	23	10	51	3
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	75	0	48	0	34	4	18	4	00	0
Merioneth	85	2	47	6	44	0	23	5	00	0
Cardigan	74	1	45	4	35	0	14	4	00	0
Pembroke	58	7	00	0	32	8	14	8	00	0
Carmarth.	69	4	00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	74	5	00	0	39	8	21	6	00	0
Gloucest.	88	3	00	0	36	8	21	0	42	9
Somerfet	87	4	00	0	36	1	16	0	35	10
Monm.	87	2	00	0	35	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	80	0	00	0	34	1	16	9	00	0
Cornwall	71	8	00	0	34	1	18	2	00	0
Dorset	81	11	00	0	32	9	24	1	00	0
Hants	80	0	00	0	28	8	00	0	42	3

**AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.**

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	82	0	31	6	29	6	19	5	31	6	9	69	7	45	4	34	10	16	2	39	7
2	79	6	38	0	26	4	17	6	29	3	10	87	7	46	0	36	2	19	4	39	3
3	80	11	32	0	23	9	12	0	30	0	11	76	3	46	0	34	1	17	8	39	7
4	76	4	42	1	31	4	18	7	34	5	12	80	9	46	0	30	9	24	8	42	3
5	74	4	40	0	33	7	20	11	39	7	13	71	9	34	2	29	10	24	3	39	6
6	77	0	50	0	37	10	24	8	39	7	14	79	10	34	2	31	4	19	10	40	0
7	76	5	46	0	31	4	25	3	60	0	15	75	9	34	2	29	4	24	5	43	2
8	77	2	47	10	38	3	21	8	51	3	16	66	1	34	2	16	5	20	8	34	2

**PRICES OF FLOUR.**

Fine	65s. to 00s.	Middling	40s. to 64s.	Hoſe Pollard	9s 6d to 0s 0d
Seconds	59s. to 61s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 00s.	Bran	9s. 0d. to 0s.
Thirde	44s. to 52s.	Common ditto	10s 0d to 11s 0d		

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 43s. 4d.**

**PRICE OF HOPS.**

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Pockets	3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.**

St. James's—Hay	4l. 14s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 6d.	Aver. 5l. 7s. 3d.
Straw	2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 5s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 22, 1796, is 71s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

**SMITHFIELD, June 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.**

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 7½d.

**COALS. Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.**



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1796.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	Omni.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Comm. Ex. Bill	Eng. Lot Tickets.	Irish Lot Tickets.
27	1544 1/2	63 1/4	62 3/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	198	20 dif.				5 1/2	2		59 1/4	11 1/8	25 dif		
28	1555 1/2	63 1/4	64 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	199					5 1/2	2		59 1/4	11 1/8			
29	Sunday																			
30	1555 1/2	63 1/4	64 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	199 1/2					5 1/2	2		60	11 1/8			
31	1556	63 1/4	64 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	198 1/2					5 1/2	4		60 1/2	11 1/8			
1	1555 1/2	63 1/4	64 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	197 1/2					5 1/2	4		60 1/2	11 1/8	23		
2	156	63 1/4	64 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	201					5 1/2	4		60 1/2	11 1/8	20		
3	Sunday																			
4	1544 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	195 1/2					5 1/2	3		59	11 1/8	12		
5	1544 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	195					5 1/2	2		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
6	1522 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	194 1/2	17				5 1/2	3		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
7	1522 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	194					5 1/2	2		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
8	1522 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	3		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
9	1522 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	2		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
10	1522 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	3		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
11	Sunday																			
12	153 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	2		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
13	153 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	1		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
14	153 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	1		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
15	154 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	1		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
16	154 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	2		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
17	154 1/2	61 1/4	62 1/4 a 64 1/2	79 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	193 1/2					5 1/2	3		57 1/2	11 1/8	12		
18	Sunday																			
19	157	62 1/4	63 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	197 1/2					5 1/2	3		58 1/2	11 1/8	13		
20	157	62 1/4	63 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	197 1/2					5 1/2	3		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
21		62 1/4	63 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	197 1/2					5 1/2	3		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
22		62 1/4	63 1/4 a 64 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	197 1/2					5 1/2	3		58 1/2	11 1/8	12		
23	156 1/2	64	64 1/4 a 65 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	198 1/2					5 1/2	2		59 1/4	11 1/8	13		
24	155 1/2	64	64 1/4 a 65 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	196 1/2					5 1/2	2		59 1/4	11 1/8	12		
25	155 1/2	64	64 1/4 a 65 1/2	80 1/2	9 3/4	17 3/8	7 1/8	196 1/2					5 1/2	2		59 1/4	11 1/8	12		
26	Sunday							195					5 1/2	2		58 1/4	11 1/8	13		



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**T**HE following inscription is on a brass plate on the South base of an obelisk, or observatory, lately erected on the terrace in *Hawkstone-park*, in the county of Salop :

“ The first stone of this pillar was laid by Sir Richard Hill, bart. member in several parliaments for this county, on the 1st day of October, in the year 1795 ; who caused it to be erected, not only for the various uses of an observatory, and to feast the eye, by presenting to it, at one view, a most luxuriant and extensive prospect, which takes in not less than twelve (or, some assert, fifteen) counties ; but from motives of justice, respect, and gratitude, to the memory of a truly great and good man, viz. Sir Rowland Hill, kn. who was born at the family mansion of Hawkstone, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh ; and, being bred to trade, and free of the city of London, became one of the most considerable and opulent merchants of his time, and was lord-mayor of the same, in the second and third years of Edward the Sixth, anno 1549 and 1550 ; and was the first Protestant who filled that high office.

“ Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he zealously exerted himself in behalf of the Protestant cause ; and, having been diligent in the use of all religious exercises, *prayerful, conscientious, and watchful*, as a writer of his character expresses it, yet, trusting only in the merits of his Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, he exchanged this life for a better, a short while before the death of that pious young monarch, being aged nearly 70 years.

“ For a considerable time previous to his decease, he gave up his mercantile occupations, that he might with more devotedness of heart attend to the great concerns of another world.

“ His lands, possessions, and church patronage, were immense, particularly in the counties of Salop and Chester ; the number of his tenants (none of whom he ever raised or fined) amounting to one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, as appears from a rental yet preserved, and copied from his own hand-writing.

“ But his private virtues, good deeds, and munificent spirit, were quite unlimited, and extended, like the prospect before us, East, West, North, and South, far surpassing all bounds. ‘ Being sensible,’ saith Fuller, speaking of him in his *Worthies of England*, ‘ that his great estate was given him of God,’ it was his desire to devote it to his glory. He built a spacious church in his own parish at Hodnet, and likewise the neighbouring church of Stoke, at his own expence. He built Tern and Atcham bridges,

in this county, both of hewn stone, and containing several arches each. He also built other large bridges of timber. He built and endowed several free-schools, particularly that of Drayton. He made and paved divers highways for the public utility. He founded exhibitions, and educated many students at both Universities, and supported, at the inns of court, others who were brought up to the law.

“ He was the unwearied friend of the widow and the fatherless. He clothed annually three hundred poor people in his own neighbourhood both with shirts and coats ; and, in the city of London, he gave 200l. (an immense sum in those days) to St. Bartholemew’s hospital, besides (saith Fuller) 600l. to Christ-church hospital. He also gave most liberally to all the other hospitals ; and at his death bequeathed 150l. to the poor of all the wards in London.

“ He had no children ; but his relations and kinsfolk were numerous, who all partook largely of his bounty both in his life-time and at his death. He constantly kept up a great family household, where he maintained good hospitality ; many resorted to him for his wise and salutary advice ; and none who came to him were ever sent empty or dissatisfied away.

“ To suffer such a character to sink into oblivion would be in the highest degree ungrateful, as well as injurious to posterity ; for whose imitation, as a city set on a hill, it is held up ; duly to set it forth would be impossible. Suffice it, therefore, to close this account of the above extraordinary person with a Latin inscription, which is to be seen under a portrait of him now in the house at Hawkstone, and in very good preservation :

“ Rowlandus Hill, miles Salopiensis, vir bonus et sapiens, quondam major civitatis Londini, ac dignissimus consul ejusdem existens. Qui auctoritate opibusque temporibus Regum Henrici Octavi et Edwardi Sexti florens, diversas terras, prædia, ac possessiones perquisivit, eaque omnia salva conscientia, absque omni aliorum injuria vel damno. Quo jam senescente, ac in ultimam ætatem vergente, a rebus acquirendis prorsus abstinuit, ac sua sorte contentus, sibi quiete vixit, neque plura optabat. Multa præterea præclara opera egit, magnam alebat familiam. Bona quæ acquisivisset, liberaliter impendit, pauperibus dedit. Scholasticis in utràque academia exhibuit, leguleios aluit, atque in alios pios usus erogavit. Liberos suscepit nullos, ideoque terras possessionesque suas inter cognatos ac consanguineos divisit. Breviter tantâ pietate claruit, quod fama facta extendebat, reliquamque vitam suam vigilis, timore ac contemplatione conseruit, ad honorem summi Dei, ac in perpetuam sui nominis gloriam.”





























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